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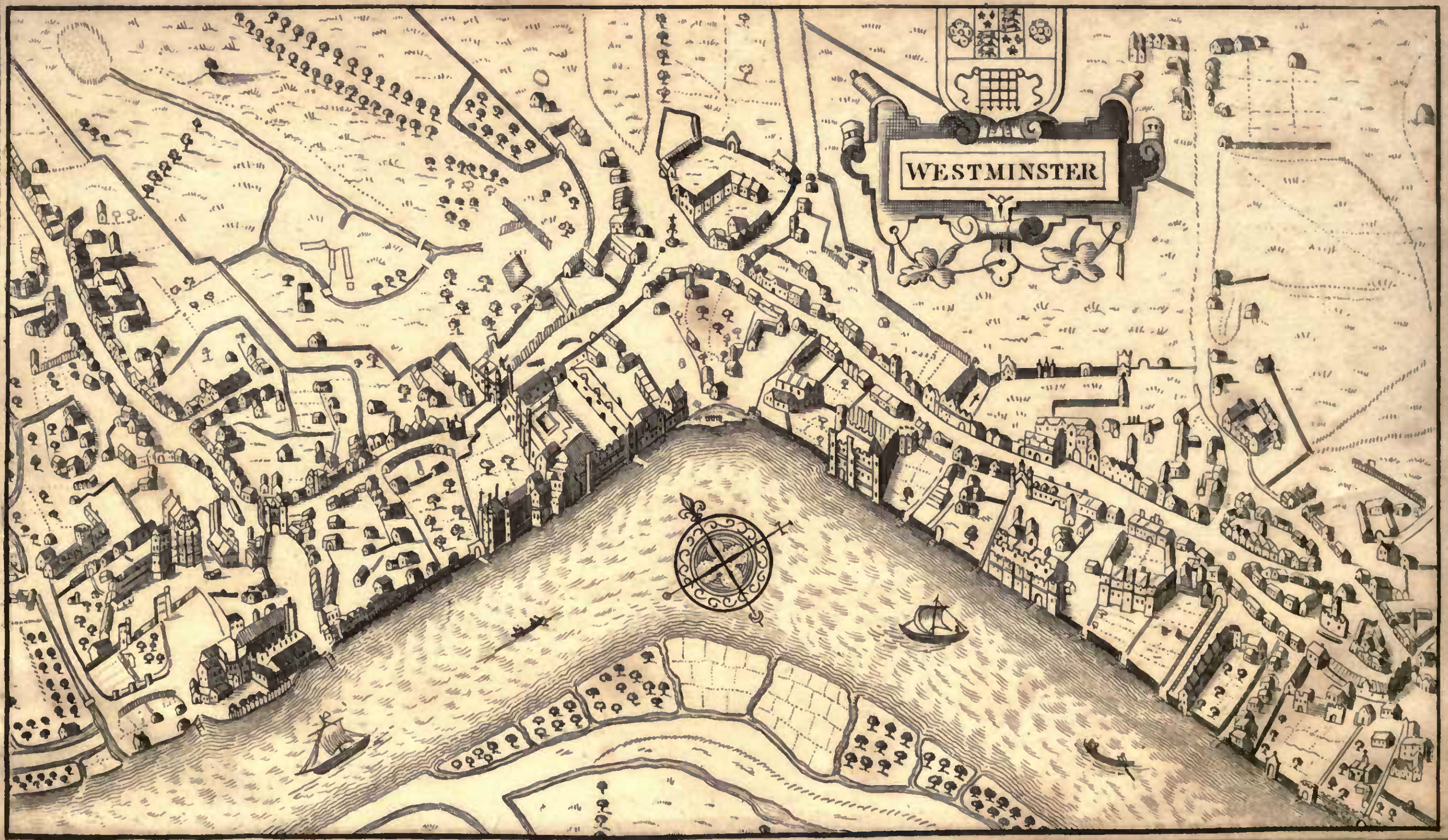
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THE
HISTORY AND SURVEY
OF
LONDON
And its Environs.

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD
TO THE PRESENT TIME.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

BY B. LAMBERT,

EDITOR OF BERTHOLLET'S CHEMICAL STATICS; MICHAUX'S TRAVELS
IN AMERICA; VILLIERS'S ESSAY ON THE REFORMATION;
AND VARIOUS OTHER WORKS.

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HISTORY AND SURVEY

OF

London & its Environs.

SURVEY OF LONDON, WESTMINSTER, AND SOUTHWARK.

CHAP. XXII.

Of Cripplegate Without.—Fore-street.—St. Giles, Cripplegate.—Dissenting Meeting-houses.—Grub-street.—General Monk's House.—Whitecross-street.—Hospital of St. Giles.—Redcross-street.—Williams's Library.—Crowder's Well.—Jewin-street.—Barbican.—Willoughby House.—Garter-Place.—Bridgewater-square.—Beech-lane.—Drewrie House.—Askew's Alms-houses.—Glovers' Hall.

THE bounds and principal streets of this part of the ward were mentioned in the last chapter; we now proceed to the survey of it.

Parallel to the wall is Fore-street, which extends from Moorfields to Redcross-street, and is one of the handsomest streets in the city of London, whether it be considered for its length and breadth, or for the neatness and uniformity of its buildings; the whole of the south side having been built by public contract with the city, upon an uniform plan.

At the south-west corner of this street, and facing Redcross-street, stands the parochial church of St. Giles, Cripplegate.

This church is so called from being dedicated to a saint of that name, born at Athens, who was Abbot of Nismes, in France. It was founded about the year one thousand and ninety, by Alfune, the first master of St. Bartholomew's-hospital.

The old church was destroyed by fire, in the year 1545; after which the present structure was erected, and is one of the few that fortunately escaped the dreadful conflagration in 1666.

This ancient edifice may very properly be numbered amongst the best of our Gothic buildings. It is one hundred and fourteen feet in length, sixty-three feet in breadth, thirty-two feet high, to the roof, and one hundred and twenty-two feet to the top of the turret. The body of the church is well enlightened by two rows of windows, which are truly of the Gothic order, and the spaces between have buttresses for the support of the wall. The tower is well-proportioned, the corners of it are supported by a kind of buttress-work, and at each corner is a small turret. The principal turret, in the centre, is light and open; it is strengthened by buttresses, and crowned with a dome, from whence rises the vane. Over the south-east door of the church is a beautiful figure of Time, with a scythe in one hand, and an hour-glass in the other.

The patronage of this church was originally in private hands, till it descended to one Alemund, a priest, who granted the same (after his death, and that of Hugh, his only son) to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, whereby they became not only ordinaries of the parish, but likewise patrons of the vicarage, from that time to the present.

There are several endowments belonging to this church, for the performance of divine service, at different times in the year, particularly six sermons to be preached in Lent, and a gift sermon on All Saints' day; when the donations, left by several benefactors, to be given on that day, are distributed to the poor, at the discretion of the vicar and churchwardens.

The site of this parish was anciently a fen, or moor, and the houses and gardens thereupon, were accounted a village without the wall of London, called Mora; which, in process of time, increased greatly in number of buildings, and was constituted a prebend of St. Paul's cathedral, of that appellation. And now this village is totally swallowed up by London; and the prebendary of Mora, or Mora without the wall of London, hath the ninth stall on the right side of the choir, in St. Paul's cathedral; of whom it is said, Nigellus Medicus was the first prebendary.

Part of the old wall of the city remains on the south and east sides of the church-yard, belonging to this parish; particularly one of the bastions, which is close against the back part of Barbers'-hall.

This church has received the remains of several eminent writers, among whom may be named Speed, the celebrated English historian and topographer; Fox, the martyrologist; Glover, an indefatigable antiquarian, and the immortal Milton, who was buried in the chancel, and whose remains were lately discovered, in making some alterations in that part of the church.

At the south-east angle of Aldermanbury-postern, is a very handsome meeting-house, built of brick;

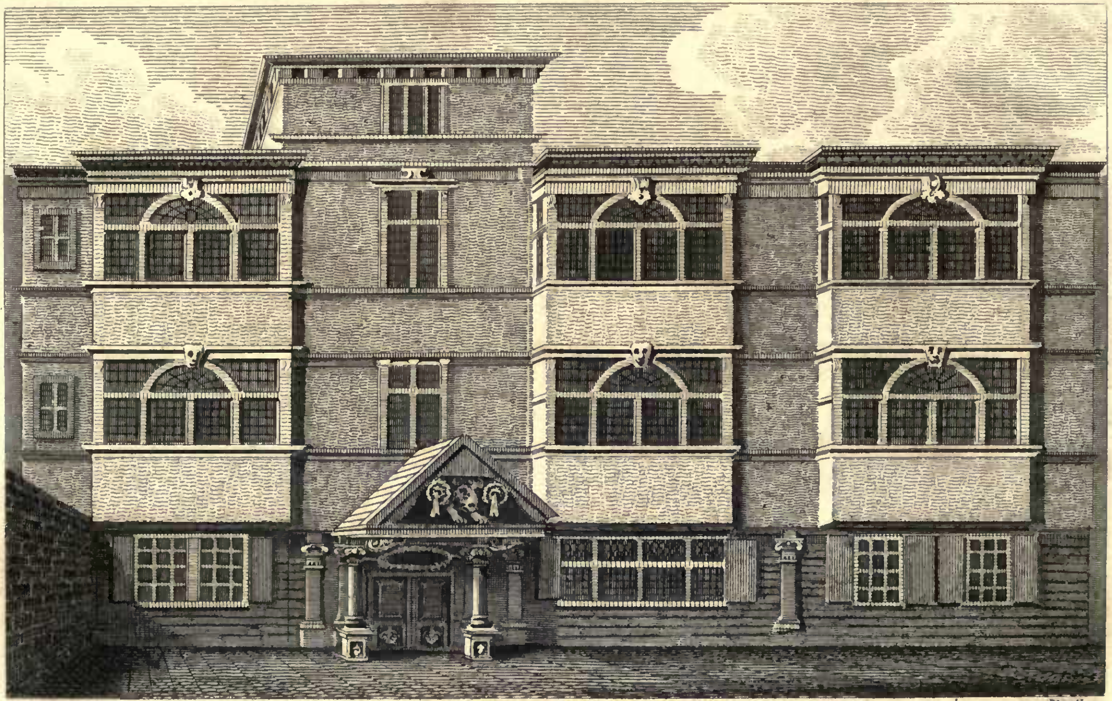
and there is another, equally handsome, at the corner of Coleman-street.

On the opposite side of Fore-street is Grub-street, celebrated as the residence of unfortunate authors. In Hanover-square, on the east side of this street, is the house formerly occupied by General Monk, who was created Duke of Albemarle, for his services in restoring King Charles II. Farther to the north is Sun-alley, which forms the boundary of the city on this side.

Proceeding westward, the next street is Whitecross-street, which is of considerable length; but this ward only takes in a small part of it. In this street was an hospital of St. Giles, founded in the reign of Edward I. but, being a cell to a French priory, it was suppressed, among other foreign foundations, by Henry V. who soon afterwards re-founded it, for a domestic fraternity of St. Giles, and reserved the appointment of a custos to himself and his successors.

This street, with Grub-street, Golden-lane, and Chiswell-street, in Cripplegate parish, remained unpaved, until the 35th of Henry VIII. when they were become almost impassable; in consequence of which an act of parliament was passed for paving them.

Opposite to St. Giles's church is Redcross-street, a wide and well-built street, on the east side of which, near the middle, is a library, founded by Daniel Williams, D. D. a Presbyterian minister, for the use of the dissenting ministers of the Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist persuasions. This gentleman, in 1711, bequeathed his valuable collection of books and manuscripts, for this purpose, with a handsome salary for a librarian and a housekeeper, and, in pursuance of his will, a neat building was erected in Red-cross-street, with a genteel apartment



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General Monks House, Hanover Square, Grub ſtreet.

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ment for the librarian, &c. and a room, capable of containing forty thousand volumes. In this library is a register, in which dissenters may record the births of their children.

This foundation, which has been greatly augmented since its first institution, is under the direction of twenty-three trustees, viz. fourteen ministers and nine laymen, who must be all Presbyterians, under whom there is a secretary and a steward. Here are likewise some curiosities; as, an Egyptian mummy, and a glass bason, which held the water wherewith Queen Elizabeth was baptized. This last is kept in a bag, whereon is fixed a paper, that explains how the bason came into the possession of the managers of the library.

This and Whitecross-street derived their names from a red and white cross, which stood in Beech-lane.

On the north side of the town-ditch, and at the west end of St. Giles's church-yard, was a pond of water, fed by a considerable spring; but the former being filled up, the latter was arched over, about the year 1440, at the expense of Sir Richard Whittington, and preserved by the name of Crowder's well, which still remains, and is worthy the attention of the curious antiquary. Crowder's-well-alley, which took its name from the well, is now converted into a handsome modern-built street, called Well-street.

From the south end of Redcross-street, runs Jewin-street, of old time called the Jews' Garden, as being the only place appointed them, in England, for the interment of their dead, before the year 1177, when, after long suit to the king and parliament, at Oxford, they were permitted to have a place assigned to them in every quarter where they dwelt.

This piece of ground was retained by the Jews till the time of their total banishment from England; after which it was converted into garden-plats and summer-houses. This place, with the appurtenances, was anciently called Leyrestowe, which King Edward I. granted to William de Monte Forte, Dean of St. Paul's, London; being a place (as it is expressed in a record), without Cripplegate, and the suburbs of London, called Leyrestowe, and which was the burying-place of the Jews of London; which was valued at forty shillings per annum.

Nearly fronting the north end of Redcross-street, in former times, stood a watch-tower, called Burgh-Kenning, or Barbican; a kind of advanced post for Cripplegate. These Barbicans were considered of such importance, that the custody of them was always intrusted to some person of consequence in the state. This tower being granted by Edward III. to the Earl of Suffolk, became his city residence. It afterwards descended to Lord Willoughby de Parham, and acquired the name of Willoughby-house. The name of the Barbican is still preserved in that of the street which runs from this spot to Aldersgate-street.

Adjoining to the Barbican, on the east, was another stately edifice, called the Garter-house, which was erected by Sir Thomas Writhesley, Garter King at Arms, uncle to the first Earl of Southampton. On the top of this building was a chapel, called by the name of Santissimæ Trinitatis in alto. The site is now occupied by Garter-place.

At a short distance to the north-west is Bridgewater-square, a small, neat quadrangle, of plain but handsome houses, with a grass-plat and gravel-walk, surrounded with iron rails. This square is built on the site of the house and gardens belonging to the Earls of Bridgewater.

From the east end of Barbican runs Beech-lane, which Strype conjectures was named from Nicholas de la Beech, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, dismissed from that office in the 13th of Edward III. In this street, a part of the stately mansion-house of the Abbot of Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, is still remaining, the rooms whereof are very spacious and lofty; and, judging by the dimensions of the kitchen, it must have been built for the use of a numerous family. In the time of Charles II. this was the residence of Prince Rupert. It afterwards came into the possession of Sir Drew Drewrie, and obtained the name of Drewrie-house, and is now let out in tenements.

At the north-east end of Beech-lane is a set of alms-houses, built in the year 1540, pursuant to the will of Lady Ann Askew, widow of Sir Christopher Askew, Lord Mayor of London, in the year 1533, for eight poor widows of the Drapers' company, with an allowance of three pounds per annum, and half a chaldron of coals; which endowment was left in trust to the company of Drapers.

On the south side of Beech-lane is Glovers'-court, in which stands Glovers'-hall, a very old building, which has been some time deserted by the company, who now transact their business at the George and Vulture Tavern, Lombard-street.

CHAP. XXIII.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of Aldersgate Ward.—-Bounds.—-Precincts.—-Principal Streets.—Aldersgate-street.—-St. Botolph, Aldersgate.—-London-house.—-Westmoreland-house.—-Old Half-moon-tavern.—-Shaftesbury-house.—Little Britain.—St. Anne, Aldersgate.—St. John-Zachary.—Goldsmiths' Hall.—St. Leonard, Foster-lane.—St. Mary, Staining. Coachmakers' Hall.—Bull and Mouth-street.—Liberty of St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Aldersgate Ward takes its name from the gate, which formerly stood about thirty yards south of St. Botolph's church. It is very extensive, and is divided into Aldersgate-ward within, and Aldersgate-ward without the walls.

It is bounded on the east and north by Cripplegate-ward, on the west by the wards of Farringdon within and without, and on the south by that of Farringdon within. It contains eight precincts, four in each division, and is governed by one alderman, eight common-council-men, fourteen inquest-men, eight constables, and two beadles.

The principal streets in this ward are, Aldersgate-street, Foster-lane, Noble-street, Little Britain, and parts of Goswell-street, Barbican, Long-lane, Jewin-street, &c.

Aldersgate-street, which is long and very spacious, runs northerly, from the gate to Barbican on the east side, and to Long-lane on the west.

On the west side of this street, at the south corner of Little Britain, stands the parish church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate.

This church received its name from being dedicated to St. Botolph, a Saxon monk, and its vicinity to the gate. It was anciently a rectory, the patronage of which was in the Dean and Canons of St. Martin's-le-Grand; but it continued unappropriated, until the year 1399, when Richard II. by his letters patent, dated May the 21st, at Pembroke, gave license to Thomas Stanley, Dean of St. Martin's-le-Grand, to appropriate the income, at that time, not exceeding five marks per annum, to his collegiate church, for the celebration of a perpetual anniversary for his deceased consort Anne, upon the day of her death, during his life; but, after his demise, the anniversary to be solemnized upon his obit for ever. In consequence of this license, the church of St. Botolph was appropriated to that of St. Martin's-le-Grand, by a commission from the Bishop of London, to his official, the dean and canons being bound to provide a sufficient maintenance for a chaplain to serve the cure; since which time it has continued a donative or curacy.

When Henry VII. in the year 1593, annexed the collegiate church of St. Martin's-le-Grand to the convent of St. Peter, Westminster, this church also became subject to that abbey; but at the suppression of monasteries was granted, by Henry VIII. to his new Bishop of Westminster. That bishopric, however, being dissolved on the accession of Queen Mary, and the abbot and monks restored to their convent, this church reverted to its old masters; and when the monks were finally expelled, and the convent converted into a collegiate church, by authority of parliament, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, she granted the curacy to the dean and chapter, who still retain it: it is, however, subject to the Bishop and Archdeacon of London, to whom it pays procuration.

The antiquity of this church may be collected from the parish records; from which it appears that a house, anciently given to the parishioners, was, in

the

the year 1319, demised by them, upon lease, to Richard Rothing.

It escaped the fire of London, in 1666, but became so ruinous, that it has been since rebuilt. It is a plain brick edifice, with a wooden tower, crowned with an open turret. There is one large arched window, at the east end; but the light is principally derived from sky-lights in the roof.

On the same side of the street, a little farther to the north, stood a palace, that was the residence of the Marquis of Dorchester, and afterwards that of Lord Petre, of whom it was purchased, after the Restoration, for the city mansion of the Bishop of London; from which time it was known by the name of London-house. It was a large commodious brick building, and had a neat chapel belonging to it; but being at length deserted by the prelates, it was let out into several tenements and warehouses. This ancient edifice was destroyed by fire, since which new buildings have been erected in its stead; the principal of which is that occupied by Mr. Seddon, and still called London-house.

A little to the south of London-house, formerly stood the fine mansion of the Earls of Westmoreland; but this being also deserted by its noble possessors, was let out in tenements, and to mechanic uses, and, at length, became so decayed, that, about forty years ago, it was entirely taken down: the site is now occupied by Westmoreland-buildings, and the adjacent houses.

To the north of London-house is the old building, formerly the Half-moon Tavern, celebrated as the place of resort of the most noted wits of the sixteenth century. It is at present let in separate tenements; but the old front, ornamented with foliage and grotesque figures, has suffered very little alteration.

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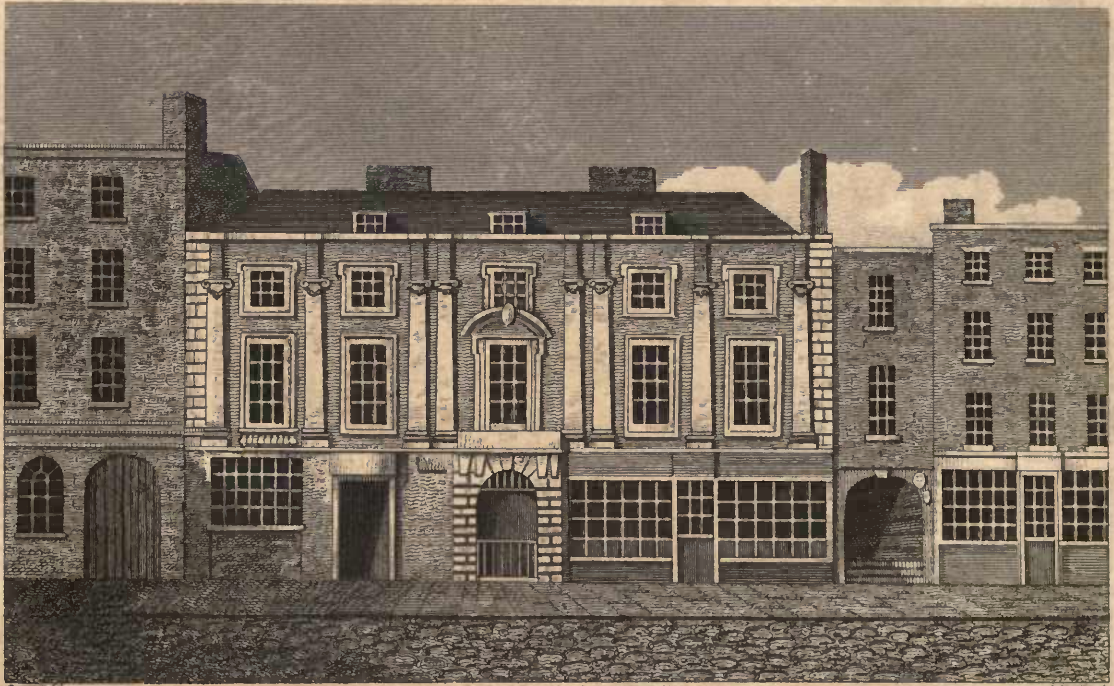

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Shaftsbury House, Aldersgate Street

On the east side of the street, nearly opposite to these buildings, is Shaftesbury, or, as it is sometimes called, Thanet-house. This edifice, which is by the masterly hand of Inigo Jones, is built with brick, and ornamented with stone, in a very elegant taste. The front is adorned with Ionic pilasters, from the volutes of which hang garlands of foliage. These pilasters are doubled on each side of the centre window, over which is an arched pediment, opened for the reception of a shield. The door is arched, and from each side of it springs an elegant scroll, for the support of a balcony. This structure had been let out for mechanical uses, and was going fast to decay, when, in the year 1750, the London Lying-in-hospital was instituted. The promoters of that charity, having hired this house, repaired it thoroughly, and preserved it, for a time, from the fate of its opposite neighbours. The increase of that institution having rendered a larger building necessary, they quitted Shaftesbury-house, in 1771, and were succeeded by the General Dispensary, which still occupies the back part of it. The front is divided into tenements, and let to respectable shopkeepers.

Little Britain was formerly called Britain, or Bretagne-street, from the mansion of the Duke of Bretagne, which stood near St. Botolph's church, but has been many years destroyed. This street was also the residence of several of our own nobility: the Earl of Peterborough's house stood at the corner, where the south part of Bartholomew's hospital now stands; and the whole east side of the street was occupied by a stately mansion, belonging to Lord Montague; the name of which is still preserved in Montague-court.

On the north side of St. Anne's-lane, within Aldersgate, is the parish church of St. Anne, Aldersgate; which is so called from its dedication

St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary, and its situation.

This church was anciently denominated St. Anne's, in the Willows, from the number of trees of that species growing in its neighbourhood. Its foundation cannot be traced, but it appears to be of some antiquity, by John de Chimerby being collated thereto, on the 5th of July, 1322. It is a rectory, the patronage of which was in the Dean and Canons of St. Martin's-le-Grand, until that church, with its appurtenances, was annexed to the Abbey of Westminster; by virtue of which, the abbot and convent, and, after them the Bishop, of Westminster, became the patrons; but on the suppression of the Bishopric of Westminster, Queen Mary granted the advowson to the Bishop of London, and his successors; in whom it still remains.

The old church shared the common fate in the great fire of 1666; soon after which, the present one was erected in its stead, and the parish of St. John, Zachary, united to it.

It is a very plain edifice, enlightened by a few large windows, cased with rustic. The tower is square, consisting of two stages above the roof, and crowned with a wooden turret. The body of the church is fifty-three feet square; the altitude of the roof, which is supported by four handsome Corinthian pillars, is thirty-five feet, and that of the tower and turret, eighty-four feet.

The parish of St. John, Zachary, is also a rectory, the church of which stood at the north-west corner of Maiden-lane. The patronage of this church appears to have continued in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, from its foundation; for it was rated to pay an annual sum to the Canons of St. Paul's, as early as the year 1181, at which time it was denominated St. John Baptist's. The site of it is now a cemetery for the use of the parishioners. Part of the walls of the old church is still remaining in the church-yard, and foundations of the adjacent buildings.

At the north-east corner of Foster-lane, stands the hall belonging to the company of Goldsmiths. This spacious building supplies the place of one which was originally erected by Drew Berentin, about the year 1407, but was destroyed by the fire of London. It is an irregular structure, built with brick, and the corners wrought in rustic of stone. The door is large, arched, and decorated with Doric columns, which support a pediment of the arched kind, but open for a shield, in which are the arms of the company. The hall-room is spacious, and both that and the other rooms are all well enlightened.

In the court-room is a fine portrait of Sir Hugh Myddelton, with the words *Fontes Fodinæ*, on the picture to signify his double attention to his mines and the New River. Here are also some other good paintings, particularly a portrait of Sir Martin Bowes, lord mayor in 1545, in the costume of his office. The date on the picture is 1566.

On the west side of Foster-lane stood the parochial church of St. Leonard, Foster-lane, which was founded about the year 1236, by William Kirkham, Dean of St. Martin's-le-Grand, in the court-yard of the collegiate church, for the use of the inhabitants of the sanctuary. It derived its name from its dedication to a French saint, and its situation was added, to distinguish it from another church, dedicated to the same saint, in Eastcheap.

It is a rectory, the patronage of which was anciently in the Dean and Canons of St. Martin's-le-Grand; in whom it continued till that deanery was annexed to the Abbey of Westminster; the dean and chapter of which still possess it: but the church being destroyed by the fire of London, and the parish united to that of Christ-church, Newgate-street, they present alternately with the governors of St. Bartholomew's-hospital.

The church of St. Mary Staining, or Stone-church, before the fire of London, stood on the north side of Oat-lane. The reason why it received the additional epithet of Staining, is very uncertain; some imagining it to be derived from the Painter-stainers, who might probably live near it, while others suppose that it was originally called Stany, or Stony, from its being built with stone, to distinguish it from those in the city, built with wood, &c. This church not being rebuilt after the fire, the parish was united to that of St. Michael, Wood-street; but, in consideration of the small endowment of this parish, it was provided by the act which united them, that the patrons of St. Michael's should present twice in three times.

The advowson of this rectory was anciently in the prioress and convent of Clerkenwell, in whom it continued till their suppression by Henry VIII. when it came to the crown, in whom it still remains.

The site of this church is now used as a burial-place for the parishioners, who hold a general vestry, and have two churchwardens and four overseers, though there are only forty-seven houses in the parish.

Near the north end of Noble-street stands a convenient hall, originally built by the company of Scriveners; who, being reduced to low circumstances, sold it to the company of Coachmakers, to whom it still belongs.

Bull and Mouth-street, a small part of which is in this ward, takes its name from an inn standing in it, and formerly known by the sign of Boulogne Mouth, or Harbour, of which the present appellation is a corruption.

ruption. At the corner of this street, in Aldersgate-street, was the city mansion of the Earls of Northumberland. In the 7th year of his reign, King Henry VI. gave this house, with the tenements thereunto belonging, to his Queen Jane, and it then acquired the appellation of her Wardrobe.

St. Martin's-le-Grand, which is considered as a part of this ward, is a distinct liberty, subject to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. It was originally a college, founded in the year 700, by Wythred, King of Kent, but was rebuilt and endowed, about the year 1056, by a noble Saxon, named Ingelricus, and his brother Edwardus, for a dean and secular canons, or priests, and was dedicated to St. Martin: the epithet *le Grand*, was afterwards added on account of the great and extraordinary privileges, particularly the dangerous one of sanctuary, granted to it by different monarchs.

William the Conqueror confirmed the endowment of this house, and the possession of the lands given by the founders, to which he added all the moor-land, without Cripplegate, and freed it and its canons from all disturbance and exaction of any bishops, archdeacons, or their ministers, and from all regal services. He likewise granted them sac and soc, toll and team, and a long et cetera of Saxon liberties, in the fullest manner that any church in England possessed them. His charter, which bears date in 1068, and is sanctioned by John and Peter, the Pope's legates, concludes thus: "If any person whatsoever shall presume to alter any thing hereby granted, let him be punished with Judas, the traitor."

This charter was confirmed by King Henry III. who granted the dean of the monastery and church more ample privileges. And it was again confirmed by Edward II. with an additional privilege, that no inhabitant within this jurisdiction should be sued out of their own court, except before the king, or his chief justice.

By the charter of King Edward III. it was ordained that all inquisitions, to be taken by the justices, and other the ministers of the men of the city of London, should be taken at Great St. Martin's, in London, and not elsewhere; except inquisitions to be taken in circuits of the Tower of London, and for the gaol delivery of Newgate. But King Henry VIII. in the year 1519, revoked that charter, and removed the sessions of the peace from St. Martin's to Guildhall.

King Henry VI. confirmed the foregoing charters; but he established certain articles concerning its sanctuary, in cases of debt, felony, and treason; by which it appears, that St. Martin's was, at that time, a sanctuary for great disorders, and a shelter for the loosest sort of people, such as rogues, ruffians, thieves, felons, and murderers; and that every excess of vice and irreligion, fraud, oppression, and breach of the laws, were exercised within its liberty.

To so great a height of licentiousness was this sanctuary grown, that, in the reign of Henry VII. the sheriffs of London venturing to take from thence, by violence, a person who had been guilty of murder, the Abbot of Westminster (to whom the deanery, with its sanctuary and privileges, had been granted), exhibited a bill to the king against them; upon which the cause was heard in the Star-chamber, and the sheriff severely fined.

This place was occasionally the residence of the kings of England; as appears from a writ of Edward I. being dated here on the 20th of October, in the first year of his reign. And, in the same reign, the king's court appears to have been held here; for, in 1293, a cause was removed from the Court of Hustings, to be tried before Gilbert de Thornville, and others, at St. Martin's the Great, in London; and the custos and sheriffs were commanded to bring the record, and process, and all things pertaining to it, before them.

The deans were also among the greatest men in the nation; for, in the reign of Edward III. William Mulse, who held that office, was chief chamberlain of the Exchequer, and receiver and keeper of the king's treasure and jewels; and, in the preceding reign, Petrus de Sabaudia was promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Lyons, in France.

The church of St. Martin's-le-Grand was anciently in the donation of the king; as appears by Edward I. having, in the 8th year of his reign, granted the deanery to Galfridus de Newband.

In the Bishop of London's Register of old wills, it is called a parish, and a curfew bell was rung here, as at Bow-church, St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and Barking church, to give the citizens warning of the time of night, and to keep within doors.

This college was surrendered to King Edward VI. in the year 1548, and, in the same year, the college church was pulled down, and many tenements erected on its site, which were immediately taken at high rents, by non-freemen, in consequence of being exempt from the jurisdiction of the city.

In the year 1585, a great number of foreign tradesmen and artificers planted themselves on this spot; among whom were John James, and Anthony Emerick, subjects of Philip, King of Spain, who were said to have been the first silk-twisters, or silk-throwers, in London, and to have brought that trade into England.

The street of St. Martin's-le-Grand leads from the north-east end of Newgate-street, formerly called Blowbladder-street, from being a place where bladders were sold, to the spot where Aldersgate stood;

but the liberty extends only as far as Angel-street and Bell-square, near St. Anne's-lane; the remainder being in the freedom of the city. This part of the street, with the courts and alleys adjoining, is considered as part of the liberty of Westminster, and the inhabitants are governed, and vote accordingly, and carry on their trades, without being free of the city of London. It has also a court of record within itself, subject to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, held every Wednesday, for the trial of all personal actions, of what nature soever. In this court, the leading process is a capias against the body, or an attachment against the goods; so that a man's goods may be seized in his own house, upon the first process, if he himself be not taken.

CHAP. XXIV.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the Ward of Farringdon Within.—Its Aldermen were not anciently elective.—Bounds.—Precincts.—Cheapside-cross.—St. Peter, Westcheap.—The Long Shop.—Embroiderers' Hall.—St. Vedast, Foster-lane.—St. Michael Querne.—Sadlers' Hall.—St. Matthew, Friday-street.—The Old Change.—St. Austin.—St. Faith.—Newgate-street.—Bagnio-court.—Charles I.st's Gigantic Porter and Dwarf.—Christ-church, Newgate-street.—Grey Friars.—St. Nicholas, Shambles.—St. Ewen.—Christ's-hospital.—Warwick-lane.—College of Physicians.—Newgate market.—Pannier-alley.—St. Paul's Cathedral.—Chapter-house.—St. Paul's School.—Stationers' Hall.—St. Martin, Ludgate.—Blackfriars.—Apothecaries' Hall.

THIS ward, as well as that of Farringdon without, is named from William Farendon, citizen and goldsmith of London, who, with his son Nicholas, were possessors of it for a great number of years. In ancient times, these two wards had but one alderman, and that not by election, but by purchase or inheritance, as will appear from the following abstract of a deed made in the reign of King Edward I.

"Thomas de Ardene, sonne and heire to Sir Ralph Ardene, Knt. granted to Ralphe le Feure, citizen of London, one of the sheriffs, in the year 1277, all the aldermanrie, with the appurtenances, within the city of London, and suburbs of the same, between Ludgate and Newgate, and also without the same gates; which aldermanrie Ankerinus de Averne held, during his life, by the grant of the said Thomas de Ardene; to have and to hold, unto the said Ralph, and to his heires, freely, without all challenge; yielding, therefore, yeerely, to the said Thomas, and his heires, one clove (or slip) of gilliflowers, at the feast of Easter, for all secular service and custome, with warrantie unto the said Ralph de Feure, and his heirs, against all people, Christians and Jews, in consideration of twenty markes, which the said Ralph de Feure did give, before-hand, in name of a gersum, or fine, to the said Thomas, &c.

Dated the 5th of Edward I.

Witnesse, G. de Rokesley, maior.
R. Arrar, one of the sheriffes.
H. Wales,
P. le Taylor,
T. de Bassing,
J. Horn,
N. Blackthorn, alderman of London."

After this, John le Feure, son and heir to the said Ralph le Feure, granted to William Farendon, citizen and goldsmith of London, and to his heirs, the said aldermanry, with the appurtenances, for the service thereunto belonging, in the 7th of Edward I. in the year of Christ, 1279. This aldermanry descended to Nicholas Farendon, son to the said William, and his heirs: which Nicholas Farendon, also a goldsmith, was four times mayor, and lived many years after. He made his will in 1361, which was fifty-three years after his first being mayor, and was buried in St. Peter's church, in Cheap. So this ward continued under the government of William Farendon, and Nicholas, his son, the space of eighty years, and retains their name unto this present day.

The first name of this ward was Fori; and the addition of within the wall of London, and without the wall of London, was given to each part, when the large possession of the Farendons was divided into two aldermanries, to be governed by two aldermen, chosen by the inhabitants.

This ward is bounded on the east by Cheapside and Castle Baynard-wards, on the north by Aldersgate and Cripplegate-wards, and the liberty of St. Martin's-le-Grand, on the west by the ward of Farringdon without, and on the south by Castle Baynard-ward and the river Thames.

It is divided into eighteen precincts, and is governed by an alderman, seventeen common-councilmen, nineteen constables, seventeen inquest-men, and two beadles.

We shall begin the survey of this ward at the east extremity, which takes in that part of Cheapside, where formerly stood the great cross.

This was one of the crosses erected by Edward I. in token of his affection for his deceased Queen Elinor, at every place where her body rested in its way to interment, in the year 1290. It had, originally, the statue of the queen, but, falling to decay, was rebuilt, in 1442, by John Hatherley, mayor of the city, and several of the citizens, when it was ornamented with images of the resurrection, the Virgin, Edward the Confessor, and some others. After the Reformation, these images gave great offence, and were frequently mutilated; for which reason, the goddess Diana was substituted for the Virgin Mary. At length, in 1643, the puritanic bigotry of the parliament occasioned a resolution for taking down all crosses, and demolishing all popish paintings; and the destruction of this cross being committed to Sir Robert Harlow, he went on the service with true zeal, attended by a troop of horse, and two companies of foot, and executed his orders most effectually.

At the south-west corner of Wood-street formerly stood a church, dedicated to St. Peter, and distinguished by the addition of Westcheap, or Wood-street. It is a rectory, the patronage of which was anciently in the abbot and convent of St. Alban's; in whom it continued till the suppression of their monastery, when Henry VIII. granted it to the Earl of Southampton: it is now in the gift of private persons. The church being destroyed by the fire in 1666, was not rebuilt; and the parish was united to that of St. Matthew, Friday-street.

In the year 1401, a license was granted to the inhabitants of this parish, to erect a shed, or shop, before their church, in Cheapside, for which they were to pay, annually, to the chamber of London, the sum of thirty shillings and four pence; but this ground-rent proving too high, it was reduced to thirteen shillings and four pence. On the site of this building, which was called the Long Shop, four shops were afterwards erected with rooms over them.

Westward from Wood-street, on the same side is Gutter-lane, on the west side of which is Embroiderers'-hall, a small but very handsome building, and conveniently adapted for the management of the affairs of the company.

A little farther to the west is Foster-lane, on the east side of which stands the parochial church of St. Vedast, alias Foster's.

This church, which is a rectory, is so denominated from being dedicated to St. Vedast, Bishop of Arras; and takes the additional appellation, either from the place of its situation, or the founder, or rebuilder. The first mention made of this church, is, that Walter de London was presented thereto in the year 1308.

The patronage of this church was anciently in, and continued with the Prior and Convent of Canterbury, till the year 1352, when it was transferred to the archbishop. It has been in him and his successors ever since, and is one of the thirteen peculiars in this city, belonging to the archiepiscopal see.

Though this church was not entirely destroyed by the dreadful conflagration in 1666, yet it received very considerable damage; and was afterwards repaired, for the most part, upon the old walls. The steeple stood till the year 1694, when it was found in such a weak condition, that the parishioners had it taken down and rebuilt, at their own charge, entirely of stone. It is sixty-nine feet long, fifty-one feet broad, and thirty-six feet high, to the roof, and is well enlightened by a range of windows, placed so high, that the doors open under them.

The neglected tower of this church is one of Sir Christopher Wren's happiest efforts, and deserves that admiration which is due to success in a difficult undertaking. The author of the Critical Review of the Public Buildings, says, "It is not a glaring pile, that strikes the eye, at the first view, with an idea of grandeur and magnificence, but then the beautiful pyramid it forms, and the just and well-proportioned simplicity of all its parts, satisfy the mind so effectually, that nothing seems to be wanting, and nothing can be spared."

After the fire of London, the parish of St. Michael Querne was annexed to that of St. Vedast. The latter is a rectory, the church of which stood at the west end of Cheapside, fronting the street; but, not being rebuilt, its site was laid into the street, in pursuance of the act for rebuilding the city.

The earliest account we find of this church, is in the year 1181, when the state thereof was returned to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; at which time it appears to have been only a chapel, and as such it continued many years after. It was not made a rectory, till possessed by Thomas Newton, who was buried in the choir, in the year 1461. In ancient records it is called St. Michael ad Bladum, i. e. at the Corn (which posterity has corruptly pronounced Querne);

Querne); because, at the time this church was founded, there was a corn-market, that reached up from it, westward, to the shambles, or flesh-market; from which situation it was sometimes called St. Michael de Macello. At the east end of this church stood the Old Cross, in Westcheap, which was taken down in the year 1320, to make way for the enlarging of the church, and for the erection of a little conduit, at the north-east gate of St. Paul's church-yard; which appears to have been the standard where Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, and Treasurer to Edward II. was decollated by the populace, in 1326.

At the south-east angle of Foster-lane, and fronting towards Cheapside, stands Sadlers'-hall. This is a very neat building, the inside of which is adorned with fret-work wainscoting, and, though small, exceeds many others, both in beauty and convenience. It is situated in a small court, with a handsome gate to the street.

On the south side of Cheapside is Friday-street, at the north end of which stands the parish church of St. Matthew, Friday-street; which owes its name to its dedication to St. Matthew the Evangelist, and its situation.

The patronage of this church, which is a rectory, was in the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, till their suppression, when, the conventual church being converted into a cathedral, Henry VIII. conferred it upon the bishop. But the new bishopric being dissolved soon after, Edward VI. in the year 1551, granted the advowson of this church to the Bishop of London and his successors, in whom it still continues.

The old church was destroyed by the fire of London, and the present structure erected upon its ruins. It is a plain stone building, with one series of large arched windows; and at the east end is the steeple, which consists of a square brick tower, wholly devoid of ornament. The length of this church is sixty feet, its breadth thirty-three feet, the height of the roof thirty-one feet, and that of the tower seventy-four feet.

Farther to the west, on the same side, is the street called the Old Change, from the King's Exchange, or office for receiving bullion in exchange for coin, standing there. It was farmed to the citizens of London, who received the old coining irons, and delivered new ones to all the mints in England.

At the corner of this street, and Watling-street, stands the parish church of St. Austin, called, in old records, *Ecclesia Sancti Augustini ad portum*, because it stood near the gate leading out of Watling-street into St. Paul's church-yard.

It is a rectory, the patronage of which appears to have been always in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; for it is mentioned in their books, in the year 1181, when Ralph de Diceto was dean.

The old church was destroyed by the fire of London, on the ruins of which the present edifice was erected. It is a substantial structure, built with stone, and well pewed and wainscoted within: the pulpit is finely embellished, and the altar-piece is spacious and beautiful, with a very handsome pediment in the front, supported by pillars, in imitation of porphyry, and on the top of the pediment are the king's arms.

The length of this church is fifty-one feet, the breadth forty-five feet, the height of the roof thirty feet, and that of the steeple, one hundred and forty-five feet.

After the fire of London, this church was made parochial for the parish of St. Austin and that of St. Faith, which was united to it.

The church of St. Faith was originally a distinct building from St. Paul's, at the east end of it, but was demolished between the years 1251 and 1256, to make way for the enlargement of that cathedral; and in lieu of it, a place of worship was given to the parishioners, in the *cryptis* (corruptly, the *crowds)*, or western part of the vault, under the choir of the cathedral, which, being dedicated to St. Faith, acquired the appellation of *Ecclesia Sanctæ Fidei in cryptis*. Here the inhabitants continued to perform their religious duties, until the year 1551, when the chapel of Jesus, at the east end of the vault was suppressed, which being much larger, and better enlightened, they were permitted to remove into it, and continued to occupy it until the cathedral was destroyed by the fire in 1666; after which, this parish being united to St. Austin's, the parishioners were no longer in want of a church. It is a rectory, and one of the peculiars belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, where they are both patrons and ordinaries.

Part of the church-yard belonging to St. Faith's parish was taken to enlarge the street at the east end of St. Paul's church-yard, and the remainder lies within the inclosure, and serves for a burying-place for the parishioners of St. Faith.

Leaving the eastern extremity of this ward, we pass from the north-west corner of Cheapside into Newgate-street; which took its name from the gate formerly standing at the west end of it.

On the north side of it is Bagnio-court, which took its name from a bagnio situated in it, and the first introduced into this capital.

In the front of a house, at the entrance of Bull-head-court, is a small sculpture in stone, of William Evans and Geoffry Hudson: the former the gigantic porter of Charles I. whose stature was seven feet and a half; the latter, dwarf to the same monarch, and only three feet nine inches in height.

Farther to the west, on the same side, is a passage which leads to Christ-church, Newgate-street.

This church is dedicated to the name and honour of our Saviour, and originally belonged to the convent of Grey-friars, or Franciscans; but falling to the crown, at the dissolution of that religious house, Henry VIII. gave it to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, to make a parish church, in lieu of the two churches of St. Ewen, in Newgate-market, near the north corner of Eldeness, now called Warwick-lane, and of St. Nicholas, in the Shambles, on the north side of Newgate; both which churches, and their parishes were thereupon demolished, and as much of St. Sepulchre's parish as laid within Newgate, was added to this new-erected parish, which was then ordered to be called by the name of Christ-church; from which time it was made a vicarage, in the patronage of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, as governors of the hospital of St. Bartholomew, also of the foundation of Henry VIII.

King Henry VIII. gave five hundred marks per annum, in land, for ever, for the maintenance of the said church, with divine service, repairs, &c. In consideration whereof, the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, did covenant and grant (inter alia), to find and sustain one preacher at this church, who was to be, from time to time, vicar thereof; giving unto him, yearly, for his stipend, sixteen pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, to the visitor (now called the Ordinary of Newgate) ten pounds, and to the other five priests in Christ-church, all to be helping in divine service, ministering the sacraments and sacramentals, eight pounds a-piece; to two clerks, six pounds each; and to a sexton, four pounds yearly.

The old church was destroyed by the fire of London, after which the present structure was erected. It is built of stone, very strong, spacious, and handsome. The tower is square, and of a considerable height, crowned with a light handsome turret, adorned with vases. The inside is neatly ornamented, the walls and pillars are wainscoted, and there are very large galleries at the west end, and on the north and south sides. On the south side of the church without, has been lately erected a plain but neat brick building, to be used as a vestry-room, for the better convenience of the ministers who officiate in the church.

After the fire of London, the parish of St. Leonard, Foster-lane, whose church was destroyed, and not rebuilt, was annexed to Christ-church; and the patronage of the former, which is a rectory, being in the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, they, and the governors of St. Bartholomew's-hospital, present alternately to these united livings.

The Grey Friars were friars minors of a religious order, or society, founded by St. Francis, of Assisi, who was canonized by Pope Gregory IX. in 1228; of whom a detached body of nine brethren, viz. five priests and four lay brothers, was sent from Italy to settle and propagate their order in England. They arrived at Dover in 1224, from whence four of them repaired to London, and the other five settled at Canterbury. Those who came to London, were received and entertained by the Friars-preachers, at their house, in Holborn; from whence they removed to a house in Cornhill, provided for them by John Travers, wherein they continued for about a year; but being much straitened for room, in consequence of the great increase of their numbers, John Iwyn, a physician and citizen of London, who afterwards became a lay brother among them, granted all his land

and houses, in the parish of St. Nicholas, Shambles, to the mayor and commonalty of London, for the purpose of providing them with a spot of ground, whereon a building for their use might be erected.

A site being thus procured, which was considerably enlarged by the additional benefactions of the mayor and commonalty, as well as by the munificence of private citizens, divers of the principal inhabitants of the city, began, in the year 1225, to erect, at their own expense, a house and chapel, for the better accommodation of these friars. But their numbers continuing to increase, the chapel became too small for the celebration of the divine offices; wherefore, Margaret, consort to King Edward I. began a stately and very spacious church, which was twenty-one years in building, and, in dimensions, exceeded all the places of worship in this city, except the cathedral; it being no less than three hundred feet in length, eighty-nine in breadth, and sixty-four feet in height. This magnificent structure, which extended from Butcher-hall-lane to Grey Friars'-gateway, was erected at the charge of Queen Margaret and the two succeeding queens, and of the nobility and citizens of London.

Among other benefactors to this convent, was Sir Richard Whittington, who, at his own expense, erected a library, one hundred and twenty-nine feet long, and thirty-one broad, and furnished it with good store of books.

Weaver, in his Funeral Monuments, informs us, that here were buried four queens, four duchesses, four countesses, one duke, two earls, eight barons, and thirty-five knights; and, in all, six hundred and sixty-three persons of quality were here interred, before the dissolution of the convent. In the choir were nine tombs of alabaster and marble, inclosed with iron bars. One tomb, in the body of the church, coped with iron; and one hundred and forty marble grave-stones, in divers places; all which were pulled down, removed, and sold, by Sir Martin Bowes, lord mayor of London, in 1545, for fifty pounds.

The church of St. Nicholas, Shambles, which was pulled down when Christ-church was erected, took its name from its dedication to St. Nicholas, and its additional epithet from its situation; the Shambles having been the ancient name of Newgate-street, from the flesh-market therein. It stood at the corner of Butcher-hall-lane. That of St. Ewen, or Owen, was on the south side of Newgate-street, between the market and Warwick-lane; the remains of which were very lately existing in the cellars of the houses on that spot.

Adjoining to this church, at the north-west corner, is Christ's-hospital.

This is a royal foundation, for the maintenance and education of poor and fatherless children, to be virtuously brought up, and fitted for trades. It was originally granted to the city, by Henry VIII. in the year 1537, and confirmed in 1552, by charter of Edward VI. who also endowed the hospital with certain lands and tenements, belonging to the Savoy, of the yearly value of six hundred pounds; which so animated the citizens, that, on the 26th of July, 1552, they began to fit up the late Grey Friars' monastery, for the reception of poor orphans, and prosecuted the work with such zeal and alacrity, that, on the 23d of November, in the same year, three hundred and forty boys were admitted; which number was increased, by the end of the year, to three hundred and eighty. Almost the last action of this young king's life, was granting permission to the governors of this hospital to purchase lands in mortmain, to the value of four thousand marks per annum.

This laudable foundation of King Edward VI. was greatly increased by the benefactions of his subjects. Sir William Chester, knt. and alderman, and John Calthrop, citizen and draper, built the brick walls on the side next to St. Bartholomew's-hospital, and arched over the town-ditch, from Aldersgate to Newgate, as being offensive to the hospital.

In the year 1673, King Charles II. added a mathematical school, and a ward to the hospital, for the instruction of forty boys in navigation, and endowed it, for seven years, with one thousand pounds per annum, to be paid out of the Exchequer. Ten of these boys are put apprentice, every year, to masters of ships, and ten others, of the best genius, are elected to supply their places. But, lest this mathematical school should fail, for want of boys properly qualified to supply it, one Mr. Stone, a governor, left a legacy, to maintain a subordinate mathematical school, of twelve boys; which is called Stone's School, where they are prepared for reception into the King's-ward.

All the boys in the hospital are publicly examined twice a year, before the governors, assisted by the head-master of St. Paul's-school, and other proper examiners. The mathematical boys are presented to the king every New-year's-day, when they carry some of their mathematical productions with them, as evidences of their proficiency. They are also presented once a year to the lord chancellor, the lords of the treasury, and the lords of the admiralty, separately. From four to six of these boys pass an examination every half year, before the elder brethren of the Trinity-house, previous to their being put to sea.

The number of children in this hospital at one time has often amounted to more than one thousand. Their dress consists of a long coat of blue cloth hanging

ing loose to their heels, girt about their waist with a red leather girdle, buckled; a loose petticoat underneath, of yellow cloth (of late years the boys are allowed breeches), a round thrum cap, tied with a band, yellow stockings, and black low-heeled shoes. The boys in the mathematical school, as a badge of distinction, wear on the breasts of their coats a plate of silver, with an emblematical device on it, the dye of which is kept in the Tower, where they are all stamped. The principal figures on this plate are, Arithmetic, with a scroll of accounts in one hand, and her other hand placed on a blue-coat boy's head. Geometry, with a triangle in her hand. And Astronomy, with a quadrant in one hand, and a sphere in the other. Round the plate is the following inscription: Auspicio Caroli Secundi Regis, 1673. This badge they retain during their apprenticeship, as a security against their being pressed into the king's service in times of war.

There is also another mathematical school for thirty-seven boys, founded by Mr. Travers.

The children are received into this hospital at seven years of age, and those who have not already been taught to read are sent down to Hertford; at which place there is a school and proper instructors to prepare them for being sent to the hospital in London; where they are received as room is made for their admission by the eldest boys being bound out apprentices. The girls are also all sent to Hertford, where they receive the whole of their education.

The principal buildings of this hospital form the four sides of a large area, which have porticoes continued round them. These have Gothic arches, and the walls are supported by abutments, being the remaining cloister of the old priory. This part was repaired by the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, and serves for a thoroughfare as well as a place of recreation for the boys, especially in rainy weather.

The exterior view of the hospital is very irregular; the several parts having been erected at different times, and being therefore a mixture of the Gothic and modern styles of building.

The great hall was built at the expense of Sir John Frederick, Alderman of London; and here the boys occasionally dine and sup. On the western side of this room is a large picture, by Verrio, who has introduced his own portrait, in a long wig, representing King James II. sitting with his nobles, the governors, &c. with the half figures of King Edward VI. and Charles II. hanging as pictures in the same piece. Beyond this is a very handsome picture of King Charles II. at full length, dressed in his royal robes, painted by Lely in 1662. At the other end of the hall is a large piece representing King Edward VI. delivering the charter to the lord mayor, who, with the aldermen behind him, are kneeling; the young king is accompanied by Bishop Ridley and several others standing about him. In this hall is a good organ that is played when the boys sing their psalms or anthems on Sundays and other special days.

In the court-room are portraits of Edward VI. and the chief benefactors to the hospital. That of the king is a capital picture, and indisputably one of Holbein's best productions.

The records and other papers belonging to this hospital are kept in a room, all the walls of which are stone: among them is a curious piece of antiquity, being the earliest record of the charity, and containing the anthem sung by the first children, very beautifully illuminated.

There are eight wards in the hospital, each of which contains upwards of fifty beds for the children.

There

There is also another convenient ward set apart for the sick, to which they are removed, and due care taken of them. This ward is accommodated with a kitchen, a consultation chamber, and other convenient offices.

The writing-school is a neat edifice, supported on pillars, and built with brick and stone, in the year 1694, at the end of the great hall. It was founded by Sir John Moore, one of the aldermen of the city, and president of the house, whom it is said to have cost five thousand pounds, and contains long writing-boards sufficient for the use of five hundred boys. At the upper end of the room is a niche, in which was formerly the statue that is now placed on the outside of the school, under which is the following inscription:

> Anno Dom. 1694.
>
> "This writing-school, and stately building, was begun, and completely finished, at the sole charge of Sir John Moore, Knt. and Lord Mayor of the city, in the year MDCLXXXI. now president of this house, he having been otherwise a liberal benefactor of the same."

The grammar school is situated on the north side of the hospital, near the passage into Little-Britain. It was erected in the year 1793, and is wholly of brick, except the ornamental parts, which are stone.

Over the south gate that leads into the cloisters, is a statue of King Edward VI. now much mutilated, beneath which is written, in letters of gold, the following inscription:

> "Edward the Sixth of famous memory, King of England, was the founder of Christ's Hospital, and Sir Robert Clayton, Knt. and Alderman,

some time lord mayor of this city of London, erected this statue of King Edward, and built most part of this fabrick, Anno Dom. 1682."

It is only from the passage leading to this gate, and the backs of the houses in Newgate-street, that the principal, or south front of the hospital can be seen. It is a handsome piece of brick-work, ornamented with pilasters of the Ionic order, and having a circular pediment in the centre.

On the east side of the building, opposite to the counting-house, is a much more perfect statue of Edward VI. standing on a slab of black marble, in the attitude of delivering the charter. And in the niche, over the western entrance from the Grey Friars, is a statue of Charles II. in the royal robes.

One of the boys is annually sent to Cambridge to be educated for the church; and every third year one is also sent to Oxford.

The children are chosen into this hospital every Easter, and each governor has the privilege of presenting an unqualified child, that is the child of a non-freeman, whose parents are alive, at every third turn of presentation.

The number of the governors is unlimited: benefactors of four hundred pounds or upwards being associated with the lord mayor and citizens who are governors by the charter.

The permanent funds of this charity consist in an annual revenue in houses and lands; the licensing and looking after the carts allowed by the city, each of which pays a certain sum for sealing; and a duty paid upon every piece of cloth brought to Blackwell-hall.

It is computed that the annual expenditure of this hospital amounts to thirty thousand pounds per annum, including the board and clothing of the children and the salaries to the officers and servants of the foundation.

A plan is in agitation for rebuilding this institution, and a subscription has been already commenced for that purpose.

Opposite to the south-west entrance into this hospital, on the south side of Newgate-street, is Warwick-lane, which derives its name from the inn or house of Richard Nevil, the king-making Earl of Warwick. Speaking of his coming to London to the convention of 1458, Stow says, he was accompanied by "six hundred men, all in red jackets imbroidered with ragged staves, before and behind, and was lodged in Warwicke-lane: in whose house there was often six oxen eaten at a breakfast, and every taverne was full of his meate, for hee that had anie acquaintance in that house, might have there so much of sodden and rost meate, as he could pricke and carry upon a long dagger." The memory of this earl is still preserved by a stone statue in front of the house at the west corner in Newgate-street.

On the west side of this lane, near the north end, is the College of Physicians.

This is a very noble structure built with brick and stone, the entrance to which is through a grand octangular porch, crowned with a dome that finishes in a cone. The inside was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and is very elegant and well enlightened. The central building, which contains the library and other rooms of state and convenience, was the design of Inigo Jones. The ascent to the door is by a flight of steps, and in the under part is a basement story. The whole front is decorated with pilasters of Ionic and Corinthian orders. In the center over the door-case, is the statue of King Charles II. placed in a niche; and directly opposite, on the inner front of the octangular porch, stands that of Sir John Cutler.

The buildings that compose the two sides of the court, are uniform, and have the window-cases handsomely ornamented. The orders are well executed, and the whole edifice is both beautiful and commodious.

The different apartments belonging to this college, consist of a committee-room, a library furnished with books, by Sir Theodore Mayerne, and the Marquis of Dorchester, a great hall for the quarterly meetings of the doctors; a theatre for anatomical dissections; a preparing-room, where are thirteen tables, containing all the muscles in the human body; and, over all, there are garrets, to dry the herbs for the use of the dispensary. In the hall are the portraits of several of the most eminent of the faculty; among which are those of Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to James I. and Charles I. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood; Sir Edmund King, the transfuser of blood from one animal to another; Sydenham, who first introduced the cool regimen in the small-pox; and the celebrated anatomist, Vesalius. The latter is a very good portrait on wood, by Calkar. Here are also busts of Hervey, Sydenham, and Mead.

This society's first college, which was given them by Dr. Linacre, physician to King Henry VIII. was in Knightrider-street. They afterwards removed to a house, which they purchased in Amen-corner, where Dr. Harvey built a library and a public hall, which he granted for ever to the college, and endowed it with his estate, which he resigned to them in his life-time. Part of this estate is assigned for an annual oration in commemoration of their benefactor, and to provide a good dinner for the society. This building perished in the flames, in 1666; after which the present edifice was erected on a piece of ground purchased by the fellows.

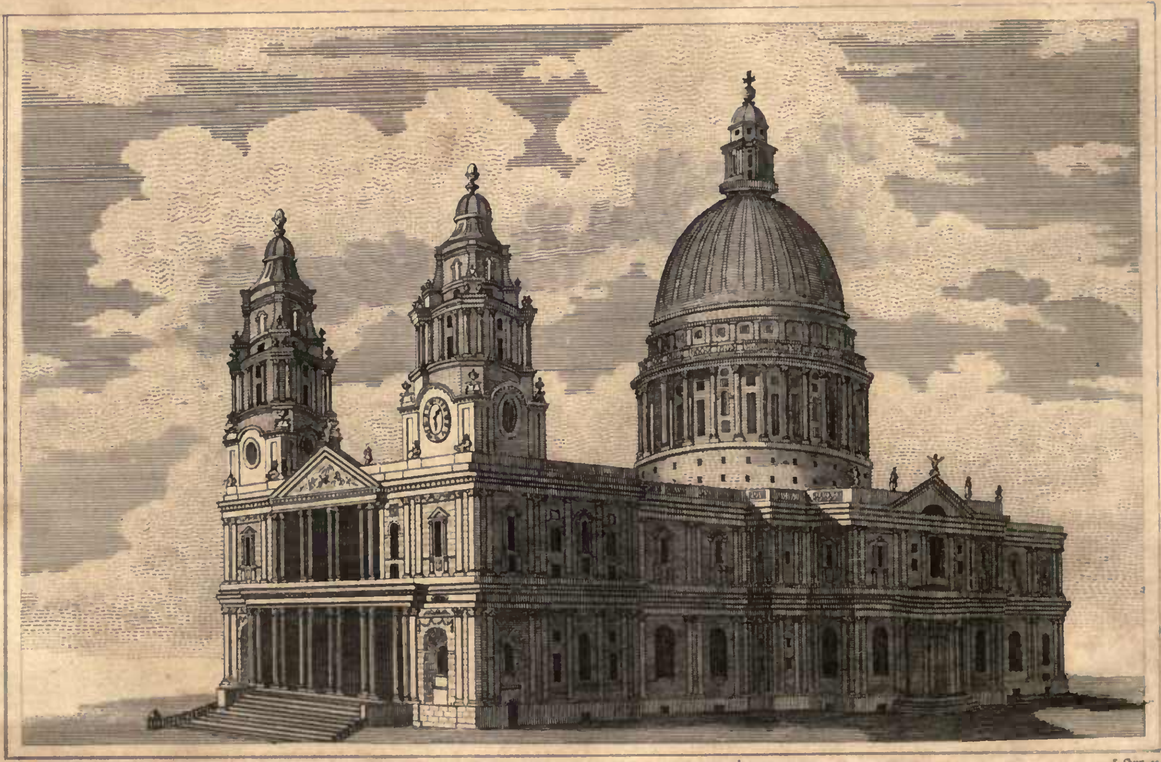
A little to the east of Warwick-lane is the entrance into Newgate-market.

This market is kept on a commodious square piece of ground, measuring one hundred and ninety-four feet from east to west, and one hundred and forty-eight feet from north to south, with a large market-house in the centre. Under the market-house are vaults, or cellars, and the upper part of it is principally used as warehouses for fruiterers and gardeners. The shops within this building are for the sale of tripe, butter, eggs, &c. The houses that extend on each of the sides, which form the square, are most of them occupied by butchers; and the avenues that lead to the market, from Paternoster-row and Newgate-street, are occupied by poulterers, fishmongers, &c.

Before the fire of London, this market was held in Newgate-street, where there was a market-house for meal, and a middle row of sheds, which were afterwards converted into houses, inhabited by butchers, tripe-sellers, &c. while the country people, who brought provisions to the city, were forced to stand with their stalls in the open street, where their persons and goods were exposed to danger, by the passage of coaches, carts, and cattle, that passed through the streets. At that time, Butcher-hall-lane was filled with slaughter-houses for the use of this market; and Blowbladder-street was rendered remarkable by blown bladders hanging in the windows of the shops where bladders were sold.

Farther to the east is Pannier-alley, the north end of which almost faces St. Martin's-le-Grand. In this alley is a stone pedestal, supporting a pannier, with a figure of a boy upon it, and this inscription:

When you have sought the city round,
Yet still this is the highest ground.



Designed & Engraved for Lambert's History of London.

J. Shury sc.

St. Pauls.

Returning a little to the west, on the south side of Paternoster-row, is Canon-alley, which leads into St. Paul's church-yard, in the centre of which is situate the cathedral church of St. Paul.

This edifice has been generally supposed to have been founded in the place where anciently stood a temple, dedicated by the Romans to the goddess Diana; an opinion derived from the tradition of the heads of oxen, the horns of deer, and the tusks of boars, having been commonly dug up there; but as Sir Christopher Wren, in clearing the foundations of this ancient structure, found none of these, he justly discredited the opinion; and his son, in his Parentalia, has given a different account of the origin of the ancient edifice.

This gentleman observes, that the first cathedral of the episcopal see of London, was built in the area, where had been the Roman Prætorian camp, and in the situation on which all the succeeding fabrics stood: but that this structure was demolished during the great and general persecution under the Emperor Dioclesian. This persecution was, however, short: the church is supposed to have been re-edified under Constantine; but it was afterwards destroyed by the Pagan Saxons, and restored again upon the old foundations, when they embraced Christianity in the seventh century, when Sebert, King of Essex, advanced Mellitus to the bishopric of London.

In 675, we find Erkenwald the fourth Bishop of London from Mellitus, expending great sums of money in repairing and beautifying the ancient edifice, augmenting its revenues, and procuring for it the most considerable privileges from the pope and the Saxon princes then reigning: for these works the bishop was canonized at his death, and his body placed in a glorious shrine above the high altar in the east part of the church, where this shrine remained the admiration of succeeding ages, till the fatal destruction of the whole fabric by fire.

This catastrophe happened in the year 961; and, as it was rebuilt in the same year, it is highly probable, that these early structures, how magnificent soever they might then be thought, were only small wooden buildings.

During the Saxon heptarchy, this church flourished extremely; Kenrad, King of Mercia, declared it as free in all its rights, as he himself desired to be at the day of judgment; Athelstan endowed it with fifteen lordships; Edgar, with two; and Egleflede his wife, with two more; all which were confirmed by the charters of Ethelred and Canute, which solemnly imprecate curses on all who dare to violate it.

The next benefactor to this church was Edward the Confessor; but, at the Norman invasion, which soon followed, some of its revenues were seized by the conqueror: however, he was no sooner seated on the throne, than he caused full restitution to be made; and even confirmed all its rights, privileges, and immunities, in the amplest manner; with benedictions upon those who should augment its possessions, and solemn imprecations upon all who should violate any of the charters made in its favour.

In that reign, a dreadful fire consumed it a second time, and by this conflagration, which happened in 1086, the greatest part of the city was also laid in ashes: but this destruction served to make way for a more magnificent building than had ever yet been applied to the purposes of devotion in this kingdom. Maurice, then Bishop of London, having undertaken this great work, obtained of the king the old stones of a spacious castle in the neighbourhood, called the Palatine Tower, situated near the river Fleet; but though he lived twenty years, and prosecuted the work with uncommon earnestness, yet he left the completion of what he had begun to succeeding generations.

The successor of this bishop followed his example, and even applied the whole revenue of his see towards the advancement of this great work, but, like the former, left it unfinished; after which it is supposed to have been completed by lay persons; but at what time, or in what manner, is no where mentioned. Indeed, William Rufus, who succeeded the Conqueror, is said to have exempted all ships entering the river Fleet with stone, or other materials, for the new cathedral, from toll and custom; and it is not improbable, that he might take this structure under his own particular direction.

But, notwithstanding the length of time, and the great expense bestowed upon this church, it had not long been completed, when it was thought not sufficiently magnificent; the steeple was therefore rebuilt and finished about the year 1221; and then Roger Niger, being promoted to the see of London, in 1229, proceeding with the choir, completed it in 1240, and solemnly consecrated it afresh, the same year, in the presence of the king, the Pope's legate, and many lords both spiritual and temporal.

The spacious and magnificent edifice of St. Paul's cathedral, being thus finished, a survey was taken of it, by which its dimensions appear to have been as follows. The length of the body of the church was six hundred and ninety feet, the breadth one hundred and thirty, the height of the roof of the west part, within, one hundred and two feet, that of the east eighty-eight, and that of the body one hundred and fifty; the height of the tower, from the ground, was two hundred and sixty feet; from whence arose a wooden spire, covered with lead, two hundred and seventy-four feet in length; on the top of which was a ball, a ball, nine feet one inch in circumference. This was crowned with a cross, that was fifteen feet in length, and the traverse six feet.

The ornaments of this cathedral exceeded those of every other church in the kingdom. The high altar stood between two columns, adorned with precious stones, and surrounded with images most beautifully wrought, and covered with a canopy of wood, curiously painted, with the representation of saints and angels.

The new shrine of St. Erkenwald stood on the east side of the wall above the high altar, and was adorned with gold, silver, and precious stones; but not being thought sufficiently rich, in 1339, three goldsmiths of London were retained by the dean and chapter to work upon it a whole year, at the end of which its lustre was so great, that princes, nobles, ambassadors, and other foreigners of rank, flocked from all parts to visit it, and to offer their oblations before it: among these we find all the rings and jewels of Walter de Thorp, and the best sapphire stone of Richard de Preston; which last was applied to the curing of infirmities of the eyes, and proclamation of its virtues was made by the express will of the donor.

The picture of St. Paul, finely painted, was placed in a wooden tabernacle, on the right side of the high altar, and was esteemed a masterly performance.

Against a pillar in the body of the church, stood a beautiful image of the Virgin Mary; and John Burnet, Bishop of Bath and Wells, bequeathed a handsome estate, that a lamp might continually be kept burning before it, and an anthem sung every day.

In the center of the church stood a large cross, and, towards the north door, a crucifix, at which offerings were made, that greatly increased the revenue of the dean and canons.

The last piece of ornament deserving of mention, was the fine dial belonging to the great clock, which being visible to all who passed by, care was taken that it should appear with the utmost splendor, and, in particular, an angel pointed to the hour.

St Paul's cathedral was encompassed with a wall, about the year 1109, which extended from the north-east corner of Ave-Mary-lane, eastward, along Paternoster-row, to the north end of the Old Change, in Cheapside; whence it ran southward to Carter-lane, and, passing on the north side of it to Creed-lane, turned up to Ludgate-street. To this wall there were six gates, the principal of which was situated near the end of Creed-lane in Ludgate-street. The second was at St. Paul's-alley, in Paternoster-row; the third at Canon-alley; the fourth, called the Little Gate, was situated at the entrance into Cheapside; the fifth, called St. Austin's, led to Watling-street; and the sixth fronted the south gate of the church, near Paul's-chain.

In the middle of the church-yard, within the north side of this inclosure, was situated a pulpit-cross, at which sermons were preached weekly; and here was held the folkmote, or general convention of the citizens.

Facing this cross stood a chapel, called the Charnel, in which the bones of the dead were decently piled up together; a thousand cart-loads whereof were removed to Finsbury-fields, in the reign of Edward VI, and there laid in a moorish place, with so much earth to cover them, as raised a considerable mount, on which was erected three windmills.

At the north-west corner of the church-yard, was the episcopal palace, contiguous to which, on the east, was a cemetery, denominated Pardon-churchhaw; where Gilbert Becket erected a chapel, in the reign of King Stephen. This chapel was rebuilt in the reign of Henry V. by Thomas Moore, Dean of St. Paul's, who also encompassed it with a cloister, on the walls of which was painted the Dance of Death; a common subject on the walls of cloisters, or religious places. This piece represented a long train of different orders of men, dancing into eternity, each having Death for his partner. A painting of the same kind, in the cloister of the Holy Innocents, at Paris, gave birth to a poem, consisting of the speeches of the different personages, and the answers of Death, which was originally written in the German language, by Machaber, whence the painting itself acquired the appellation of the Machabray, or Machabre. From a French version of this poem, our old poet, Lydgate, made an English translation, of which each speech was given to its corresponding figure in the picture.

In this chapel were several sepulchral monuments, which, according to Stow, exceeded, in curious workmanship, those in the neighbouring cathedral.

Over the east side of this cloister was a handsome library, founded by Walter Shyrington, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

On the east of the church-yard was a clochier, or bell tower, by St. Paul's-school; wherein were four great bells, called Jesus-bells, from their belonging to Jesus-chapel, in St. Faith's-church; but these, together with a fine image of St. Paul, on the top of the spire, being won by Sir Miles Partridge, Knight, of Henry VIII. at one cast of the dice, were, by that gentleman, taken down and sold.

It may not be improper, here, to take notice of the celebration of divine service, the obsequies, anniversaries, and chauntries, particularly belonging to this cathedral: as to the first, Richard Clifford, Bishop

shop of London, in 1414, with the consent of the dean and chapter, ordained, that, from thenceforward, it should be altered from the old form, and made conformable to the church of Salisbury, and other cathedrals within this kingdom.

The performance of obsequies for great persons deceased, was, however, retained as a peculiar privilege of this cathedral, from whence great profits arose. "Indeed, the state and order observed on these occasions," says Sir William Dugdale, "was little inferior to that used at the funerals of those great personages; the church and choir being hung with black, and escutcheons of their arms; their horses set up in wonderful magnificence, adorned with rich banner-rolls, &c. and environed with barriers; having chief mourners and assistants, accompanied by several bishops and abbots, in their proper habits; the ambassadors of foreign princes, many of our nobility, the knights of the Garter, the lord mayor, and the several companies of London, who all attended with great devotion at these ceremonies." This author adds a list of emperors, empresses, and kings, whose obsequies were performed in this cathedral.

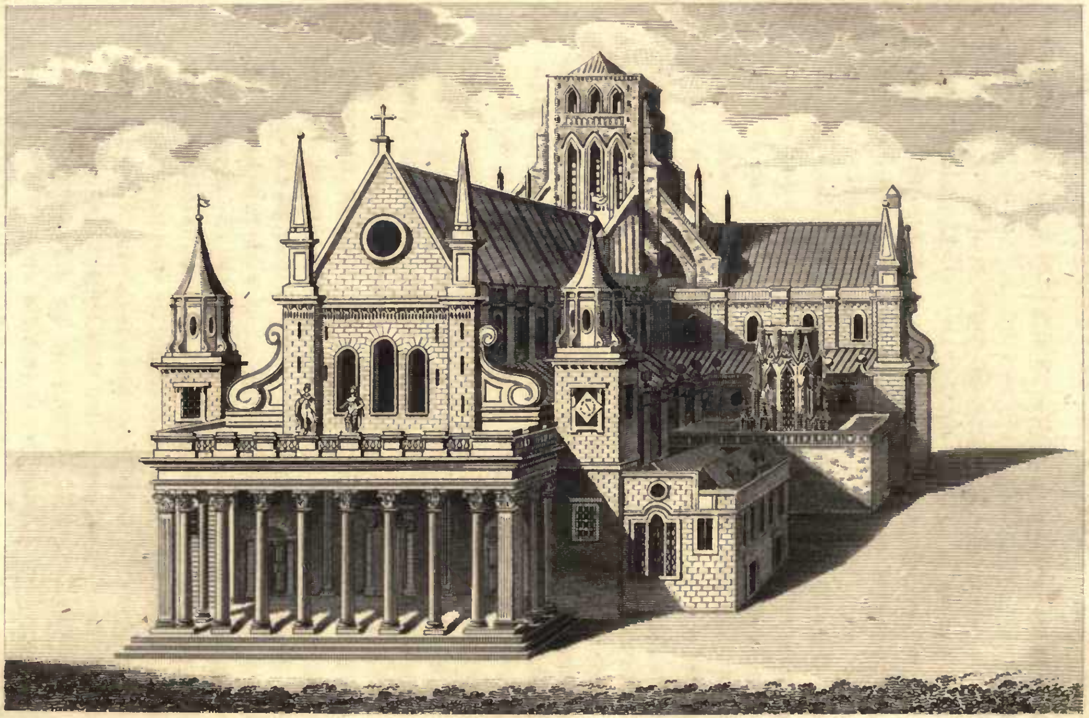
As to anniversaries, those of the conversion and commemoration of St. Paul, the consecration of the church, and the canonization of St. Erkenwald, were the principal. It is very remarkable, with respect to the two first of these anniversaries, that Sir William le Baud, Knt. in the third year of Edward I. granted a good fat doe, annually, on the day of the conversion of St. Paul, and a good fat buck, upon the day of commemoration, which, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, were received with great formality, at the steps of the choir, by the canons, clothed in their sacred vestments, with garlands of flowers on their heads. Camden, who was an eye-witness of this solemnity,

lemnity, says, that the horns of the buck were carried on a spear, in procession, round the inside of the church, the men blowing horns, &c. and then, the buck being offered at the high altar, a shilling was ordered by the dean and chapter, for the entertainment of the servants who brought it; and this concluded the ceremony.

The anniversaries of the consecration and canonization, were celebrated at the public expense; but there were other anniversaries, of a private nature, provided for by particular endowments, as that of Sir John Pounteney, Knt. who had been four times Lord Mayor of London, and assigned annual salaries to all who bore office about the church, together with an allowance of six shillings and eight pence to the lord mayor, five shillings to the recorder, six shillings and eight pence to the two sheriffs, three shillings and four pence to the common crier, six shillings and eight pence to the lord mayor's serjeants, and six shillings and eight pence to the master of the college of St. Laurence Pounteney, provided they were present at his anniversary; but, if any were absent, that share was to be distributed to the poor. There were many other anniversaries of the same kind.

The chauntries were founded by men of condition, for the maintenance of one or two priests, to celebrate divine service daily, for the release from purgatory of their souls, the souls of their dearest friends and relations, and of all the faithful deceased; but these were, in a short time, increased to such a degree, and the endowments were so slender, that, so early as the reign of Richard II. Bishop Braybroke caused forty-four of them to be united into one solemn service.

Having thus taken a transient survey of this magnificent edifice, in its flourishing state, with all its appendages, we shall now view its decline, and trace



The West View of St. Paul's Cathedral

this venerable Gothic structure to its final destruction.

The first remarkable misfortune that befel it was in 1444, when, about two o'clock in the afternoon, its lofty wooden spire was fired by lightning; but, by the assiduity of the citizens, it was soon, seemingly, extinguished: however, to their great surprise and terror, it broke out again with redoubled fury at about nine o'clock at night; but, by the indefatigable pains of the lord mayor and citizens, it was at last effectually extinguished. The damage was not, however, fully repaired till the year 1462, when the spire was completed, and a beautiful vane of gilt copper in the form of an eagle was placed upon it.

About an hundred years after this accident, another of the same kind happened to it, generally attributed to the same cause, but much more fatal in its consequences; the fire consuming not only the fine spire, but the upper roof of the church, and that of the aisles; for, in the space of four hours it burnt all the rafters, and every thing else that was combustible: but though it was universally believed that this fire was occasioned by lightning, yet, Dr. Heylin says, an ancient plumber confessed, at his death, that it was occasioned through his negligence in carelessly leaving a pan of coals in the steeple, while he went to dinner, which taking hold of the dry timber in the spire, was got to such a height at his return, that he judged it impossible to quench it, and therefore concluded it would be more consistent with his safety not to contradict the common report.

This calamity was followed by a general contribution among the clergy, nobility, and great officers of state, the city of London, and Queen Elizabeth herself, who gave a thousand marks in gold towards its speedy repair, with a warrant for a thousand loads of timber to be cut in any of her woods, wherever it should be found most convenient; so that in five years time, the timber roofs were entirely finished, and covered with lead, the two largest being framed in Yorkshire, and brought by sea; but some difference in opinion arising about the model of the steeple, that part of the work was left unattempted; and it was never after rebuilt; for upon raising the roofs the walls were found to be so much damaged by the fire, that it was judged necessary to make a general repair of the whole building; but this was deferred for a long time.

At length Mr. Henry Farley, after above eight years earnest solicitation of King James I. prevailed on his majesty to interpose in order to prevent the ruin of this venerable fabric, when that prince, considering of what importance appearances are in the promotion of public zeal, caused it to be rumoured abroad, that on Sunday, the 26th of March, 1620, he would be present at divine service in St. Paul's cathedral.

Accordingly, at the day appointed, his majesty came thither on horseback in all the pomp of royalty, attended by the principal nobility and great officers of his court, and was met by the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery, in their formalities, who, upon the king's alighting at the great west door, joined in the procession. When his majesty entered the church, he kneeled near the brazen pillar, where he prayed for success; and then was received under a canopy, supported by the dean and residentiaries, the rest of the prebends and dignitaries, with the whole company of singing-men advancing before him to the choir, which, on this occasion, was richly adorned with hangings. Here he heard an anthem, and then proceeded to the cross, where Dr. King, Bishop of London, preached a sermon suitable to the occasion, from a text given him by his majesty, in Psalm cii. 13, 14.

and this sermon was afterwards circulated with considerable effect through the whole kingdom. After divine service was ended, his majesty and the whole court were splendidly entertained at the bishop's palace, where a consultation was held, in which it was agreed to issue a commission under the great seal, directed to the principal personages in the kingdom, empowering them to consider of the necessary repairs, and to raise money for carrying them into execution. But though the commissioners afterwards met to prosecute this inquiry, yet, as it was found that the ruin of the bishop and principal dignitaries of the cathedral was chiefly aimed at, the whole affair came to nothing.

However, in the succeeding reign another commission was obtained for the same purpose, by the assiduity of Archbishop Laud, which was attended with better success; so that in 1632, Inigo Jones, his majesty's surveyor-general, was ordered to begin the repairs at the south-east end, and to bring them along by the south to the west end.

This celebrated architect prosecuted the work with such diligence, that in nine years time, the whole was finished both within and without, except the steeple, which was intended to be entirely taken down, and a magnificent portico of the Corinthian order, was also erected at the west end, at the sole expense of King Charles I. ornamented with the statues of his royal father and himself.

Every thing being now in readiness for erecting the steeple and spire, which were to be of stone, an estimate was made of the money contributed, and that already expended in repairs; whereby it appeared that one hundred and one thousand three hundred and thirty pounds four shillings and eightpence had been received into the chamber of London on this account, and but thirty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-one pounds two shillings and four pence paid out, so that there appeared to be a fund in hand sufficient to erect it in the most magnificent manner: but the flames of civil war soon after breaking out, a period was put to this great design.

The revenues were now seized; the famous pulpit cross in the church yard was pulled down; the scaffolding of the steeple was assigned by parliament for the payment of arrears due to the army; the body of the church was converted into saw-pits; part of the south cross was suffered to tumble down; the west part of the church was converted into a stable, and the stately new portico into shops for milliners and others, with lodging-rooms over them, at the erecting of which, Dr. Heylin observes, the magnificent columns were piteously mangled, being obliged to make way for the ends of beams, which penetrated their centers.

However, at the restoration, a new commission was procured for its immediate reparation, and great sums of money raised by a voluntary contribution; but before any thing material could be accomplished, the dreadful fire of London reduced the whole edifice to little better than a heap of ruins.

After two years fruitless labour in endeavouring to fit up some part of the old fabric for divine worship, it was found to be incapable of any substantial repair. It was therefore resolved to raze the foundations of the old building, and to erect on the same spot a new cathedral that should equal, if not exceed, the splendor of the old; for this end letters patent were granted to several lords, spiritual and temporal, authorising them to proceed in the work, and appointing Dr. Christopher Wren, Surveyor-general of all his majesty's works, to prepare a model. Contributions

tributions came in so extremely fast, that in the first ten years, above one hundred and twenty-six thousand pounds were paid into the chamber of London; a new duty for the carrying on of this work was laid on coals, which at a medium produced five thousand pounds per annum, and his majesty generously contributed one thousand pounds a-year towards the same.

Dr. Wren, afterwards Sir Christopher, was now called upon to produce his designs: he had before drawn several, in order to discover what would be most acceptable to the general taste; and finding that persons of all degrees declared for magnificence and grandeur, he formed a very noble one, conformable to the best style of the Greek and Roman architecture, and having caused a large model to be made of it in wood, with all its ornaments, he presented it to his majesty; but the bishops not approving of it, as not being enough of a cathedral fashion, the surveyor was ordered to amend it, upon which he produced the scheme of the present structure, which was honoured with his majesty's approbation. The surveyor, however, set a higher value upon the first design, which was only of the Corinthian order, like St. Peter's at Rome, than on any other he ever drew; and, as the author of his life observes, would have put it in execution with more chearfulness, than that which we now see erected. This curious model is still preserved in the cathedral, and may be seen at a small expense.

All things being now ready, and many difficulties surmounted, Dr. Wren, in the year 1675, began to prosecute the work; the pulling down the old walls, which were eighty feet high, and clearing the rubbish, had cost many of the labourers their lives; and this put him upon contriving to facilitate its execution by art. The first project he tried was with gunpowder; for, on their coming to the tower of the steeple, the men absolutely refused to work upon it; for its height struck the most hardy of them with terror. He therefore caused a hole, of about four feet wide, to be dug in the foundation of the north-west pillar, it being supported by four pillars, each fourteen feet diameter, and then, with tools made on purpose, wrought a hole, two feet square, into the center of the pillar, in which he placed a little deal box, containing only eighteen pounds of powder. A cane was fixed to the box with a match, and the hole closed up again with as much strength as possible.

Nothing now remained but to set fire to the train; and the surveyor was exceeding curious to observe the effect of the explosion, which, indeed, was wonderful; for this small quantity of powder not only lifted up the whole angle of the tower, with two arches that rested upon it, but also the two adjoining arches of the aisles, and all above them; and this it seemed to do somewhat leisurely, cracking the walls to the top, and lifting up, visibly, the whole weight about nine inches, which, suddenly tumbling to its centre, again caused an enormous heap of ruin, without scattering; and it was half a minute before this huge mountain opened in two or three places, and emitted smoke. The shock of so great a weight from a height of two hundred feet, alarmed the inhabitants round about with the terrible apprehensions of an earthquake.

A second trial of the same kind was made by a person appointed by Dr. Wren, who, being too wise in his own conceit, disobeyed the orders he had received, put in a greater quantity of powder, and omitted to take the same care in closing up the hole, or digging to the foundation; but, though this second trial had the desired effect, yet one stone was shot, as from the mouth of a cannon, to the opposite side of the church-yard, and entered a private room, where some women were at work; but no other damage was done, besides spreading a panic among the neighbours, who instantly made application to the government against the farther use of gunpowder; and orders were issued from the council-board accordingly.

The surveyor being now reduced to the necessity of making new experiments, resolved to try the battering ram of the ancients; and therefore caused a strong mast, forty feet long, to be shod with iron at the biggest end, and fortified every way with bars and ferrels, and, having caused it to be suspended, set it to work. Thirty men were employed in vibrating this machine, who beat in one place against the wall, a whole day, without any visible effect. He, however, bid them not despair, but try what another day would produce; and, on the second day, the wall was perceived to tremble at the top, and, in a few hours, it fell to the ground.

In clearing the foundation, he found that the north side had been anciently a great burying-place; for, under the graves of the latter ages, he found, in a row, the graves of the Saxons, who cased their dead in chalk-stones; though persons of great eminence were buried in stone coffins: below these were the graves of the ancient Britons, as was manifest from the great number of ivory and wooden pins found among the mouldered dust; for it was their method only to pin the corpse in woollen shrouds, and lay it in the ground; and this covering being consumed, the ivory and wooden pins remained entire.

At a still greater depth, he discovered a great number of Roman potsherds, urns, and dishes, sound, and of a beautiful red, like our sealing-wax; on the bottoms of some of them were inscriptions, which denoted their having been drinking vessels; and, on others, which resembled our modern sallad dishes, beautifully made, and curiously wrought, was the inscription, DZ. PRIMANI. and, on others, those of PATRICI. QUINTIMANI. VICTOR. IANUS. RECINIO, &c. The pots, and several glass vessels, were of a murrey colour; and others, resembling urns, were beautifully embellished on the outsides with raised work, representing grey-hounds, stags, hares, and rose-trees. Others were of a cinnamon colour, in the form of an urn, and, though a little faded, appeared as if they had been gilt. Some, resembling jugs, were of an hexagonal form, curiously indented, and adorned with a variety of figures in basso relievo.

The red vessels appeared to have been the most honourable; for on them were inscribed the names of their deities, heroes, and judges; and the matter of which these vessels were made, was of such an excellent composition, as to vie with polished metal in beauty.

There were also discovered several brass coins, which, by their long continuance in the earth, were become a prey to time; but some of them that were in a more favourable soil, were so well preserved as to discover in whose reign they were coined: on one of them was Adrian's head, with a galley under oars on the reverse; and, on others, the heads of Romulus and Remus, Claudius and Constantine.

At a somewhat smaller depth, were discovered a number of lapilli, or tesselæ, of various sorts of marble, viz. Egyptian, porphyry, jasper, &c. in the form of dice, which were used by the Romans in paving the prætorium, or general's tent.

On searching for the natural ground, Dr. Wren perceived that the foundation of the old church stood upon a layer of very close and hard pot-earth, about six feet deep, on the north side, but gradually thinning towards the south, till, on the declivity of the hill, it was scarce four feet; yet he concluded that the same ground which had borne so weighty a building before, might reasonably be trusted again. However, boring beneath this, he found a stratum of loose sand; and, lower still, at low water-mark, water and sand, mixed with perriwinkles and other sea shells; under this, a hard beach; and, below all, the natural bed of clay, that extends far and wide, under the city, country, and river.

The foundations appeared to be those originally laid, consisting of Kentish rubble-stone, artfully worked, and consolidated with exceeding hard mortar, after the Roman manner, much excelling what he found in the superstructure. What induced him to change the site of the church, and eraze the old foundations, which were so firm, was the desire of giving the new structure a more free and graceful aspect; yet, after all, he found himself too much confined, and unable to bring his front to lie exactly from Ludgate. However, in his progress, he met with one misfortune, that made him almost repent of the alteration he had made: he began the foundation from the west to the east, and then, extending his line to the north-east, where he expected no interruption, he fell upon a pit, where the hard crust of pot-earth, already mentioned, had been taken away, and, to his unspeakable mortification, filled up with rubbish; he wanted but six or seven feet to complete his design, yet there was no other remedy but digging through the sand, and building from the solid earth, that was at least forty feet deep. He therefore sunk a pit, eighteen feet wide, though he wanted, at most, but seven, through all the strata that has been already mentioned, and laid the foundations of a square pier, of solid masonry, which he carried up till he came within fifteen feet of the present surface, and then turned a short arch underground, to the level of the stratum of hard pot-earth; upon which arch the north-east corner of the choir now stands.

This difficulty being surmounted, and the foundations laid, he, for several reasons, made choice of Portland-stone for the superstructure; but chiefly as the largest scantlings were to be procured from thence: however, as these could not be depended upon for columns, exceeding four feet in diameter, it determined this great architect to make choice of two orders instead of one, and an attic story, as at St. Peter's, at Rome, in order to preserve the just proportions of his cornice, otherwise the edifice must have fallen short of its intended height. Bramante, in building St. Peter's, though he had the quarries of Tivoli at hand, where he could have blocks large enough for columns of nine feet diameter, yet, for want of stones of suitable dimensions, was obliged to diminish the proportions of the proper members of his cornice; a fault, against which Dr. Wren resolved to guard. On these principles he therefore proceeded, in raising the present magnificent edifice; the first stone of which was laid, by Mr. Strong, the chief mason, on the 21st of June, 1675.

The general form of St. Paul's cathedral is a long cross: the walls are wrought in rustic, and strengthened as well as adorned by two rows of coupled pilasters, one over the other; the lower Corinthian, and the upper Composite. The spaces between the arches of the windows, and the architrave of the lower order, are filled with a great variety of curious enrichments, as are those above.

The west front is graced with a most magnificent portico, a noble pediment, and two stately turrets, and, when advancing towards the church from Ludgate, the elegant construction of this front, the fine turrets over each corner, and the vast dome behind, fill the mind with a pleasing astonishment.

At this end, there is a noble flight of steps of black marble, that extend the whole length of the portico, which consists of twelve lofty Corinthian columns below, and eight of the Composite order above; these are all coupled and fluted. The upper series supports a noble pediment, crowned with its acroteria. In this pediment is a very elegant representation, in bas relief, of the conversion of St. Paul; which was executed by Mr. Bird, an artist, who, by this piece, has deserved to have his name transmitted to posterity. Nothing could have been conceived more difficult to represent in bas relief, than this conversion, the most striking object being naturally the irradiation of light; but even this is well expressed, and the figures are excellently performed. The magnificent figure of St. Paul, on the apex of the pediment, with St. Peter on his right, and St. James on his left, have a fine effect. The four Evangelists, with their proper emblems, on the front of the towers, are also very judiciously disposed, and well executed: St. Matthew is distinguished by an angel; St. Mark by a lion; St. Luke by an ox, and St. John by an eagle.

To the north portico, there is an ascent by twelve circular steps of black marble; and its dome is supported by six large Corinthian columns, forty-eight inches in diameter. Upon the dome is a large and well-proportioned urn, finely ornamented with festoons; and over this is a pediment, supported by pilasters in the wall, in the face of which is the royal arms, with the regalia, supported by angels. And, lest this view of the cathedral should appear void of sufficient ornament, the statues of five of the Apostles are placed on the top, at proper distances.

The

The south portico answers to the north, and is placed directly opposite to it. This, like the other, is a dome, supported by six noble Corinthian columns: but, as the ground is considerably lower on this, than on the other side of the church, the ascent is by a flight of twenty-five steps. This portico has also a pediment above, in which is a phœnix rising out of the flames with the motto RESURGAM underneath it, as an emblem of the rebuilding the church after the fire. This device had, perhaps, its origin from an incident which happened at the beginning of the work, and was particularly remarked by the architect as a favourable omen. When Dr. Wren himself had set out upon the place the dimensions of the building, and fixed upon the center of the great dome, a common labourer was ordered to bring him a flat stone, the first he found among the rubbish, to leave as a mark of direction to the masons; the stone which the fellow brought for this purpose, happened to be a piece of a grave-stone, with nothing remaining of the inscription but this single word in large capitals, RESURGAM; a circumstance which Dr. Wren never forgot. On this side of the building are likewise five statues, which take their situation from that of St. Andrew on the apex of the last mentioned pediment.

At the east end of the church is a sweep or circular projection for the altar, finely ornamented with the orders, and with decorated sculpture.

The dome which rises in the center of the whole, appears extremely grand. Twenty feet above the roof of the church is a circular range of thirty-two columns, with niches placed exactly against others within. These are terminated by their entablature, which supports a handsome gallery, adorned with a balustrade. Above these columns is a range of pilasters, with windows between; and from the entablature of these the diameter decreases very considerably; and two feet above that it is again contracted. From this part the external sweep of the dome begins, and the arches meet at fifty-two feet above. On the summit of the dome is an elegant balcony; and from its center rises the lantern, adorned with Corinthian columns; and the whole is terminated by a ball, from which rises a cross, both elegantly gilt. These parts, which appear from below of a very moderate size, are extremely large.

This vast and noble fabric, which is two thousand two hundred and ninety-two feet in circumference, and three hundred and forty feet in height, to the top of the cross, is surrounded at a proper distance by a dwarf stone wall, on which is placed the most magnificent balustrade of cast iron perhaps in the universe, of about five feet six inches in height, exclusive of the wall. In this stately enclosure are seven beautiful iron gates, which, together with the banisters, in number about two thousand five hundred, weigh two hundred tons and eighty-one pounds, which having cost six-pence per pound, the whole, with other charges, amounted to eleven thousand two hundred and two pounds and sixpence.

In the area of the grand west front, on a pedestal of excellent workmanship, stands a statue of Queen Anne, formed of white marble, with proper decorations. The figures on the base represent Britannia, with her spear; Gallia, with a crown in her lap; Hibernia, with her harp; and America with her bow.

These, and the colossal statues with which the church is adorned, were all done by the ingenious Mr. Hill, who was chiefly employed in the decorations.

The north-east part of the church-yard belongs to the inhabitants of St. Faith's parish, which is united to St. Austin's, for the interment of their dead; as does the south-east part of the cemetery, with a vault therein, to St. Gregory's parish for the same use.

On ascending the steps at the west end, we find three doors ornamented on the top with bas reliefs; the middle door, which is by far the largest, is cased with white marble, and over it is a fine piece of basso relievo, in which St. Paul is represented preaching to the Bereans. On entering this door, on the inside of which hang the colours taken from the French at Louisburg in 1758, the mind is struck by the nobleness of the vista; an arcade, supported by lofty and massy pillars on each hand, divide the church into the body and two aisles, and the view is terminated by the altar at the extremity of the choir. The above pillars are adorned with columns and pilasters of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and the arches of the roof are enriched with shields, festoons, chaplets, and other ornaments.

In one aisle is the consistory, and opposite to it in the other is the morning prayer chapel, where divine service is performed every morning, Sunday excepted: each of these has a very beautiful screen of carved wainscot, and is adorned with twelve columns, arched pediments, and the royal arms, finely decorated.

On proceeding forward, we come to the large cross aisle between the north and south porticoes; over which is the grand cupola, or dome. Here is a fine view of the whispering gallery, of the paintings above it, and the concave of the dome, which fills the mind with surprise and pleasure. Under its center is fixed in the floor a brass plate, round which the pavement is beautifully variegated; but the figures into which it is formed can no where be so well seen as from the whispering gallery. In this aisle hang the colours taken from the French by Lord Howe; from the Spaniards by Lords St. Vincent and Nelson, and from the Dutch by Lord Duncan.

From hence the spectator has a full view of the organ, richly ornamented with carved work, with the entrance to the choir directly under it. The two aisles on the sides of the choir, as well as the choir itself, are enclosed with very fine iron rails and gates.

The organ gallery is supported by eight Corinthian columns of blue and white marble, and the choir has on each side thirty stalls, besides the bishop's throne on the south side, and the lord mayor's on the north. The carving of the beautiful range of stalls as well as that of the organ, is much admired.

The reader's desk, which is at some distance from the pulpit, is an enclosure of brass rails gilt, in which is a gilt brass pillar, supporting an eagle of brass, gilt, that holds the book on his back and expanded wings.

The altar piece is adorned with four noble fluted pilasters, painted and veined with gold, in imitation of lapis lazuli, and their capitals are double gilt. In the intercolumniations are nine marble pannels; the table is covered with figured crimson velvet, and above are six windows, in two series.

The floor of the choir, and, indeed, of the whole church, is paved with marble, except that part within the rails of the altar, which is of porphyry, polished and laid in several geometrical figures.

But to be more particular: as the disposition of the vaultings within is an essential beauty, without which many other ornaments would lose their effect, so the architect was particularly careful in this respect. "The Romans," says the author of the Parentalia, "used hemispherical vaultings, and Sir Christopher chose those as being demonstrably lighter than the diagonal cross vaults: so the whole vault of St. Paul's consists of twenty four cupolas cut off semicircular, with segments to join to the great arches one way, and which are cut across the other, with elliptical cylinders to let in the upper lights of the nave; but in the aisles the lesser cupolas are both ways cut in semicircular sections, and altogether make a graceful geometrical form, distinguished with circular wreaths, which is the horizontal section of the cupola; for the hemisphere may be cut all manner of ways into circular sections; and the arches and wreaths being of stone carved, the spandrels between are of sound brick, invested with stucco of cockle-shell lime, which becomes as hard as Portland stone; and which having large planes between the stone ribs, are capable of the farther ornaments of painting, if required.

" Besides these twenty-four cupolas, there is a half cupola at the east, and the great cupola of one hundred and eight feet in diameter at the middle of the crossing of the great aisles. In this the architect imitated the Pantheon at Rome, excepting that the upper order is there only umbratile, and distinguished by different coloured marbles; in St. Paul's it is extant out of the wall. The Pantheon is no higher within than its diameter: St. Peter's is two diameters; this shews too high, the other too low; St. Paul's is a mean proportion between both, which shews its concave every way, and is very lightsome by the windows of the upper order, which strike down the light through the great colonade that encircles the dome without, and serves for the abutment of the dome, which is brick of two bricks thick; but as it rises every way five feet high, has a course of excellent brick of eighteen inches long banding through the whole thickness; and moreover, to make it still more secure, it is surrounded with a vast chain of iron, strongly linked together at every ten feet. This chain is let into a channel cut into the bandage of Portland stone, and defended from the weather by filling the groove with lead.

"The concave was turned upon a center; which was judged necessary to keep the work even and true, though a cupola might be built without a center; but it is observable that the center was laid without any standards from below to support it; and as it was both centering and scaffolding, it remained for the use of the painter. Every story of this scaffolding being circular, and the ends of all the ledgers meeting at so many rings, and truly wrought, it supported itself. This machine was an original of the kind, and will be an useful project for the like work, to an architect hereafter.

"It was necessary to give a greater height than the cupola would gracefully allow within, though it is considerably above the roof of the church; yet the old church having before had a very lofty spire of timber and lead, the world expected that the new work should not, in this respect, fall short of the old; the architect was therefore obliged to comply with the humour of the age, and to raise another structure over the first cupola; and this was a cone of brick, so built as to support a stone lantern of an elegant figure, and ending in ornaments of copper, gilt.

"As the whole church above the vaulting is covered with a substantial oaken roof, and lead, the most durable covering in our climate, so he covered and hid out of sight the brick cone, with another cupola of timber and lead; and between this and the cone, are easy stairs that ascend to the lantern. Here the spectator may have a view of such amazing contrivances as are indeed astonishing. He forebore to make little luthern windows in the leaden cupola, as are done out of St. Peter's, because he had otherwise provided for light enough to the stairs from the lantern above, and round the pedestal of the same, which are now seen below; so that he only ribbed the outward cupola, which he thought less gothic than to stick it full of such little lights in three stories one above another, as is the cupola of St. Peter's, which could not without difficulty be mended, and, if neglected, would soon damage the timbers."

As Sir Christopher was sensible, that paintings, though ever so excellent, are liable to decay, he intended to have beautified the inside of the cupola with mosaic work, which strikes the eye of the beholder with amazing lustre, and without the least decay of colours, is as durable as the building itself; but in this he was unhappily over-ruled, though he had undertaken to procure four of the most eminent artists in that profession from Italy; this part is however richly decorated and painted by Sir James Thornhill, who has represented the principal passages of St. Paul's life in eight compartments, viz. his conversion; his punishing Elymas, the sorcerer, with blindness; his preaching at Athens; his curing the poor cripple at Lystra, and the reverence paid him there by the priests of Jupiter as a God; his conversion of the jailor; his preaching at Ephesus, and the burning of the magic books in consequence of the miracles he wrought there; his trial before Agrippa; his shipwreck on the island of Melita, or Malta, with the miracle of the Viper. These paintings are all seen to advantage by means of a circular opening, through which the light is transmitted with admirable effect from the lantern above.

The highest or last stone on the top of the lantern, was laid by Mr. Christopher Wren, the son of this great architect, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ten; and thus was this noble fabric, lofty enough to be discerned at sea eastward, and at Windsor to the west, begun and compleated in the space of thirty-five years, by one architect, the great Sir Christopher Wren; one principal mason, Mr. Strong; and under one bishop of London, Dr. Henry Compton: whereas St. Peter's at Rome, the only structure that can come in competition with it, continued an hundred and fifty-five years in building, under twelve successive architects; assisted by the police and interests of the Roman see; attended by the best artists of the world in sculpture, statuary, painting and mosaic work; and facilitated by the ready acquisition of marble from the neighbouring quarries of Trivoli. It has been already observed that the old cathedral contained many beautiful monuments to the memory of illustrious personages; but till within a few years no ornament of this description embellished the present edifice, though it is very probable Sir Christopher foresaw that at some time it would become the repository of these testimonials to departed virtue and genius. The two monuments first honoured with a situation in this building, were those of Mr. Howard, and Dr. Johnson, both of which are single figures, by the late Mr. Bacon. The first, in which the character of active benevolence is finely expressed, stands upon a pedestal of white marble, on which is a group in bas relief representing a scene in a prison, where Mr. Howard, having broken the chains of the prisoners, is bringing provisions and cloathing for their relief. The other represents a moral philosopher, with the attitude and expression of intense thought, leaning against a column, indicative of the firmness of mind and stability of principles of the man it is intended to commemorate. On the pedestal of this statue is inscribed a Latin epitaph. These were opened for public inspection in the beginning of the year 1796.

It should be recorded to the credit of the dean and chapter of the cathedral that on application being made to them for permission to erect the first of these statues, they consented without requiring any fee for its admission, making it, however, a condition that no monument should be erected, unless the design was first approved by a committee appointed by the Royal Academy; in order to prevent the introduction of any which might be discordant with the building, or incompatible with general propriety.

In the course of the year 1804, two monuments were erected to the memory of Captains Burges and Faulkner, who fell gloriously in the last war, fighting in their country's cause. The first is by Banks, and is composed of a full length figure of Captain Burges receiving a sword from the hands of victory. In the other, victory is placing a crown of laurel on the head of the hero, who is represented dying in the arms of Neptune. This is executed by Rossi.

To these has been lately added, a statue by Bacon, erected by the East India Company, in honour of Sir William Jones; and two monuments are now erecting near the north door; of which the one on the right hand is to the memory of Captain Westcot, and the other in honour of Captains Moss and Riou.

Curiosities which strangers pay for seeing.

On entering the south door, there is a pair of stairs within a small door on the right hand, leading to the cupola, and the stranger by paying two pence may gratify his curiosity with a prospect from the iron gallery at the foot of the lantern, which in a clear day affords a fine view of the river, of this whole metropolis, and all the adjacent country, interspersed with pleasant villages.

The ascent to this gallery is by five hundred and thirty-four steps, two hundred and sixty of which are so easy that a child may ascend them without difficulty; but those above are unpleasant, and in some places very dark; the little light that is afforded, is, however, sufficient to show amazing proofs of the wonderful contrivances of the architect. But as the first gallery, surrounded by a stone ballustrade, affords a very fine prospect, many are satisfied, and unwilling to undergo the fatigue of mounting higher. In the ascent to the iron gallery may be seen the cone of brickwork that supports the lantern with its ball and cross; the outer dome being turned on the outside, and the inner on the inside of the cone. The timber work, which at once supports the outer dome and the cone, is also worthy of inspection.

On the stranger's descent he is invited to see the whispering gallery, which will likewise cost two pence; he here beholds to advantage the beautiful pavement of the church, and from hence he has the most advantageous view of the fine paintings, in the cupola, which are now going to decay. Here sounds are magnified to an astonishing degree; the least whisper is heard round the whole circumference; the voice of a person speaking softly against the wall on the other side, seems as if he stood at our ear on this, though the distance between them is no less than an hundred and forty feet; and the shutting of the door resounds through the place like thunder, or as if the whole fabric was falling. To this gallery there is an easy ascent for persons of distinction, by a most beautiful flight of stairs.

The stranger is next invited to see the library, the books of which are neither numerous nor valuable; but the floor, which is formed of two thousand three hundred and seventy-six small pieces of oak, is artfully inlaid, without either nails or pegs, and is not only neat in the workmanship, but beautiful in appearance; and the wainscoting and book-cases are not inelegant. The principal things pointed out to the visitor, are, several beautifully carved stone pillars, some Latin manuscripts, written by the monks eight hundred years ago, and an illuminated manuscript, containing rules for the government of a convent, written in old English about five hundred years since: these, and some other manuscripts, are in very fine preservation. Over the fire-place is a portrait of Dr. Compton, the prelate that filled the see during the whole time of building the cathedral, who fitted up the library at his own expense, and gave it to the church.

The next curiosity is the fine model Sir Christopher first caused to be made for building the new cathedral. It was not taken from St. Peter's, at Rome, as is pretended, but was Sir Christopher's own invention, and the model on which he set the highest value; and it is greatly to be lamented that this design was not executed; the superiority of which becomes evident, on a comparison of the model with the building. It is of one story only, and, in every respect, much more simple than the cathedral; while, at the same time, it possesses all that elegance which results from the happiest union of simplicity and variety. Here is also the model of an altar-piece, which Sir Christopher intended for this cathedral, had his plan been followed.

He is next shewn the great bell in the south tower, which weighs eighty-four hundred weight. On this bell the hammer of the great clock strikes the hour, and on a smaller bell are struck the quarters. The great bell is never tolled, except on the death of one of the royal family, the Bishop of London, or the Dean of St. Paul's; and, when tolled, it is the clapper, and not the bell, which is moved. The clock-work is also very deserving of attention, both for its magnitude, and the accuracy of the workmanship.

Among the things shown, are what are commonly called the geometry stairs, which are so artfully contrived, as to hang together without visible support; but this kind of stairs, however curious in themselves, are neither new nor uncommon.

The ascent to the ball is attended with some difficulty, and is encountered by few; yet, both the ball, and the passage to it, well deserve the labour. The internal diameter of the ball is six feet two inches, and it will contain twelve persons.

The cathedral church of St. Paul's is deservedly esteemed the second in Europe, not for magnitude only, but for beauty and grandeur. St. Peter's, at Rome, is undoubtedly the first, but, at the same time, it is generally acknowledged, by all travellers of taste, that the outside, and particularly the front, of St. Paul's, is much superior to St. Peter's. The two towers at the west end, though faulty in some respects, are yet elegant, and the portico finely marks the principal entrance. The loggia, crowned with a pediment, with its basso relievo and statues, make, in the whole, a fine shape, whereas St. Peter's is a straight line, without any break. The dome is extremely magnificent, and, by rising higher than that at Rome, is seen to more advantage, on a near approach. The inside, though noble, falls short of St. Peter's. The discontinuing the architrave of the great entablature over the arches, in the middle of the aisle, is a fault architects can never forgive. Notwithstanding, without a critical examination, it appears very striking, especially on entering the north or south door. The side aisles, though small, are very elegant, and, if it does not equal St. Peter's, there is much to be said in defence both of it and the architect, who was not permitted to decorate it as he intended, through a want of taste in the managers, who seemed to have forgot that it was intended for a national ornament. St. Peter's has all the advantages of painting and sculpture of the greatest masters, and is encrusted with a variety of the finest marbles; no cost being spared to make it exceed every thing of its kind. The great geometrical knowledge of the architect can never be sufficiently admired; but this can be come at only by a thorough inspection of the several parts.

For the farther satisfaction of the curious reader, we shall conclude this article with an account of the dimensions of St. Paul's cathedral, compared with those of St. Peter's, at Rome; the proportions of the latter being taken from the authentic dimensions of the best architects of Rome, reduced to English measure.

The PLAN, or Length and Breadth.	FEET.	
	St. Peter.	St. Paul.
The whole length of the church and porch	729	500
The breadth within the doors of the porticoes	510	250
The breadth of the front, with the turrets	364	180
The breadth of the front, without the turrets	318	110
The breadth of the church and three naves	255	130
The breadth of the church and widest chapels	364	180
The length of the porch within	218	50
The breadth of the porch within	40	20
The length of the platea at the upper steps	291	100
The breadth of the nave at the door	67	40
The breadth of the nave at the third pillar and tribuna	73	40
The breadth of the side aisles	29	17
The distance between the pillars of the nave	44	25
The breadth of the same double pillars at St. Peter's	29	
The breadth of the same single pillars at St. Paul's		10
The two right sides of the great pilasters of the cupola	65 : 7½	25:35
The distance between the same pilasters	72	40
The outward diameter of the cupola	189	145
The inward diameter of the same	138	100

The PLAN, or Length and Breadth.	FEET.	
	St. Peter.	St. Paul.
The breadth of the square by the cupola	43	
The length of the same	328	
From the door within the cupola	313	190
From the cupola to the end of the tribuna	167	170
The breadth of each of the turrets	77	35
The outward diameter of the lantern	36	18
The whole space, upon which one pillar stands	5906	875
The whole space, upon which all the pillars stand	23625	7000
The HEIGHT.		
From the ground without, to the top of the cross	437½	340
The turrets, as they were at St. Peter's, and are at St. Paul's	289½	222
To the top of the highest statues on the front	175	135
The first pillars of the Corinthian order	74	33
The breadth of the same	9	4
Their bases and pedestals	19	13
Their capital	10	5
The architrave, frize, and cornice	19	10
The Composite pillars at St. Paul's, and Tuscan at St. Peter's	25½	25

The ornaments of the same pillars, above and below	14½	16
The triangle of the mezzo-relievo, with its cornice	22½	18
Wide	92	74
The basis of the cupola to the pedestals of the pillars	36½	38
The pillars of the cupola	32	28
Their bases and pedestals	4	5
Their capitals, architrave, frize, and cornice	12	12
From the cornice to the outward slope of the cupola	25½	40
The lantern, from the cupola to the ball	63	50
The ball in diameter	9	6
The cross, with its ornaments below	14	6
The statues upon the front, with their pedestals	25½	15
The outward slope of the cupola	89	50
Cupola and lantern, from the cornice of the front to the top of the cross	280	240
The height of the niches in the front	20	14
Wide	9	5
The first windows in the front	20	13
Wide	10	7

The extent of the ground-plot, on which St. Paul's cathedral stands, is two acres, sixteen perches, twenty-three yards, and one foot; and the whole expense of erecting this edifice, deducting the sums expended in fruitless attempts to repair the old cathedral, amounted to seven hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-two pounds two shillings and three pence.

On the north side of St. Paul's church-yard is a handsome edifice belonging to the cathedral, called the Chapter-house.

In this building the convocation of the province of Canterbury formerly sat to consult about ecclesiastical affairs, and to form canons for the government of the church; but, though the upper and lower House are called by the king's writ, at the commencement of every session of parliament, yet they are always prorogued as soon as they have chosen prolocutors, and before they can have time to proceed in the execution of any kind of business.

Fronting the east end of the cathedral is St. Paul's-school, founded by Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, in the year 1509, for one hundred and fifty-three boys to be taught free, by a master, usher, and chaplain. The founder directed, that there should be paid to the upper master, a salary of thirty-four pounds thirteen shillings and four pence; to the under master, seventeen pounds six-shillings and eight pence; and to the chaplain, eight pounds per annum; which, together with the annual sum of thirty-eight pounds six shillings and three pence halfpenny, for repairs, &c. amounted to one hundred and eighteen pounds fourteen shillings and seven pence halfpenny, the sum total with which the school was endowed; but by the progressive improvement of the estate, the good management of the Mercers' company, to whom the trust is committed, and some additional sums left to the foundation, these salaries are become very considerable.

This school is at present governed by three masters, all of whom are clergymen, besides an assistant to the head master. The under master was formerly chaplain, and read prayers in the school, besides teaching; but the prayers are now read by some of the senior scholars.

The original building was consumed by the fire in 1666, soon after which the present one was erected. It is a very handsome, though singular edifice: the middle building, in which is the school, is of stone; it is much lower than the ends, and has only one series of windows, which are large, and raised to a considerable heighth from the ground. The center is adorned with rustic, and on the top is a handsome pediment, in which are the founder's arms placed in a shield; upon the apex stands a figure, representing Learning. Under this pediment are two windows, which are square, and on each side are two circular windows, crowned with busts, and the spaces between them are handsomely ornamented in relievo. Upon a level with the foot of the pediment runs, on either side, a handsome balustrade, on each of which is placed a large bust, with a radiant crown, between two flaming vases. In the front of the building are written these words: SCHOLA CATECHIZATIONIS PUERORUM IN CHRISTI OPP: MAXIMI FIDE ET BONIS LITERIS.

The buildings at each end are of brick, ornamented with stone, and are appropriated to the uses of the first and second master. They are lofty and narrow, consisting of three stories, each story of three windows; the central windows are arched, and those on each side rectangular. A fourth central window is continued above the cornice, supported with scrolls, and over that a balustrade.

The school within is spacious. It consists of eight classes, or forms; in the first, the children learn their rudiments; from thence, according to their proficiency, they are advanced unto the other forms, till they rise to the eighth: whence, being generally well instructed in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and, sometimes, in other oriental languages, they are removed to the universities; where they are allowed, from the foundation, thirty pounds per annum, for the first four years, and forty pounds for three years more, towards their maintenance.

At the west end of St. Paul's church-yard is Ludgate-street, which extends westward to Fleet-bridge.

On the north side of this street, in Stationers'-court, is Stationers'-hall. This building stands on the site of a mansion which anciently belonged to the Dukes of Bretagne; after which it was possessed by the Earls of Pembroke, and, in Queen Elizabeth's time, by Henry, Lord Abergavenny. Finally, it belonged to the Stationers' company, who rebuilt it of wood, and made it their hall. This building, however, shared in the common calamity of 1666, and was succeeded by the present brick edifice, which was newly fronted with stone, about two years ago. It is a spacious, convenient building, enlightened by a single series of windows, over each of which is placed a neat medallion. The entrance is from a small paved court, enclosed with a dwarf wall, surmounted by an iron railing. Beneath the hall, and at the north end of it, are warehouses for the company's stock.

At a small distance, west of Stationers'-court, and on the same side of Ludgate-street, is the parochial church of St. Martin, Ludgate; so called from its dedication to St. Martin, and its vicinity to the old gate.

The patronage of this church, which is a rectory, was originally in the abbot and convent of Westminster, in whom it continued till the suppression of that monastery by Henry VIII. who erected Westminster into a bishoprick, and conferred it on the new bishop. That see, however, being dissolved by Edward VI. Queen Mary, in the year 1553, granted the advowson of this church to the bishop of London, and his successors, in whom it still remains.

The old church was destroyed by the fire of London, after which the present edifice was erected on its ruins. It is a plain building, tolerably well enlightened; and the steeple consists of a plain tower, with a lofty spire raised on a substantial arcade, on the summit of which rises the vane. The length of this church is 66 feet, its breadth 57, the height to the roof 59 feet, and the altitude of the steeple 168 feet.

It was in digging the foundation for the new church, after the fire of 1666, that the sepulchral stone mentioned in Vol. I. p. 14. was found, and hence it is probable, that the site of this church was formerly a Roman cemetery, and without the original walls of London.

Adjoining to the southwest corner of the church of St. Martin, stood Ludgate; and directly opposite to it, within the walls, stood the great house of the Dominicans, called the convent of the Blackfriars, or Friars-preachers; founded about the year 1276, by the interest and exhortations of Robert Kilwarby, Archbishop of Canterbury. Edward I. by whose assistance the archbishop was enabled to build the monastery and a large church richly ornamented, kept his charters and records here; and in his time the precinct was crowded with the habitations of the nobility. This monastery obtained every immunity which any religious house had. Its precinct, which was very extensive, was surrounded by a wall with four gates, and contained a great number of shops, the occupiers of which exercised their trades and mysteries though not free of the city, being subject only to the King, the superior of the house, and their own justices. These ample privileges of the Blackfriars precinct, though now lost, were preserved long after the suppression of religious houses; for when, after the dissolution of the priory, the mayor interfered with them, he was peremptorily commanded to desist, by Henry VIII. who sent him word that "He was as well able to keep the liberties as the friars were:" and in the reign of Mary the citizens made a fruitless application to parliament to grant them jurisdiction over the Blackfriars precinct. At present, it is included in the ward of Farringdon within by the name of the precinct of St. Anne, Blackfriars, the church of which being destroyed by the fire in 1666, was not rebuilt, and the parish was annexed to that of St. Andrew Wardrobe.

The priory church was very large, two lanes and the tower of Mountfitchet having been pulled down to make way for it. In this church were held several parliaments and other great meetings. The parliament called the Black Parliament, was begun at the Black-friars, in the year 1524, in which a subsidy of two shillings in the pound on all goods and lands was granted. In 1529, Campeijus and Wolsey sate at the Black-friars to annul the marriage of Henry VIII. with Catherine of Arragon, and in the month of October of the same year, the parliament which condemned Wolsey in a præmunire, met here.

In the fourth year of his reign, Edward VI. granted the whole house, site or circuit, compass and precinct of the late friars-preachers, with other lands and tenements in London, to Sir Thomas Cawarden, knight: but the hall and the prior's lodgings had been sold in the first year of his reign to Sir Francis Brian, knight, being valued at forty shillings per annum.

After the suppression of the monastery, and demolition of the church, the inhabitants of the Black-friars fitted up an upper room 50 feet in length, and 30 in breadth, for a place of divine worship; great part of the roof of which fell down in the year 1597. After this accident, the inhabitants obtained a piece of ground from Sir George Moore, to enlarge their church with an aisle fifteen feet in width on the west side; under which they erected a warehouse: and in 1613, the church was again enlarged, after which the parishioners purchased the under tenements, but they did not possess them long, for in 1666, the church was destroyed by the fire, as has been already mentioned.

Within this precinct, on the east side of Water-lane, stands Apothecaries Hall.

This is a very handsome building, with a pair of gates in front that lead into a paved court; at the upper end of which is a grand flight of stairs leading into the hall-room, which is built with brick and stone, and adorned with columns of the Tuscan order. The ceiling of the court-room and of the hall are elegantly ornamented with fret-work: the wall is wainscotted fourteen feet high, and adorned with the bust of Dr. Gideon Delaun, apothecary to King James I. and with several pieces of exceeding good painting; among which are portraits of King James I. and of the gentleman who procured their charter, and who had been obliged to leave France for religion.

In this building are two large laboratories, one for chemical, and the other for galenical preparations; where great quantities of the best medicines are prepared for the use of apothecaries and others; particularly for the surgeons of the royal navy, who here furnish their chests with all useful and necessary medicines.

CHAP. XXV.

Of Bread-street Ward.—Bounds.—Precincts.—Principal Streets.--Allhallows, Bread-street.—St. John the Evangelist.—-St. Mildred, Bread-street.—-St. Margaret, Moses.—-Cordwainers-hall.—-Gerrard's Hall Inn.—Goldsmith's Row.

BREAD-STREET ward takes its name from the principal street in it, where formerly was held the Bread-market; in which the bakers were obliged to sell the bread openly and not in shops, as appears by an order, dated in the 30th of Edward I.

This ward is bounded on the north and north-west by the ward of Farringdon within; on the east, by Cordwainer's-ward; on the south, by Queenhithe-ward; and on the west, by Castle Baynard-ward.

It is divided into thirteen precincts, and is governed by an alderman, twelve common-council-men, thirteen constables, thirteen inquest-men, and a beadle.

The principal-streets and places in it are, Watling-street, Bread-street, Friday-street, Distaff-lane, Basing-lane, with the east side of the Old Change, from the corner of St. Austin's gate to Old Fish-street; and the north side of Old Fish-street and Trinity-lane, with part of the south side of Cheapside, betwixt Friday-street, and St. Mary-le-bow church.

Bread-street is a well built, open street, on the east side of which, at the corner of Watling-street, is the parish church of Allhallows, Bread-street.

This church received its name from being dedicated to all the saints, and its situation. It is a rectory of very ancient foundation; the patronage of which was originally in the prior and canons of

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Christ-church in Canterbury, who remained patrons of it till the year 1365, when it was conveyed to the Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors, in whom it still continues, and is one of the peculiars belonging to that see in the city of London.

The old church being destroyed by the fire of London in 1666, the present edifice was erected in 1684, at the expense of the public; and serves not only for the accommodation of the inhabitants of its own parish, but likewise for those of St. John the Evangelist, which is annexed to it by act of parliament. This church consists of a plain body, of the Tuscan order, seventy-two feet in length, thirty-five in breadth, and thirty in height to the roof; with a square tower eighty-six feet high, divided into four stages with arches near the top. The inside is handsomely wainscoted and pewed, the pulpit finely carved, the sounding board veneered, a neat gallery at the west end, and a spacious altar-piece well adorned and beautified.

The parish church of St. John the Evangelist, stood at the north east corner of Friday-street, in Watling-street; but being burnt in the fire of London it was not rebuilt. It is a rectory, founded about the same time as Allhallows, and was also in the gift of the priory of Christ-church, Canterbury, till it was conveyed with that church to the Archbishops of Canterbury, who still retain it. The site of the old church is now a burial place for the use of the parishioners; and though the parish consists of no more than twenty-three houses, it has a separate vestry, and two churchwardens.

On the same side of Bread-street, south of Basing-lane, stands the parish church of St. Mildred, Bread-street; so called from its situation, and its dedication to St. Mildred, niece to Penda, King of the Mercians, who having devoted herself to a religious life, retired to a convent in France, from whence she returned, accompanied by seventy virgins, and founded a monastery, in the Isle of Thanet, of which she died abbess, in the year 676.

It is a rectory, founded about the year 1300, by Lord Trenchant, of St. Alban's: but it had neither vestry-room nor church-yard, till 1428, when Sir John Chadworth, or Shadworth, by his will, gave a vestry-room, and church-yard to the parishioners, and a parsonage house to the rector.

The old church was burnt down in 1666, and the present building was erected in 1683. It consists of a spacious body, enlightened by one large window on each of the four sides, with a circular roof. The length of the church is sixty-two feet, its breadth thirty-six feet, the height of the side walls forty feet, and to the center of the roof, fifty-two feet. At the south-east corner is a light tower, divided into four stages; from whence rises a tall spire, the altitude of which is one hundred and forty feet. The front of it is built of free-stone, but the other parts of brick: the roof is covered with lead, and the floor paved with Purbeck-stone. Within is a neat wainscot gallery, and the pulpit is enriched; the altar-piece is handsomely adorned, and the communion-table stands upon a foot-piece of black and white marble.

The advowson of this church was anciently in the prior and convent of St. Mary Overy's, in Southwark, by whom it was granted, in the year 1533, to John Oliver, and others, for a term of years; at the expiration of which it came to Sir Nicholas Crisp, in whose family, or assigns, it still continues.

When the present edifice was built, it was made parochial for this parish and that of St. Margaret Moses; the church of which stood at the south-west corner of Little Friday-street, opposite to Distaff-lane, and was thus named from being dedicated to St. Margaret, and from one Moses, or Moyses, who had formerly rebuilt it; but, suffering by the fire in 1666, it was not again rebuilt.

It is a rectory, and was numbered among the most ancient foundations in the city; for, in the year 1105, it was given, by Robert Fitzwalter, to the priory of St. Faith, at Housham, or Horsham, in the county of Norfolk: which gift being confirmed to them, by a bull of Pope Alexander III. in the year 1163, it was possessed by the prior and canons, till the suppression of their convent by Edward III. as an alien priory, when this church fell to the crown, in which the patronage has continued to this day.

One part of the site of this church was sold to the city, by virtue of an act of parliament, for the purpose of widening the street, between Friday-street and Bread-street; and the money arising from the sale, was applied towards paving and beautifying the church of St. Mildred: the other part was reserved for a burial-place for the parish of St. Margaret.

On the north side of Distaff-lane is Cordwainers'-hall; a handsome convenient building, consisting of several rooms, the principal of which contains portraits of King William and Queen Mary. A new stone front has been lately added to this building; over the center window of which is a medallion, representing a country girl, spinning with a distaff, in allusion to the name of the lane; and at the top is a carving of the company's arms.

Gerard's-hall-inn, on the south side of Basing-lane, is built upon the remains of a mansion-house, formerly belonging to the ancient family of Gysors, some of whom served the principal offices in the magistracy of this city; and in those days it was called Gysor's-hall. John Gysor, mayor of London, was owner of it in the year 1245, and, by descent, it came to another of the same name, in 1386, who made a feoffment of it. From this circumstance it may be reasonably concluded, that the present appellation of Gerard's-hall, is no more than a corruption of Gysor's-hall. Some curious remains of the ancient building are still to be seen under the house, where is an old arched vault, supported by nine pillars. This vault was formerly of greater extent, but a part of it has been lately walled off for the use of the adjoining house.

In that part of Cheapside which is within this ward, stood a beautiful set of houses and shops, called Goldsmith's-row. This row of houses was built by Thomas Wood, goldsmith, one of the sheriffs of London, in the year 1491. It contained, in number, ten dwelling-houses, and fourteen shops, all in one frame, uniformly built, four stories high, beautified, towards the street, with the Goldsmiths'-arms, and the likeness of woodmen, in memory of his name, riding on monstrous beasts; all which were cast in lead, and richly painted over and gilt. These he gave to the Goldsmiths, with a stock of money, to be lent to young men who inhabited the shops. The front was again new painted and gilt, in the year 1593, Sir Richard Martin being mayor.

CHAP. XXVI.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of Queenhithe Ward.—Bounds.—Precincts.—Principal Streets.—Trinity the Less.—German Lutheran Church.—St. Nicholas Coleabbey.—St. Nicholas Olave.—St. Mary Somerset.—St. Mary Mounthaw.—St. Michael, Queenhithe.—Queenhithe.—Painter-Stainers' Hall.—Blacksmiths' Hall.

THIS ward takes its name from a water-gate, or harbour, anciently called Edred's Hithe, and afterwards the Queen's Hithe. It is bounded on the east by Dowgate-ward, on the north by Bread-street and Cordwainer-street-wards, on the west by Castle Baynard-ward, and on the south by the Thames.

It is divided into nine precincts, and is governed by an alderman, six common-council-men, nine constables, thirteen inquest-men, and a beadle.

The principal streets in this ward, are, Knightrider's-street, Old Fish-street, Thames-street, Great and Little Trinity-lane, Bread-street-hill, and Lambeth-hill.

At the north-east corner of Great and Little Trinity-lanes stood the parish church of Trinity the Less; so called from its dedication to the Holy Trinity, to which the additional epithet of Less was added, to distinguish it from the priory of the Trinity, at Aldgate.

This parish is a rectory, the patronage of which was in the prior and canons of St. Mary Overy's, in Southwark, until their dissolution; when, coming to the crown, it was soon after granted to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, in whom it still remains.

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The church was burnt in the fire of London, but not being rebuilt, and the parish being annexed to that of St. Michael, Queenhithe, some German merchants purchased the site of it, in order to erect a church, for the celebration of divine service according to the Augustan, or Lutheran confession; since which time, this has been their place of public worship.

On the south side of Old Fish-street, at the corner of Labour-in-vain-hill, stands the parish church of St. Nicholas, Coleabbey; which is so denominated from being dedicated to St. Nicholas, Bishop of Mera; but the reason of the additional epithet is not known; some conjecturing it to be a corruption of Golden-abbey, and others, that it is derived from Cold-abbey, or Coldbey, from its cold or bleak situation. It is known that there was a church in the same place, before the year 1377, when, according to Stow, the steeple, and south aisle, which were not so old as the rest of the church, were rebuilt; but the last structure being consumed in the great conflagration in 1666, the present church was built in its place, and the parish of St. Nicholas, Olave, united to it.

This edifice consists of a plain body, built of stone, well enlightened by a single range of windows. It is sixty-three feet long, and forty-three feet broad; thirty-six feet high, to the roof, and one hundred and thirty-five to the top of the spire.

The tower is plain, but strengthened with rustic at the corners; and the spire, which is the frustrum of a pyramid, and covered with lead, has a gallery, and many openings. This was the first church built and completed after the fire.

The advowson of this rectory was anciently in the Dean and Chapter of St. Martin's-le-Grand; but, upon the grant of that collegiate church to the

Abbot and Canons of Westminster, the patronage devolved to that convent, in whom it continued till the dissolution of their monastery; when, coming to the crown, it remained therein till Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1560, granted the patronage thereof to Thomas Reeve, and George Evelyn, and their heirs, in soccage, who conveying it to others, it came, at last, to the family of the Hackers, one whereof was Colonel Francis Hacker, commander of the guard that conducted King Charles I. to and from his trial, and, at last, to the scaffold; for which, after the Restoration, he was executed as a traitor, when the advowson reverted to the crown, in whom it still continues.

The church of St. Nicholas, Olave, stood on the west side of Bread-street-hill, where the churchyard now is. It is a rectory, of very ancient foundation, as is evident from Gilbert Foliot, Bishop of London, having given it to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, about the year 1172, in whom it still continues. The additional epithet is supposed to be derived from Olave, or Olaus, King of Norway.

Thames-street runs through the heart of this ward, and contains, on the south side, several lanes that lead down to Wood-wharf, Broken-wharf, Brooker's-wharf, Brook's-wharf, Queenhithe, and other places, on the Thames-side; on which account this divison is greatly thronged with carts employed in carrying goods and merchandize.

In this street, opposite Broken-wharf, is situate the parish church of St. Mary, Somerset.

This church is so called from its dedication to the Virgin Mary, and its situation; the word Somerset being supposed only a corruption of Somers-hithe, from some small port, or hithe, so called from the owner of it being of the name of Somers.

It appears, by ancient records, that a church was situated on this spot before the year 1335. The old church, however, sharing the common fate of 1666, the present structure was soon after erected in its stead. The body of this edifice is enlightened by a range of lofty arched windows, and the wall is terminated by a balustrade. The tower is square, well proportioned, and rises to a considerable height: it is crowned at each corner with a handsome vase, supported on a pedestal, with a neat turret between, in the form of an obelisk, and crowned with a ball. It is eighty-three feet in length, thirty-six in breadth, and thirty in height, to the roof, and the altitude of the tower is one hundred and twenty feet.

The patronage of this church is in lay hands; and, being united to St. Mary Mounthaw, which is in the gift of the Bishop of Hereford, they present alternately to the living. The church of St. Mary Mounthaw, which was destroyed by the fire of London, and not rebuilt, was situated on the east side of Fish-street-hill; and the spot on which it stood is now used as a burial-place for the parishioners.

This church was also dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and obtained its additional epithet from having been formerly a chapel belonging to the city mansion of the Montaltos, or Monthauts, of the county of Norfolk. This mansion, with the chapel, was purchased by Ralph de Maydenstone, Bishop of Hereford, about the year 1234, who settled both on his successors in that see, whereby they became possessors of the house, which they used for their city residence, and of the patronage of the chapel, which they have retained ever since. It is not now known when, or by what means, this chapel became converted into a parish church.

On the same side of Thames-street, directly opposite to Queenhithe, is situated the parish church of St. Michael, Queenhithe; so called from its dedication to St. Michael the Archangel, and its situation near that hithe. It was formerly called St. Michael de Cornhithe, all the corn brought to London from the western parts of the country being landed here.

The earliest authentic mention of this church is in the year 1404, when Stephen Spilman, who had served the offices of alderman, sheriff, and chamberlain, died and left part of his goods to found a chauntry here.

The old church being destroyed by the fire of London, the present structure was erected in its stead. It consists of a well-proportioned body, enlightened by two series of windows; the first a range of tall arched ones, and over them another range of large port-hole windows, above which are cherubs heads, and underneath festoons that adorn the lower part, and fall between the tops of the under series. The tower is plain, but well proportioned, and is terminated by a spire crowned with a vane in the form a ship. The length of this church is seventy-one feet, its breadth forty, and its height to the roof, which is flat and covered with tiles, is thirty-nine feet. The altitude of the tower and spire, is one hundred and thirty-five.

The patronage of this church is in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, but it is subject to the archdeacon. On its being rebuilt, the parish of Trinity the Less was annexed to it; and the patronage of the latter being in the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, they and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's present alternately to the united living.

Queenhithe, from which this church derives its distinctive appellation, belonged in old times to one Edred, and was then called Edred's hithe; but falling into the hands of King Stephen, he granted it by charter to William de Ypres, by whom it was given to the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate, subject to the annual payments of twenty pounds to the hospital of St. Katharine; one hundred shillings to the Monks of Bermondsey; and sixty shillings to the hospital of St. Giles.

After this it came again into the King's hands, though by what means does not appear, and in the reign of Henry III. was called Ripa Reginæ, or the Queen's Hithe, the revenues of it being settled upon her. In this reign orders were repeatedly issued to the constable of the tower, to seize the vessels of the Cinque Ports and others, carrying corn and fish, if they were not brought to the Queen's Hithe to be unloaded.

It afterwards came into the possession of the mayor and commonalty of London, by grant from Richard Earl of Cornwall, to John Gisors, then mayor; which grant was confirmed by Henry III. on the 26th of February, in the 31st year of his reign: but it appears to have been repossessed by the earl, at the death of the King; for upon a complaint from the citizens that it was wrongfully detained from them, an inquisition was taken before the King's Justices in the third of Edward I. who restored it to the citizens, since which time the charge of it has been committed to the sheriffs.

On the west side of Little Trinity-lane, is Painter-stainers hall. This hall is adorned with a handsome screen, arches, pillars, and pilasters of the Corinthian order, painted in imitation of porphyry, with gilt capitals. The pannels are of wainscot, and the ceilings are embellished with a great variety of historical and other paintings, exquisitely performed;

formed; amongst which are the portraits of King Charles II. and his Queen Catharine, by Mr, Houseman; a portrait of Camden; a view of Loudon on fire in 1666; and a fine piece of shipping by Monumea.

In the court room are some fine pictures, most of which are portraits of the members of the company; and in the front of the room is a fine bust of Mr. Thomas Evans, who left five houses in Basinghall-street to the company.

Mr. Camden, the famous antiquarian, gave the Painter-stainers' company a silver cup and cover, which they use every St. Luke's day at their election; the old master drinking to his successor out of it. On the cup is the following inscription: GUL. CAMDENOS CLARENCEUX FILIUS SAMPSONIS PICTORIS LONDINENSIS DONO DEDIT.

On the west side of Lambeth-hill stands the hall belonging to the company of Blacksmiths, a handsome brick building now gone to decay, being deserted by the company, and let out for a warehouse to a cooper.

CHAP. XXVII.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of Castle Baynard Ward.—Bounds.—Precincts.—Principal-streets.—St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf.—St. Peter, Paul's Wharf.—The Herald's College.—Doctors Commons.—St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street.—St. Gregory.—St. Paul's College.—Residence of the Bishops of London.—St. Andrew, Wardrobe.

THIS ward takes its name from a castle which stood on the bank of the Thames, built by one Baynard, a soldier of fortune, who came over with William the Conqueror. He received many marks of that king's favour, and obtained from him the barony of Little Dunmow, which being forfeited to the crown, in the year 1111, by the felonious practices of William Baynard, was given by Henry to Gilbert, Earl of Clare, and his heirs, together with the honours of Baynard's Castle. From him it descended in the female line to Robert Fitzwalter, who was castellan and banner-bearer of London, in the year 1213; about which time there arose a great contention between King John and his barons, on account of Matilda, called The Fair, a daughter of the said Robert Fitzwalter, whom the king unlawfully loved, but could not obtain; for which, and other causes of the like sort, a war ensued throughout the realm. The barons, being received into London, did great damage to the king; but in the end the king was successful, and not only banished Fitzwalter, among others, out of the kingdom, but likewise caused Baynard's Castle, and two other houses belonging to him to be demolished. After which a messenger was sent to Matilda the Fair about the king's suit; but she, not consenting to it, was poisoned.

King John being in France in the year 1214, with a great army, a truce was made between the two kings for five years. There being a river or arm of the sea between the two armies, a knight among the English called out to those on the other side to challenge any one among them to come and take a just or two with him: whereupon, without any delay, Robert Fitzwalter, who was on the French side, ferried over, and got on horseback, without any one to help him, and showed himself ready to face this challenger; and at the first course struck him so violently with his great spear, that both man and horse fell to the ground; and, when his spear was broken, he went back again to the King of France. King John, seeing this, cried out, "By God's tooth (his usual oath) he were a king indeed who had such a knight." The friends of Robert, hearing these words, kneeled down, and said, "O king, he is your knight; it is Robert Fitzwalter." Whereupon he was sent for the next day, and restored to the king's favour; after which a peace was concluded, and Fitzwalter was restored to his estates, and had permission to repair his castle of Baynard.

This Robert died, and was buried at Dunmow, in the year 1234, and was succeeded by his son Walter. After his decease, the barony of Baynard was in the Wardship of King Henry, during the minority of another Robert Fitzwalter, who, in the year 1303, laid claim to his rights before John Blount or Blounden, the then mayor, in the following terms.

"The said Robert and his heirs ought to be and are chief bannerers of London, in fee for the castellary, which he and his ancestors had, by Castlebaynard in the said city. In time of war the said

Robert and his heirs ought to serve the city in manner as followeth: that is,

"The said Robert ought to come, he being the twentieth man of arms, on horseback, covered with cloth or armour, unto the great west door of St. Paul's, with his banner displayed before him of his arms. And, when he is so come to the said door, mounted and apparelled as before is said, the mayor, with his aldermen and sheriffs, armed in their arms, shall come out of the said church of St. Paul unto the said door, with a banner in his hand, all on foot; which banner shall be gules, the image of St. Paul, gold; the face, hands, feet, and sword, of silver: and as soon as the said Robert shall see the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, come on foot out of the church, armed with such a banner; he shall alight from his horse and salute the mayor, and say to him, *Sir mayor, I am come to do my service which I owe to the city.*

"And the mayor and aldermen shall answer, *We give to you, as to our banneret of fee in this city, the banner of this city, to bear and govern the honour of this city to your power.*

"And the said Robert and his heirs shall receive the banner in his hands, and go on foot out of the gate, with the banner in his hands; and the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, shall follow to the door, and shall bring an horse to the said Robert, worth twenty pounds, which horse shall be saddled with a saddle of the arms of the said Robert, and shall be covered with sindals of the said arms.

"Also they shall present to him twenty pounds sterling, and deliver it to the chamberlain of the said Robert, for his expenses that day. Then the said Robert shall mount upon the horse which the mayor presented to him, with the banner in his hand; and, as soon as he is up, he shall say to the mayor, that he must cause a marshal to be chosen for the host, one of the city; which being done, the said Robert shall command the mayor and burgesses of the city to warn the commons to assemble, and all go under the banner of St. Paul; and the said Robert shall bear it himself to Aldgate, and there the said Robert and mayor shall deliver the said banner of St. Paul to whom they think proper. And, if they are to go out of the city, then the said Robert ought to chuse two out of every ward, the most sage persons, to look to the keeping of the city after they are gone out. And this counsel shall be taken in the priory of the Trinity, near Aldgate. And before every town or castle which the host of London shall besiege, if the siege continue a whole year, the said Robert shall have, for every siege, of the commonalty of London, one hundred shillings, and no more.

"These be the rights that the said Robert hath in time of war.

"Rights belonging to Robert Fitzwalter, and to his heirs, in the city of London, in the time of peace, are these:

"That is to say, the said Robert Fitzwalter had a soke or ward in the city, where was a wall of the canonry of St. Paul, which led down, by a brewhouse of St. Paul, to the Thames, and so to the side of the mill, which was in the water, coming down from Fleet-bridge, and went by London-wall, betwixt the friars-preachers and Ludgate, and so returned by the house of the said friars, to the wall of the canonry of St. Paul; that is, all the parish of St. Andrew, which was in the gift of his ancestors, by the said seigniority; and so the said Robert had, appendant unto the said soke, all the things underwritten:

"That he ought to have a sokeman, and to place what sokeman he will, so he be of the sokemanry, or the same ward; and if any of the sokemanry be impleaded, in the Guildhall, of any thing that toucheth not the body of the mayor that for the time is, or that toucheth the body of no sheriff, it is lawful for the sokeman of the sokemanry of the said Robert Fitzwalter to demand a court of the said Robert; and the mayor, and his citizens of London, ought to grant him to have a court; and in his court he ought to bring his judgments, as it is assented and agreed upon in the Guildhall, that shall be given him.

"If any, therefore, be taken in his sokemanry, he ought to have his stocks and imprisonment in his soken; and he shall be brought from thence to the Guildhall, before the mayor, and there they shall provide him his judgment that ought to be given of him; but his judgment shall not be published till he come into the court of the said Robert, and in his liberty.

"And the judgment shall be such, that, if he have deserved death by treason, he to be tied to a post in the Thames, at a good wharf, where boats are fastened, two ebbings and two flowings of the water.

"And, if he be condemned for a common thief, he ought to be led to the elms, and there suffer his judgment, as other thieves. And so the said Robert, and his heirs, hath honour, that he holdeth a great franchise within the city, that the mayor of the city, and citizens, are bound to do him right; that is to say, that, when the mayor will hold a great council, he ought to call the said Robert, and his heirs, to be with him in council of the city; and the said Robert ought to be sworn to be of council with the city, against all people, saving the king and his heirs. And when the said Robert cometh to the hustings of the Guildhall of the city, the mayor, or his lieutenant, ought to rise against him, and set him down near unto him; and, so long as he is in the Guildhall, all the judgments ought to be given by his mouth, according to the record of the recorders of the said Guildhall; and so many waifes as come so long as he is there, he ought to give them to the bailiffs of the town, or to whom he will, by the council of the mayor of the city."

The old castle was destroyed by fire, in 1428, after which it was rebuilt by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. At his decease, Henry VI. gave it to Richard, Duke of York, who resided here, with his armed followers, to the number of four hundred, during the important convention of the great men of the nation, in 1458, the forerunner of the civil wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster.

This was also the residence of Richard III. when he took upon him the title of king. It was afterwards beautified, and made more commodious, by Hen. VII. who frequently lodged here; and the privy-council met here, on the 19th of July, 1553, for the purpose of proclaiming Queen Mary; at which time it was the property and residence of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. But no trace now remains of this ancient and magnificent building, the scene of so many eventful transactions. The same fate has attended the castle of Montfitchet, and another castle, built by King Edward II. which, from being afterwards appropriated for the reception and residence of the Pope's legates, was called Legate's-inn; and also Beaumont's-inn, afterwards Huntingdon-house, a very noble palace, built in Thames-street, opposite St. Peter's-hill. in the 30th of Edward IV.; the city mansion of the family of Scroop, on the west side of Paul's-wharf; Berkeley's inn, or palace, in Addle-street; and the stately palace belonging to the priors of Okeburn, in Wiltshire, which stood in Castle-lane, with many others of less note, in this neighburhood.

This ward is bounded on the east by Queenhithe and Bread-street-wards, on the south by the river Thames, and on the west and north by the ward of Farringdon within.

It is divided into ten precincts, and is governed by an alderman, ten common-council-men, nine constables, fourteen inquest-men, and a beadle. The principal streets and lanes in it are, the west end of Thames street, St. Peter's-hill, Bennett's-hill, Sermon-lane, Carter-lane, Paul's-chain, part of St. Paul's church-yard, and the east sides of Creed-lane, Ave-maria-lane, and Warwick-lane.

At the south-west corner of Bennet's-hill, on the north side of Thames-street, stands the parish church of St. Bennet, Paul's-wharf; which is so called from its dedication to St. Benedict, and its vicinity to the wharf. It is of very ancient foundation, and appears in the register of Diceto, Dean of St. Paul's, under the year 1181. The distinguishing epithet has, however, been frequently changed; for it has been called St. Bennet, Huda and St. Bennet, Wood-wharf, as well as by its present appellation.

The old church being destroyed by the fire in 1666, the present one was erected in its stead, from a design of Sir Christopher Wren. It is a very neat brick structure, ornamented with stone, and the body is well proportioned. The tower, which is also of brick, with rustic work in stone, at the corners, is surmounted by a dome, from whence rise a turret and small spire. The length of the church is fifty-four feet, its breadth fifty feet, the height of the roof thirty-six feet, and that of the steeple one hundred and eighteen feet.

It is a rectory, the patronage of which appears to have been always in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

After the fire, the parish of St. Peter, Paul's-wharf, the church of which was not rebuilt, was annexed to this parish.

It is also a rectory, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and of equal antiquity with St. Bennet's parish, being found in the same register; but was anciently denominated St. Peter's Parva, from the smallness of its dimensions. Part of this parish is in this ward, and part in that of Queenhithe.

On the east side of Bennet's-hill stands the Herald's college, or office. The old building, where this office was kept, was destroyed by the fire in 1666; and, by the act for rebuilding the city, the present edifice was to have been begun in three years after. The estimate of the expense for building it amounted to five thousand pounds, but the corporation not being able to discharge that sum, petitioned his majesty for a commission to receive the subscriptions of the nobility and gentry. This petition was referred to the commissioners for executing the office of earl-marshal; and, upon their report, was granted on the 6th of December, 1672. But the commission directing the money collected to be paid to such persons, and laid out in such a manner, as the earl-marshal should appoint, so disgusted the officers, that it caused a coolness in them to promote the subscription; in consequence of which, though they had reason to hope for large contributions, little more than five hundred pounds were raised. What sums were farther necessary, were made up out of the general fees and profits of the office, or by the contribution of particular members.

The north-west corner of this building was erected at the sole charge of Sir William Dugdale; and Sir Henry St. George, Clarencieux, gave the profits of some visitations made by deputies appointed by him for that purpose, amounting to five hundred and thirty pounds. The houses on the east side, and south-east corner, were erected upon a building lease, agreeable to the original plan; by which means the whole was made one uniform quadrangular building as it now appears. It is a very handsome and well designed edifice; and the hollow arch of the gateway is esteemed a great curiosity.

The college being finished in the month of November, 1683, the rooms were divided amongst the officers according to their degrees, by mutual agreement, which was afterwards confirmed by the earl-marshal; and these apartments have been ever since annexed to the respective offices. The insides of the apartments were finished at different times by the officers to whom they belonged.

The front of this building is ornamented with rustic, on which are placed four Ionic pilasters that support an angular pediment. The sides, whichare conformable to this, have arched pediments, which are also supported by Ionic pilasters. Within is a large room for keeping the court of honour; as also a library, with houses and apartments for the king's heralds and pursuivants.

This corporation consists of thirteen members, viz. three kings at arms; six heralds at arms; and four pursuivants at arms. They are nominated by the Earl-marshal of England, as ministers subordinate to him in the execution of their offices, and hold their places by patent.

Though these officers are of great antiquity, little mention is made of their titles or names before the time of Edward III. In his reign heraldry was in high esteem, as appears by the patents of the kings of arms, which refer to that period. Edward III. created the two Provincials, by the titles of Clarencieux and Norroy: he also instituted Windsor and Chester heralds, and bluemantle pursuivant; besides several others by foreign titles. From this time we find the officers of arms employed abroad and at home, both as military and civil officers: as military officers, with our kings and generals in the army, carrying defiances, and making truces, or attending at tilts, tournaments, or duels: as civil officers, employed in negociations, and attending our ambassadors in foreign courts: at home, waiting on the king at court and parliament, and directing all public ceremonies.

In the 5th year of the reign of Henry V. arms were regulated, soon after which that prince instituted the office of garter king of arms; and at a chapter of the kings and heralds, held at the siege of Rouen, in Normandy, on the 5th of January, 1420, they formed themselves into a regular society, with a common seal, receiving garter as their chief.

The first charter of incorporation was granted by King Richard III. who assigned them a proper office and residence. This charter was afterwards confirmed by Edward VI. and Queen Mary, the latter of whom not only incorporated them again, but also granted them the messuage or house called Derby-place, which formerly belonged to the Earl of Derby, and was the building destroyed by the fire of London.

The kings at arms are distinguished by the following titles:

Garter,
Clarencieux,
Norroy.

The office of garter king of arms was instituted by King Henry V. for the service of the most noble order of the garter; and, for the dignity of that order, he was made sovereign, within the office of arms, over all the other officers, subject to the crown of England, by the name of Garter, king of arms of England. By the constitution of his office he must be a native of England, and a gentleman bearing arms. To him belongs the correction of arms, and all ensigns of arms, usurped or borne unjustly; and the power of granting arms to deserving persons, and supporters to the nobility and knights of the Bath. It is also his office to go next before the sword in solemn procession, no one interposing except the marshal; to administer the oath to all the officers of arms; to have a habit like the register of the order, baron's service in the court, and lodgings in Windsor-castle: he bears his white rod, with a banner of the ensigns of the order thereon, before the sovereign. When any lord enters the parliament chamber, it is his post to assign him his place, according to his dignity and degree; to carry the ensign of the order to foreign princes, and to do, or procure to be done, what the sovereign shall enjoin relating to the order; with other duties incident to his office of principal king of arms.

The other two kings are called provincial kings, who have particular provinces assigned them, which together comprise the whole kingdom of England; that of Clarencieux comprehending all from the river Trent southward, and that of Norroy all from the river Trent northward.

These kings at arms are distinguished from each other by their respective badges, which they may wear at all times, either in a gold chain or a ribbon, garter's being blue, and the provincial's purple.

The kings of arms were originally created by the sovereign, with great solemnity, on some high festival; but, for a considerable time past, they have been created by the earl marshal, by virtue of the sovereign's warrant. When one of these officers is created, he takes his oath; wine is poured upon his head out of a gilt cup; his title is pronounced; and he invested with a tabard of the royal arms richly embroidered upon velvet; a collar of SS. with two portcullisses of silver gilt; a gold chain, with a badge of his office; and the earl-marshal places on his head the crown of a king of arms, which formerly resembled a ducal coronet; but, since the restoration in has been adorned with leaves resembling those of the oak, and circumscribed with these words, MISERERE MEI DEUS SECUNDUM MAGNUM MISERICORDIAM TUAM. Garter has also a mantle of crimson satin, as an officer of the order; with a white rod or sceptre, with the sovereign's arms on the top, which he bears in the presence of the sovereign; and he is sworn in a chapter of the garter, the sovereign investing him with the ensigns of his office.

The heralds at arms are distinguished by the following titles:

Somerset,	Windsor,
Richmond,	Chester,
Lancaster,	York.

These six heralds take place according to seniority. They are created with the same ceremony as the kings, taking the oath of an herald, and are invested with a tabard of the royal arms embroidered upon satin, not so rich as the king's, but better than the pursuivants, and a silver collar of SS.

The kings and heralds are sworn upon a sword as well as a book, to show that they are military as well as civil officers.

The Pursuivants, are

Rouge Dragon,	Portcullis,
Blue Mantle,	Rouge Croix.

These are also created by the earl-marshal, and when they take their oath of pursuivant are invested with a tabard of the royal arms upon damask. It is the duty of the heralds and pursuivants to attend in the public office, one of each class together, in monthly rotation.

It is the general duty of the kings, heralds and pursuivants to attend his majesty at the house of peers, and, upon certain festivals, at the chapel royal; to make proclamations; to marshal the proceedings at all public processions; to attend the installation of the knights of the garter, &c.

These heralds are all the king's servants in ordinary; and therefore, whenever it happens that the earl-marshal is absent, they are sworn into their offices by the lord-chamberlain.

Their meetings are termed chapters, which they hold once a month, or oftener if necessary, wherein all matters are determined by a majority of voices of the kings and heralds, each king having two voices.

These officers, as before observed, have apartments in the college annexed to their respective offices. They have also a public hall, in which the earl-marshal occasionally holds courts of chivalry. Their library contains a large and valuable collection of original records of the pedigrees and arms of families, funeral certificates of the nobility and gentry, public ceremonials, and other branches of heraldry and antiquities.

The arms of the college and corporation are, argent, St. George's cross between four doves azure, one wing open to fly, the other close, with this motto, DILIGENT AND SECRET. Crest, a dove rising on a ducal coronet. Supporters, on either side a lion guardant argent, gorged with a ducal coronet. These arms, crest, and supporters are upon the common seal, thus circumscribed, *Sigillum commune Corporationis Officii Armorum.*

Opposite the north-west corner of the Herald's Office is a passage that leads into Doctors' Commons.

This is a college for such as study and practise the civil law, and here causes in civil and ecclesiastical cases are tried under the Bishop of London, and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The addition of commons is taken from the manner in which the civilians live here, commoning together, as practised in other colleges.

The front of this college, which is an old brick building, is in Great Knightrider-street; and it consists of two square courts, chiefly inhabited by doctors of the civil law. Here are tried all causes by the court of admiralty, and the court of delegates. Here are offices where wills are registered and deposited, and licences for marriage, &c. are granted, and a court of faculties and dispensations.

The causes, whereof the civil and ecclesiastical law take cognizance, are these; blasphemy, apostacy from christianity, heresy, schism, ordinations, institutions of clerks to benefices, celebration of divine service, matrimony, divorces, bastardy, tythes, oblations, obventions, mortuaries, dilapidations, reparation of churches, probate of wills, administrations, simony, incests, fornications, adulteries, solicitation of chastity, pensions, procurations, commutation of penance, right of pews, and other such like, reducible to these matters.

There are many courts belonging to the civil and ecclesiastical law; the most particular of which are these:

1. The Court of Arches. This court takes its name from Bow-church, which was originally built upon arches, and in which it first sat for the dispatch of business. It is the highest court under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Here all appeals are directed in ecclesiastical matters within the province of Canterbury. The judge of this court is stiled the Dean of the Arches, because he holds a jurisdiction over a deanery in London, consisting of thirteen parishes, exempt from the Bishop of London's jurisdiction. The officers under this judge are, an examiner, an actuary, a beadle or crier, and an apparitor; besides advocates, and procurators or proctors.

2. The Prerogative Court. This court is thus denominated from the prerogative of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, by a special privilege beyond those of his suffragans, can here try all disputes that happen to arise concerning the last wills of persons within his province, who have left goods to the value of five pounds and upwards, unless such things are settled by composition between the metropolitan and his suffragans; as in the diocese of London, where it is ten pounds. To this court belongs a judge, who is stiled *Judex Curiæ Prerogativæ Cantuariensis;* and a register, who

hath convenient rooms in his office, for the disposing and laying up safe all original wills and testaments. This register also hath his deputy, besides several clerks.

3. The Court of Faculties and Dispensations. This court can empower any one to do that which, in law, he could not otherwise do, viz. to marry without the publication of banns; to succeed a father in an ecclesiastical benefice; to hold two or more benefices; to hold two or more benefices, incompatible, &c. This authority was given to the archbishop by the statute 25 Henry VIII. cap. 21. And the chief officer of this court is called *Magister ad Facultates*; under whom is a register and his clerks.

4. The Court of Admiralty. This court was erected in the reign of Edward III. and, in former times, kept in Southwark. It belongs to the Lord High Admiral of England, and takes cognizance of all trespasses committed on the high seas, and all matters relating to seamen's wages, &c. The judge of this court must be a civilian, and is called *Supremæ curiæ admiralitatis angliæ locum tenens judex*. Under the judge is a register and marshal, the latter of whom carries a silver oar before the judge, besides an advocate and proctor. This court is held in the hall of Doctors' Commons, where the other civil courts are kept, except in the trial of pirates, and crimes committed at sea; on which causes the Admiralty Court sits at the Sessions-house in the Old Bailey.

5. The Court of Delegates. This is the highest court for civil affairs belonging to the church, to which appeals are carried from the spiritual courts; for upon the abolishing of the papal power within this kingdom, by Henry VIII. in the year 1534, it was enacted by parliament, that no appeals should

from thenceforward be made to Rome: and in default of justice in any of the spiritual courts, the party aggrieved might appeal to the king, in his court of chancery, upon which a commission under the great seal, should be directed to such persons as his majesty should think fit to nominate. These commissioners, to whom the king thus delegates his power, generally consist of noblemen, bishops, and judges, both of the common and civil law; and, as this court is not fixed, but held occasionally, these commissioners, or delegates, are varied at the pleasure of the lord chancellor, who appoints them. No appeals lie from this court; but, upon good reasons assigned, the lord chancellor may grant a commission of review.

The practisers in these courts are of two sorts, viz. advocates and proctors.

The advocates are such as have taken the degree of doctor of the civil law, and are retained as counsellers or pleaders. These must, first, upon their petition to the archbishop, obtain his fiat; and then they are admitted, by the judge, to practise. The manner of their admission is solemn. Two senior advocates, in their scarlet robes, with their mace carried before them, conduct the doctor up the court with three reverences, and present him with a short Latin speech, together with the archbishop's rescript; and then, having taken the oaths, the judge admits him, and assigns him a place or a seat in the court, which he is always to keep when he pleads. Both the judge and advocates, if of Oxford, wear, in court, scarlet robes, and hoods lined with taffaty; but, if of Cambridge, white minever, and round black velvet caps.

The proctors, or procurators, exhibit their proxies for their clients; and make themselves parties for them, and draw and give pleas, or libels and allegations, in their behalf; produce witnesses, prepare causes for sentence, and attend the advocates with the proceedings. These are also admitted by the archbishop's fiat, and introduced by two senior proctors. They wear black robes and hoods lined with fur.

The terms for the pleading and ending of causes in the civil courts are but little different from the term times of the common law. The order, as to the time of sitting of the several courts, is as follows: The court of arches having the pre-eminence, sits first in the morning: the court of admiralty sits in the afternoon, on the same day; and the prerogative court sits also in the afternoon.

In this college is a library, well stocked with books of all sorts, especially in civil law and history; for which they are greatly indebted to James Gibson, Esq. who gave a great number of the books, and to the benefactions given by every bishop at his consecration, to purchase books for this library.

This learned body was originally situated in Paternoster-row; but that situation being found very inconvenient, Dr. Henry Harvey, Dean of the Arches, purchased and provided a large house in Knightrider-street, which, at that time, was an old stone building, belonging to, and let out by, the Canons of St. Paul's.

The present college was built upon the ruins of that house, which was burnt down in the general conflagration of this city, in 1666; on which occasion, the business of the institution was transferred to, and carried on at Exeter-change, in the Strand, till the new college was finished in a more convenient and elegant manner.

On the north side of Knightrider-street, at the west corner of the Old Change, stands the parish church of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street; so called from its dedication to that saint, and its ancient situation in the fish-market, the principal part of which was in that street.

This church was a vicarage, in the tenure of the canons of St. Paul's, in the year 1181; but for some ages past, it has been a rectory, in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The old edifice was destroyed by the fire of London; and the present structure was erected in the year 1685.

This is a small but well-proportioned church, built with stone, and enlightened by a single series of arched windows, each ornamented with a cherub and scrolls, supporting a cornice which runs round the building; but these windows are so high from the ground, that the doors open completely under them. The tower is divided into two stages, in the upper of which is a large window on each side. From the top of the tower the work diminishes, in the manner of high steps, on each side; and on the top of these is a turret, with a very short spire, on which is placed a vase, with flames.

To this parish is annexed that of St. Gregory, the church of which stood at the south-west corner of St. Paul's cathedral. It is a rectory of very ancient foundation, and took its name from Pope Gregory the Great, who sent Austin, the monk, to convert the English nation to Christianity. The patronage of it is in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who are both patrons and ordinaries. After its destruction by the fire of London, the ground on which it stood was laid into St. Paul's churchyard.

Behind the site of the demolished church is St. Paul's college, which is a small court, consisting of divers houses, appropriated to the petty canons of St. Paul's cathedral, who, in the 18th of Richard II. obtained that king's letters patent, constituting them a body politic, by the name of the College of the Twelve Petty Canons of St. Paul's Church.

Facing this college, on the spot of ground now called London-house-yard, formerly stood the Bishop of London's palace, a very large and magnificent house, which was destroyed by the fire of London. In this palace King Edward V. was lodged, when he was brought to London to take possession of the crown.

On the east side of Puddle-dock-hill, near the wharf, is the parish church of St. Andrew, Wardrobe.

This church is a rectory of very ancient foundation, originally denominated St. Andrew, juxta Baynard castle, from its vicinity to that palace: but the office of the king's wardrobe being removed to a house in Carter-lane, built by Sir John de Beauchamp, son to Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and afterwards sold to King Edward III. the site of which is now occupied by Wardrobe-court, the distinctive appellation of this church was changed.

It is very probable that this church was founded about the same time as Baynard's-castle, and perhaps by the same nobleman; for the advowson was anciently in the noble family of Fitzwalter, from whom it passed through many hands, until the year 1663, when it came to the crown, in which it still remains; but the parish of St. Anne, Blackfriars, being annexed to it after the fire; the right of presentation is alternately in the crown and the parishioners of St. Anne.

The present structure was erected on the ruins of the old one, in the year 1670. It is a handsome building of brick, ornamented with stone, and supported by twelve pillars of the Tuscan order, in allusion to the twelve apostles, to one of whom it is dedicated. The body is enlightened by two rows of windows, but the tower has neither turret, pinnacle, nor spire. The roof is adorned with fretwork of flowers, fruits, &c. The pews are very neat, and the walls well wainscoted, with two handsome galleries, a carved pulpit, a veneered sounding-board, and a very complete altar-piece. It is seventy-five feet in length, fifty-nine in breadth, and thirty-eight in height, to the roof; and the altitude of the tower is eighty-six feet.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the Ward of Farringdon Without.—Bounds.—Extent.—-Precincts.—-Principal Streets.—-Fleet-market.—Fleet-ditch.—The Fleet Prison.—-Bridewell Hospital.—-Dorset-street.—-Salisbury-square.—-St. Bride.—WhiteFriars.--Serjeants'-Inn.—AmicableSociety's Office.—The Temple.—Temple-bar.—Shire-lane.—Chancery-lane.—Symond's-inn.—Chapel of the Rolls.—Clifford's-inn.—St. Dunstan in the West.—Scot's Hall.—Fetter-lane.—Staple's-inn.—Barnard's-inn.—Thavie's-inn.—St. Andrew, Holborn.—Holborn Hall.—Bangor-house.—-Ely-place.—- Hatton-garden.—-Furnival's-inn.—Snow-hill.—Skinner-street.—St. Sepulchre.—Farthing-office.—Old-bailey.—-Newgate.—The Sessions-house.—Giltspur-street Compter.—Pye-corner.—-Smithfield.—St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—-St. Bartholomew the Less.—-St. Bartholomew the Great.—-Bartholomew-close.—Remains of the Old Priory.—-Long-lane.—Smithfield-bars.

THE ward of Farringdon without, which is very large, forms the western extremity of the city. In the time of the Saxons, the principal part of the city lay west from Ludgate, and what is now the heart of the city, was but thinly inhabited, as appears from Fabian's Chronicle. He says, that in King Egelred's, or Ethelred's, reign, which began in the year 981, or, according to Stow, in 978, London had more houses, or buildings, from Ludgate towards Westminster, and little or none where the chief of the city now is, except in divers places was housing, but they stood without order; so that many towns and cities, as Canterbury, York, and others, passed London in building in those days, as he had seen and known, by an old book in the Guildhall of London, named Doomsday. But, after the conquest, it increased, and shortly surpassed and excelled all the others.

This ward is bounded on the east by the ward of Farringdon within, the precinct of the late priory of St. Bartholomew, and Aldersgate-ward, on the north by the Charter-house, the parish of St. John, Clerkenwell, and part of that of St. Andrew without the freedom, on the west by the parish of St. Clement's Danes, and on the south by the river Thames.

It extends from the places where Newgate and Ludgate formerly stood, in the east, to Temple-bar, and Holborn-bars, in the west, and from Long-lane and Smithfield-bars, in the north, to the river Thames in the south.

Within this district are included the whole precinct of St. Bartholomew, a part of Long-lane, all Smithfield, to the bars in St. John's-street; Holborn, to the bars at the east end of Middle-row; from whence it runs southward, between Staple's-inn and Castle-street, and crosses the south end of Chancery-lane, obliquely, to Temple-bar, and from thence to the Thames, where, turning easterly, it continues its course to the place formerly called Fleet-ditch.

It is divided into fourteen precincts, and is governed by an alderman, sixteen common-councilmen, twenty-three constables, forty-eight inquest-men, and four beadles.

The principal streets in it are, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, Bridge-street, part of Chancery-lane, Fetter, or, as it was anciently called, Feuter's-lane, Holborn, Castle-street, Hatton-garden, Ely-place, Skinner-street, and the Old-bailey.

Between Ludgate-hill, and Fleet-street, on the north side, is Fleet-market, which is erected on the ancient watercourse of the Fleet-rivulet, or, as it was afterwards denominated, when it became choaked with filth, Fleet-ditch.

This rivulet was increased in its course to the Thames, by Turnmill-brook, or the river of Wells, and a stream called the Old Bourn, and was formerly navigable as high as Holborn-bridge, or, according to some authors, much higher; for Maitland relates that an anchor had been found, a short time before he wrote his History of London, at Black Mary's-hole, and that it was commonly reported, that one had been found at Pancras. However this may be, it is certain that flood-gates were erected in it, in 1606, and that, after the fire of London, it was cleansed, enlarged, and made capable of bringing barges of considerable burthen to Holborn-bridge, where the water was five feet deep in the lowest tides. The side walls of this canal were built of stone and brick, and the wharfs on each side were thirty-five feet in breadth, and covered with warehouses for storing provisions, coals, and the various commodities brought here for the supply of that part of the metropolis contiguous to it.

Over this canal were four bridges of Portland-stone, viz. at Bridewell, Fleet-street, Fleet-lane, and Holborn.

In clearing it from the rubbish of the fire in 1670, many Roman utensils were found at a depth of fifteen feet; and, still lower, a great quantity of Roman coins, in silver, copper, brass, and other metals, which were conjectured to have been thrown in by the terrified inhabitants, at the approach of Boadicea, with her army of Britons. The silver coins were the ring-money of several sizes, from that of a crown to a silver two-pence, each having a snip in the edge.

Besides these antiquities a number of others were found, marked with Saxon characters, such as arrow heads, spur-rowels of a hand's breadth, daggers, seals, and keys, and a considerable number of modern medals with crosses, crucifixes, &c.

But the expense of keeping this canal navigable, proving extremely burthensome to the citizens, it was at last neglected, and became a great and dangerous nuisance, which occasioned the city to apply to parliament for power to arch it over, and make it level with the street; and, having obtained an act for that purpose, the work was begun in the year 1734, and a market-house, with other conveniences, being erected on the place, it was opened on the 30th of September, 1737, by the name of Fleet-market.

This market consists of two rows of shops, almost the whole length of it, with a passage between, paved with rag-stone. In the center is a turret, with a clock; and at the north end is a large area for dealers in vegetables.

By the act of parliament to enable the citizens to erect this market, the fee-simple of the ground on which it stands is vested in the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, for ever, with a proviso that sufficient drains shall be kept through the channel, and that no houses, or sheds, exceeding fifteen feet in height, shall be erected thereon.

On the east side of this market, between Ludgate-hill and Fleet-lane, is the Fleet-prison, which was a place of confinement for debtors, as early as the reign of Richard I.

It is a brick building of considerable length, with galleries in each story, that reach from one end to the other, in which are the rooms for the prisoners. There are about one hundred and twenty-five of these rooms, besides a common kitchen, coffee

fee and tap-rooms; and behind the prison is a spacious area, in which the prisoners walk, and exercise themselves at different diversions.

It is properly the prison belonging to the court of Common-pleas; but persons in contempt of the court of Chancery are also committed to it. The keeper is called Warden of the Fleet, and his place is of very great profit as well as trust. Prisoners for debt, in any part of England, may be removed to the Fleet by habeas corpus, and enjoy the rules, or keep a house within the liberties, provided they give sufficient security to the warden, to indemnify him in case they should exceed them.

The rules or liberties of the Fleet are, all the north side of Ludgate-hill, the Old-bailey, up to Fleet-lane, down that lane into the market, and then, turning the corner on the left, all the east side, along by the Fleet-prison to the bottom of Ludgate-hill.

Directly opposite to Fleet-market is an elegant spacious opening, called Bridge-street, leading to Blackfriars-bridge. On the west side of this street is Bridewell-hospital.

This building is situated on the spot where once stood a royal palace, even before the conquest; and which continued, with some little intermission, in that state till the reign of King Edward VI. It was rebuilt by King Henry VIII. in the year 1522, for the reception of the Emperor Charles V. who gave it the name of Bridewell; on account of a remarkable well thereunto adjoining, and its vicinity to St. Bride's church.

In the year 1553, King Edward VI. gave this palace to the mayor, commonalty and citizens of London, to be a working-house for the poor and idle persons of the city, and to be a house of correction, with seven hundred marks of land, formerly of the possessions of the house of Savoy, and all the beddings and other furniture of the said house, towards the maintenance of Bridewell, and the hospital of St. Thomas in Southwark. But King Edward dying soon after this grant was made, prevented the city's entering upon the premises and taking possession, till it was confirmed two years after by Queen Mary. After which Gerard the mayor, entered and took possession thereof: and in order to forward so good a work, the following act of common council was made the last day of February, in the second and third of Philip and Mary:

"Forasmuch as King Edward VI. has given his house of Bridewell unto the city, partly for the setting of idle and lewd people to work, and partly for the lodging and harbouring of the poor, sick, weak, and sore people of this city, and of poor way-faring people, repairing to the same; and has for this last purpose given the bedding and furniture of the Savoy: therefore in consideration that very great charges will be required to the fitting of the said house, and the buying of tools and bedding, they ordered to be gotten up amongst the rich people of the companies of London, &c."

In the following reigns, granaries and storehouses for coals were erected at the expense of the city within this hospital, and the poor were employed in grinding corn with hand mills; which were greatly improved in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when a citizen invented a mill, by which two men might grind as much corn in a day, as could be ground by ten men with the other mills; and being to be worked either by the hands or feet, if the poor were lame in the arms, they earned their living with their feet, and if they were lame in their legs, they earned their living with their arms.

The old building was almost wholly destroyed by the dreadful fire in 1666, together with all the dwelling-houses in the precinct of Bridewell, from whence had arisen two thirds of its revenue; the hospital, however, was rebuilt in 1668, in the manner it at present appears, except the front which has been lately taken down, for the purpose of erecting a row of houses in a line with those in Bridge-street.

In this hospital is an establishment for arts-masters in several branches of trade, who, being decayed citizens have houses granted them by the governors, with the privilege of taking apprentices. These lads are cloathed by the charity, and at the expiration of their service, are entitled to ten pounds, and the freedom of the city. Their cloathing formerly consisted of blue doublets and trowsers with white hats, but for some years past the form of their garments, which are of blue cloth, is the same as those in common use, the only distinction being a button bearing the head of Edward VI.

This place is also used as a house of correction for pick-pockets, vagrants, and disorderly women, who are committed by the lord mayor and aldermen. Disobedient apprentices may also be confined here by orders of the chamberlain. All the prisoners are confined to hard labour, and if their offences require it are subjected to the punishment of whipping.

Part of the building which forms the present front, and the south end of the remaining court, which escaped the fire in 1666, belonged to the palace erected by Henry VIII.

The hall is a very noble room, at the upper end of which is a fine painting of Edward VI. delivering the charter to Sir George Barnes, the lord mayor. This piece contains ten portraits besides that of the king, among whom are William Earl of Pembroke, the Bishop of Ely, Lord Chancellor of England, and Holbein himself, the reputed painter, though some doubts are entertained of his having completed it, from his death having happened so very soon after the transaction. There are some other very good portraits in this hall.

The chapel which was on the south side of the first court has been pulled down, and instead of it a new one is building at the north end of the present front.

The affairs of this hospital are managed by the governors, who are above three hundred, besides the lord mayor and court of aldermen, all of whom are likewise governors of Bethlehem Hospital; for these hospitals being one corporation, they have the same president, governors, clerk, physician, surgeon, and apothecary. This hospital, however, has its own steward, a porter, a matron, and four beadles, one of whom has the business of correcting the criminals.

On the south side of Fleet-street is Dorset-street and Salisbury-square, so called from being the site of the mansion-house of the Bishops of Salisbury, which was afterwards inhabited by the Earls of Dorset.

Between Salisbury-square and the Thames, is the office belonging to the New River Company; a handsome brick edifice, built in a very neat and uniform stile.

At the bottom of the street fronting the Thames, was formerly a magnificent and spacious theatre, wherein plays were acted till the abdication of James II.

On the east side of the entrance into this square is a passage leading to the parish church of St. Bridget, usually called St. Bride.

This church seems to be of some antiquity from its having had three rectors before the year 1362. It was a very small building, till about the year 1480, when it was greatly enlarged by William Venor, warden of the Fleet Prison, who caused a spacious fabrick to be erected at the west end thereof, consisting of a middle and two side aisles; to which the old church served as a choir. It was originally a rectory in the patronage of the abbot and convent of Westminster, and is supposed to have been converted to a vicarage about the year 1529.

When Henry VIII. dissolved the convent of Westminster, and formed it into a bishoprick, this church was conferred upon the new bishop, and when Edward restored the deanry, the patronage was granted to the dean and chapter, in whom it has ever since continued, except during the reign of Mary, who re-established the dissolved convent.

In 1610 the Earl of Dorset gave a parcel of ground, on the west-side of Fleet-ditch, for a new church-yard; which was consecrated on the 2d of August that same year, by Dr. George Abbot, Bishop of London.

The old church being destroyed by the fire of London in 1666, the present edifice which was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, was completed by him within fourteen years, in such a masterly and elegant manner, as to exceed most of our parish churches in delicacy and beauty: it is one hundred and eleven feet long, eighty-seven broad, and the steeple is two hundred and thirty-four feet high, which is thirty-two feet higher than the monument. It has a plain and regular body, the openings all answering to each other: the roof is raised on pillars; and the altar-piece, like the outside of the church, is very magnificent. The circular pediment

ment over the lower part, is supported by six Corinthian columns. The steeple is a spire of extremely delicate workmanship, raised upon a solid, yet light tower: and the several stages by which the spire gradually decreases are well designed, and skilfully executed. In this steeple is a ring of bells particularly noticed for the melody of their tones.

Farther to the west are several streets, lanes, and alleys, erected on the site of the convent of the Carmelites, or White Friars, whose house and gardens extended from Fleet-street to the Thames. These friars took their name from their cloathing, which was white, and, having made a vow of poverty, lived by begging. Their convent was founded in 1241, by Sir Richard Grey, ancestor of the Lord Greys, of Codnor, in Derbyshire, and was rebuilt by Hugh Courteney, Earl of Devonshire, about the year 1350, when the ground given to the order by Edward I. to enlarge their buildings was taken in. Many persons of distinction were interred in the conventual church which was built by Sir Robert Knowles, a great warrior in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. The company of curriers had a guild in this church, whence it is probable that the members of that profession resided in the vicinity.

At the dissolution of this convent in the 30th of Henry VIII. the revenues of the house were valued at sixty-two pounds, seven shillings, and three pence, when the king conferred different portions of the building upon his favourites: and in 1557, Edward VI. granted the church, chapter-house, and other parts of the priory to the Bishop of Worcester and his successors.

In the year 1608, the inhabitants of this district obtained a charter from King James I. to entitle them to several liberties, privileges, and exemption from the jurisdiction of the city of London, which rendered the place an asylum for insolvent debtors, cheats and gamesters, who gave it the name of Alsatia. But the inconveniences produced by this place of refuge, and the riotous proceedings carried on there, at length induced the legislature to interpose their authority, and in the year 1696, an act of parliament was passed to deprive the district of privileges so injurious to the community.

Proceeding westward, on the same side of Fleet-street, is Serjeant's Inn, which consists of very handsome uniform buildings. It was formerly an inn of court, but is now private property, and the hall is converted into an office for the Amicable Society for a perpetual assurance, incorporated in the year 1706. The present elegant house for the transaction of the business of this Society was erected in 1793. It consists of a rustic basement story, the ascent to which is by a double flight of steps with a handsome iron railing; the principal story is embellished with four neat columns of the Ionic order supporting an entablature, above which is a plain triangular pediment; and the top of the building is terminated by a light ballustrade.

More to the west are the entrances into the Temple, one of our most celebrated inns of court.

This place is so called from its having been anciently the residence of an order of people called Knights Templars, who settled here in the reign of Henry II. These knights who were truly members of the church militant, by combining devotion and heroism in their profession, were united on the following occasion. Several of the crusaders having settled at Jerusalem about the year 1118, formed themselves into an uniform militia, under the name of Templars, or knights of the Temple, a name they assumed from being quartered over a church built on the spot where Solomon's temple had stood. They first guarded the roads for the security of the pilgrims who came to visit the holy sepulchre; and some time after they had a rule appointed them by pope Honorius II. who ordained them to wear a white habit; after which they were farther distinguished by having crosses made of red cloth on their upper garments. The profession of Templars was soon adopted by men of birth in all parts of Europe, who became brethren of the order: they built themselves temples in many principal cities after the form of the Holy Sepulchre, particularly in England, where this in Fleet-street was their chief house, and often used as a sanctuary, in troublesome times, for the preservation of treasure and valuable effects.

The Knights Templars were in so flourishing a condition in the 13th century, that they frequently entertained the nobility, foreign ambassadors, and even the king himself; and many great councils and parliaments were held in their houses. At length, however, their wealth produced a relaxation from the rigid obligations of a monastic life; when the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, whose poverty as yet preserved them from the like corruptions, availing themselves of the opportunity, succeeded to that popularity the Templars had lost by their indolence and luxury.

The order of Knights Templars was totally abolished by Pope Clement V. at the instigation of Philip, king of France; after which the knights in England were distributed in other convents; and, by the Pope's orders, their possessions were transferred to the order of St. John, who had their chief house where St. John-square is now situated. These knights soon after let out the building that belonged to the Templars to students of the common-law: in whose possession it has ever since continued.

This spacious place is divided into two parts, viz. The Inner Temple, and the Middle Temple; and though they have separate halls, yet both houses resort to the same church. The buildings, which have been erected at very different periods, are perfectly united; but it is almost impossible to distinguish the separate inns of court, except at their entrances, which are the only visible fronts to the street: one of these is opposite the south end of Chancery-lane, and the other nearly adjoining to Temple Bar.

In the space of ground which forms the Temple are many courts of handsome new-built houses; and behind the whole are gardens and walks fronting the Thames. These gardens have been much enlarged by a new embankment of the river; and their situation is exceeding pleasant, as they command not only a view of Blackfriars and Westminster bridges, and the boats and craft on the river, but have also an agreeable distant perspective of the hills on the opposite shore in the county of Surrey. Shakespeare makes these gardens the scene of the fatal quarrel between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, which occasioned the shedding of so much English blood.

The entrance into the Middle Temple from Fleet-street, is by a very handsome gate, which was built in the stile of Inigo Jones, in the year 1684. The front of it, though narrow, is graceful: it is built of brick with four large stone pilasters of the Ionic order, and a handsome pediment. In a course of stone between the first and second story, is cut the following inscription: *Surrexit impensis societat. Med. Templi,* MDCLXXXIV. and beneath it, just over the gate, is the figure of a Holy Lamb.

The great hall belonging to the Middle Temple is very spacious and beautiful, and is esteemed one of the finest halls in the kingdom. It was originally built in the reign of Edward III. but the present edifice was erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1572. It is ornamented with paintings by Sir James Thornhill, and contains full length portraits of those pillars of the law Littleton, and his able but insolent commentator Coke.

In the treasury-chamber of the Middle Temple is preserved a great quantity of armour which belonged to the Knights Templars, consisting of helmets, breast and back pieces, a halbard, and two very beautiful shields, with iron spikes in their centres, of the length of six inches, and each about twenty pounds weight. They are curiously engraved, and one of them richly inlaid with gold; the insides are lined with leather stuffed, and the edges are adorned with silk fringe.

In Garden-court, in the Middle Temple, is a library founded by the will of Robert Ashley, Esq. in the year 1641, who bequeathed his own library for that purpose, and 300l. to be laid out in a purchase, for the maintenance of a librarian, who must be a student of the society, and be elected into that office by the benchers.

The Inner Temple is situated to the east of the Middle Temple, and has a cloister, a large garden, and more spacious walks than the other. In this division there is also a handsome hall.

The chief officer belonging to each of these societies is a treasurer, who is annually elected from among the benchers or senior members; and whose office is to admit students, and to receive and pay all cash belonging to the society. Both the Temples,

ples, however, are under one master, who, since the reign of Henry VIII. has been a divine, and constituted by letters patent from the crown without any other induction.

The most remarkable building in the Temple, is the old church, which is common to both societies, and was the church that belonged to the Knights Templars of Jerusalem. It was originally founded in the year 1185, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but was more generally known by the name of the founders, than the person to whom it was dedicated. The original church was taken down in 1240, and another erected after the same model, which is that of the Holy Sepulchre. The present edifice was one of those that escaped the fire of London; but in 1695, the south west part was new built, and in 1706 the whole was thoroughly repaired.

This beautiful Gothic structure is built of stone, firmly put together, and enriched with ornaments. It consists of a long body with a turret, and at the west end is a tower that has much the appearance of a piece of fortification. This tower is forty-eight feet high; its diameter at the floor is fifty-one feet, and its circumference one hundred and sixty feet. The length of the church, from the altar to the screen, is eighty-three feet; the breadth sixty; and the height to the roof, thirty-four feet.

The windows that enlighten the body of the church are large and well proportioned: they are composed of three Gothic arches; a principal, and a lower on either side. The windows are so close together, that there are but very slender piers between them to support a heavy roof: they are therefore strengthened with buttresses; but these buttresses, as in most Gothic structures, exclude more light than the piers would have done, had they been larger, and the windows considerably less. The tower, which is very massy, has but few windows, and those small; yet there are buttresses carried up between them. The top of it is crowned with plain square battlements, and from the centre rises a vane. The turret on the body of the church is small and plain, and serves to receive a bell. In short, the outside of this building has a most venerable aspect; but the beauties of it are within.

The round tower, which is the entrance to the church, is supported within by six pillars wainscoted with oak, six feet high, and adorned all round, except the east part, which opens into the church, with an upper and lower range of small arches, and black apertures; but the most remarkable objects in this part are the tombs of eleven of the Knights Templars who lie interred here; eight of which are covered with the figures of armed knights: of these, five lie cross-legged, to indicate that they had made a vow to go to the Holy Land to make war with the Infidels. The first of these was William Marshall the elder, Earl of Pembroke, who died in the year 1219. The second was William Marshall his son, who died in 1231: and the third was Gilbert Marshall, brother to William, who was slain in a tournament at Hertford, in the year 1241. The other effigies lie strait-legged. The rest of the tombs are only coped with stone, but they are all made of grey marble.

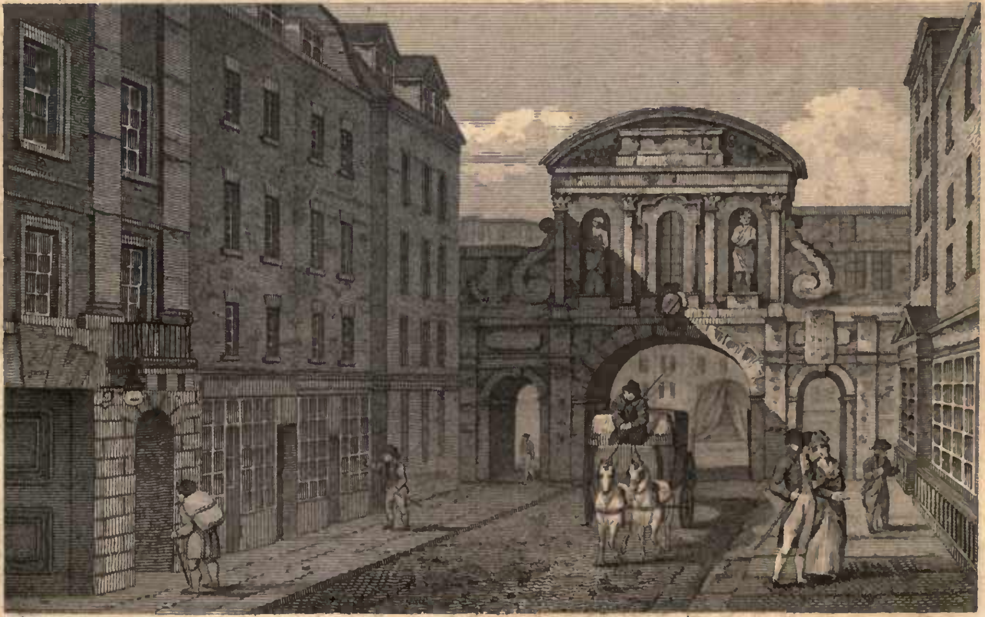
The tower is divided from the body of the church by a very handsome screen in the modern taste. The body of the church has three roofs, supported by tall and slender pillars of Sussex marble. The windows are all adorned with small neat pillars of the same stone, and the floor is paved with black and white marble. The aisles are five in number;

three,

three, as usual, running east and west, and two cross aisles. The walls are neatly wainscoted with oak about eight feet high; and the altar-piece, which is of the same wood, is much higher, finely carved, and adorned with four pilasters, and two columns of the Corinthian order: it is also ornamented with cherubs, a shield, festoons, fruit and leaves. The pulpit, which is placed near the east end of the middle aisle, is finely carved and veneered; the sounding-board is pendant from the roof, and enriched with several carved arches, a crown, festoons, cherubs, &c.

The screen that separates the tower from the body of the church is of wainscot, and adorned with ten pilasters of the Corinthian order, with three portals and pediments. The organ gallery is supported by two fluted Corinthian columns, and ornamented with an entablature and a compass pediment, with the king's arms well carved. Near the pediment, on the south side, is an enrichment of cherubs, and a carved figure of a Pegasus, the badge of the society of the Inner Temple; and in the pediment, on the north side, is an enrichment of cherubs, and the figure of a Holy Lamb, the badge of the society of the Middle Temple: for though these two societies have one church, they seldom sit in it promiscuously; the gentlemen of the Inner Temple sitting on the south, and those of Middle Temple on the north side of the middle aisle. The organ is considered one of the finest in the world.

This antique church contains the monuments and tombs of many eminent judges, masters in chancery, and lawyers; among whom may be distinguished the celebrated Selden, and Plowden, treasurer of the society in 1572, a lawyer of the most distinguished abilities; of whom Camden



Engraved for Lambert's History of London

Busby del et fc

Temple Bar

Published by T. Hughes, Stationers Court, Dec.r 1805 says, that in integrity he was second to none of his profession.

West from the entrance into the Temple, and at the extremity of the city liberties, is Temple-bar. On the spot where this gate stands were, anciently, posts, rails, and a chain, as in other places where the city liberties terminated. Afterwards, a house of timber was erected across the street, with a narrow gateway, and an entry through the south side of it. But, since the fire of London, the present structure was erected, and is the only remaining gate at the extremity of the city liberties.

This gate is a very noble one, and has two posterns, one on each side, for the convenience of foot passengers. It is built entirely of Portland-stone, of rustic work below, and of the Corinthian order. The great arch is elliptical and very flat. Over the gateway, on the east side, in two niches, are stone statues of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. with the city arms over the key-stone, and on the west side are the statues of King Charles I. and King Charles II. in Roman habits, with the royal arms on the key-stone.

Returning from Temple-bar, on the north side of Fleet-street, is Shire-lane, which is so called because it divides the city from the shire.

More to the east is Chancery-lane, in which are many public buildings; but none of them are within this ward, except Serjeants'-inn, and the Rolls-chapel.

Serjeants'-inn, in Chancery-lane, is the only remaining inn of court for the judges and serjeants of the law, and contains chambers only for the accommodation of these gentlemen; whereas, in that in Fleet-street, each one possessed a distinct house. The degree of a serjeant being the highest in the law, except that of a judge, it is conferred, by the sovereign, on those of the profession most eminently distinguished for their abilities and probity; and this order is held so honourable, that none are admitted to the dignity of a judge, but the members of it. According to the opinion of some of our ablest lawyers, among whom may be named Sir Edward Coke, this degree is of very ancient standing, and it is expressly mentioned in a statute of the third of Edward I. cap. xxix.

The Rolls-chapel is the place for keeping the rolls, or records in chancery.

This house was founded by King Henry III. in the place where stood a Jew's house, forfeited to that prince in the year 1233. In this chapel all such Jews and infidels as were converted to the Christian faith, were ordained, and in the buildings belonging to it were appointed a sufficient maintenance; by which means a great number of converts were baptized, instructed in the doctrines of christianity, and lived under a learned christian appointed to govern them; but, in the year 1290, all the Jews being banished, the number of converts decreased, and, in the year 1377, the house, with its chapel, was annexed by patent to the keeper of the rolls of chancery.

The chapel, which is of brick, pebbles, and some free-stone, is sixty feet long, and thirty-three feet in breadth; the doors and windows are Gothic, and the roof covered with slate. In this chapel the rolls are kept in presses fixed to the sides, and ornamented with columns and pilasters of the Ionic and Composite orders. These rolls contain all the records, as charters, patents, &c. since the beginning of the reign of Richard III. those before that time being deposited in the record-office in the Tower; and these being made up in rolls of parchment, gave occasion to the name.

At the north-west angle of this chapel is a bench, where the master of the rolls hears causes in chancery. And attendance is given in this chapel, from ten o'clock till twelve, for taking in and paying out money, according to order of court, and for giving an opportunity to those who come for that purpose to search the rolls.

The minister of the chapel is appointed by the master of the rolls, and divine service is performed there on Sundays, and holidays, at about eleven and three.

On the walls are several old monuments, particularly at the east end, is that of Dr. Young, master of the rolls, who died in the year 1516. In a well-wrought stone coffin lies the effigy of Dr. Young, in a scarlet gown; his hands lie across upon his breast, and a cap with corners covers his ears. On the wall, just above him, our Saviour is looking down upon him, his head and shoulders appearing out of the clouds, accompanied by two angels.

The office of the rolls is under the government of the master of the rolls, whose house is by the chapel.

The place of master of the rolls is an office of great dignity, and is in the gift of the king, either for life, or during pleasure. He is always the principal master in chancery, and has in his gift the office of the six clerks in chancery, of the two examiners of the same court, and of the clerk of the chapel of the rolls, who acts immediately under him in that office. He has several revenues belonging to the office of the rolls, and, by act of parliament, receives a salary of twelve hundred pounds per annum, out of the hanaper.

East from Chancery-lane, in Fleet-street, is Clifford's-inn, which is so called from having been the city residence of the family of the Cliffords; it having been demised, in the year 1345, by Isabel, widow of Robert de Clifford, to certain students of the law; since which time it has continued to be inhabited by gentlemen of that profession.

It is an inn of chancery, and an appendage to the Middle Temple; but its present occupiers are chiefly attornies and officers of the Marshalsea-court.

Adjoining to this inn is the parish church of St. Dunstan in the west; which is so called to distinguish it from another church in Tower-ward, dedicated to the same saint, and called St. Dunstan in the East.

It is a very ancient foundation, in the gift of the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, who, in the year 1237, gave it to King Henry III. towards the maintenance of the foundation of the house called the Rolls, for the reception of converted Jews. It was afterwards conveyed to the Abbot and Convent of Alnwick, in Northumberland, in which patronage it continued till that religious house was suppressed by King Henry VIII. Edward VI. granted the advowson of this church, under the name of a vicarage, to Lord Dudley. Soon after which, the rectory and vicarage were granted to Sir Richard Sackville, and the impropriation has continued ever since in private hands.

This is one of the churches that escaped the fire of London, the flames having stopped within three doors of it; since which time, however, it has been frequently repaired, and the inconveniencies that formerly arose from a number of small shops, or sheds, that stood in the front of it, have been remedied by their removal.

The church, which is built of brick and stone, consists of a large body, with a very disproportionate square tower. It is ninety feet in length, sixty feet in breadth, thirty-six feet in height, to the roof, and the altitude of the turret is one hundred feet. The dial of the clock projects over the street, on the south side of the church, and the clock-house is formed of an Ionic porch, containing two figures erect, carved and painted, and as large as life, which, with knotted clubs, alternately strike the quarters on two bells hung between them: these figures were set up in the year 1671. In a niche, at the east end of the church, is the statue of Queen Elizabeth, which formerly stood on Ludgate, and, when that gate was taken down, was purchased by Alderman Gosling, and placed in its present situation.

The ground in this neighbourhood appears to have been anciently of a marshy nature, or else within the course of the tide; for, in digging at the end of Chancery-lane, and further eastward, in Fleet-street, in the year 1595, a stone pavement was discovered at the depth of four feet from the surface, which was supported by a number of piles, driven very close to each other.

A little to the east of St. Dunstan's church, and near the south end of Fetter-lane, is Crane-court, in which is a neat plain building, called the Scots'-hall.

This corporation was instituted for the relief of the poor and necessitous people of Scotland, that reside within the cities of London and Westminster. It owes its origin to James Kinnier, a Scotsman, and merchant of this city; who, on his recovery from a long and dangerous illness, resolved to give part of his estate towards the relief of his indigent countrymen; for which purpose, having prevailed with a society of Scotsmen, who composed a box-club, to join their stock, he obtained a charter, by which he and his coadjutors were, in the year 1665, constituted a body politic and corporate, with several privileges, which King Charles II. confirmed the following year by letters patent; wherein are recited the privileges granted in the former charter, with the addition of several new ones, viz. That they might erect an hospital, within the city or liberties of London and Westminster, to be called, "The Scots Hospital of King Charles II." to be governed by eight Scotsmen, who were to chuse from among themselves a master, who, together with these governors, was declared to be a body politic and corporate, and to have a common seal. They were also empowered to elect thirty-three assistants, and to purchase, in mortmain, four hundred pounds per annum, over and above an annual sum mentioned in the first charter; the profits arising from these purchases to be employed in relieving poor old Scotsmen and women, and in instructing and employing poor orphans, the descendants of Scotsmen, within this city.

Fetter-lane extends from Fleet-street, in the south, to Holborn, in the north, and was anciently called Fewters'-lane, from the number of idle persons who used to frequent it, it being surrounded with gardens and houses for dissipation. West of the north end of it are the bars, which divide the city liberty from the county, on this side.

Within the bars, on the south side of Holborn, is Staple's-inn, which is an inn of chancery, and a member of Gray's-inn, and consists of two large courts, surrounded with good buildings.

This inn is said to have been anciently a hall for the accommodation of wool-staplers, whence it derived its appellation. It was, however, an inn of chancery, in the year 1415, though how long before is unknown. In the year 1529, the benchers of Gray's-inn purchased this place of John Knighton, and Alice his wife, by the name of "All that messuage, or inn of chancery, commonly called Staple's inn;" since which time it has continued to be an appendage to Gray's-inn.

Proceeding eastward, on the same side of Holborn, is Barnard's-inn, which is also an inn of chancery, and an appendage to Gray's-inn. It was anciently denominated Mackworth's-inn, and was given to the society in the year 1454, by the executors of John Mackworth, Dean of Lincoln.

A little farther, on the same side of the street, is Thavie's-inn, which is an inn of chancery, and a member of Lincoln's-inn; to the society of which it was granted by Gregory Nichols, citizen and mercer of London, in the year 1549. This inn appears to be of great antiquity, by its having belonged to John Thavie, from whom it is denominated, in the reign of Edward III. by whose will, dated in 1348, it appears to have been then an inn for students of the law.

Contiguous to this inn, at the north-west angle of Shoe-lane, stands the parish church of St. Andrew, Holborn.

This church escaped the fire of London; notwithstanding which it was found so ruinous, that it was entirely rebuilt in 1687, except the tower, which was not erected till 1704. The body of the church is one hundred and five feet long, sixty-three feet broad, and forty-three feet high, and the height of the tower is one hundred and ten feet. The body is well built, and enlightened by two series of windows, and on the top of it runs a handsome balustrade. The tower rises square, and consists only of two stages, crowned with battlements and pinnacles at the corners. The first stage, which is plain, has the dial: in the upper stage there is a very handsome window to each front; tall, arched,

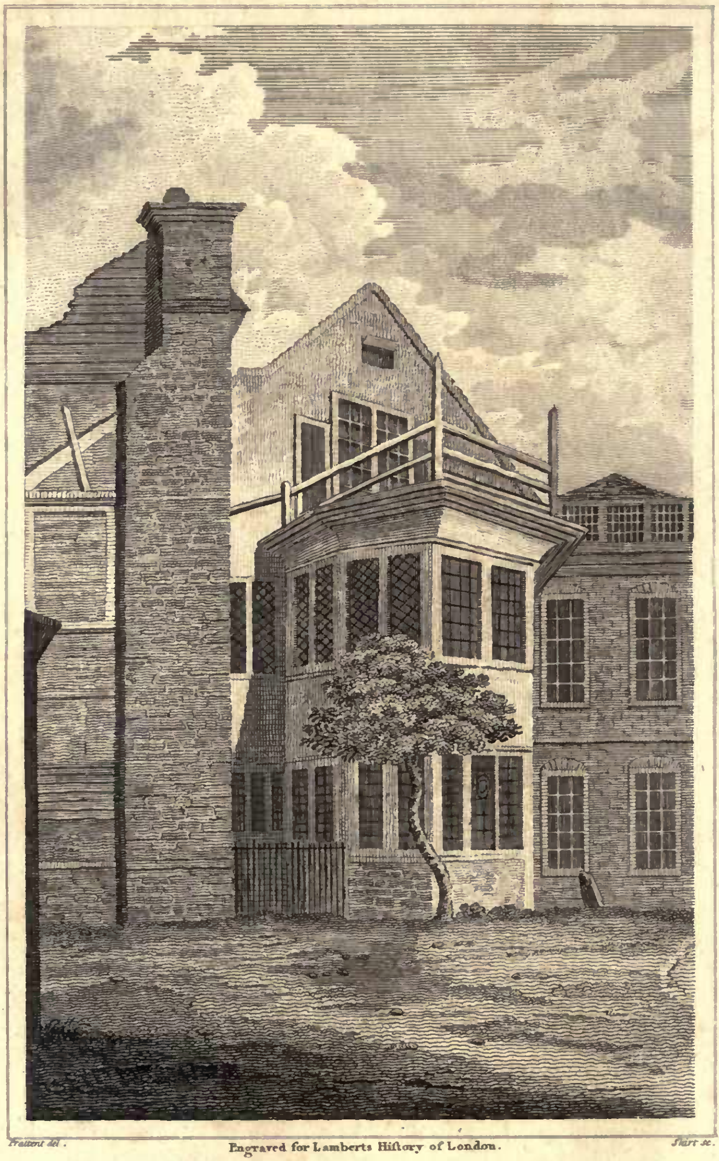
and

and decorated with Doric pilasters, which support a lofty arched pediment, decorated within by a shield. The cornice, that crowns the tower, is supported by scrolls; and the balustrade that rises above this has a very firm base. Each corner of the tower has an ornamental pinnacle, consisting of four large scrolls, which, meeting in a body, support a pine-apple; and from the crown of the fruit rises a vane. The inside is extremely neat, and well finished. Over the communion-table is a large painted window, the lower part of which represents the Messiah and his disciples at the Last Supper; and in a compartment above is represented his resurrection from the grave. The church stands at an advantageous distance from the street, from which it is separated by a wall, that incloses the church-yard, and the entrance to it is by large and elegant iron gates.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which was originally in the gift of the Dean and Canons of St. Paul's, who transferred it to the Abbot and Convent of Bermondsey, who continued patrons of it till their convent was dissolved by Henry VIII when that prince granted it to Thomas Lord Wriothesley, afterwards Earl of Southampton, from whom it descended by marriage to the late Duke of Montague, in whose family the patronage still remains.

Opposite to this church, in Shoe-lane, was situated a large house, denominated Holborn-hall, but when or by whom erected does not appear, though by its name it seems to have been the manor house.

Lower down, on the same side of Shoe-lane, is a burial-place, belonging to the parish of St. Andrew, over the entrance into which is a carving of the



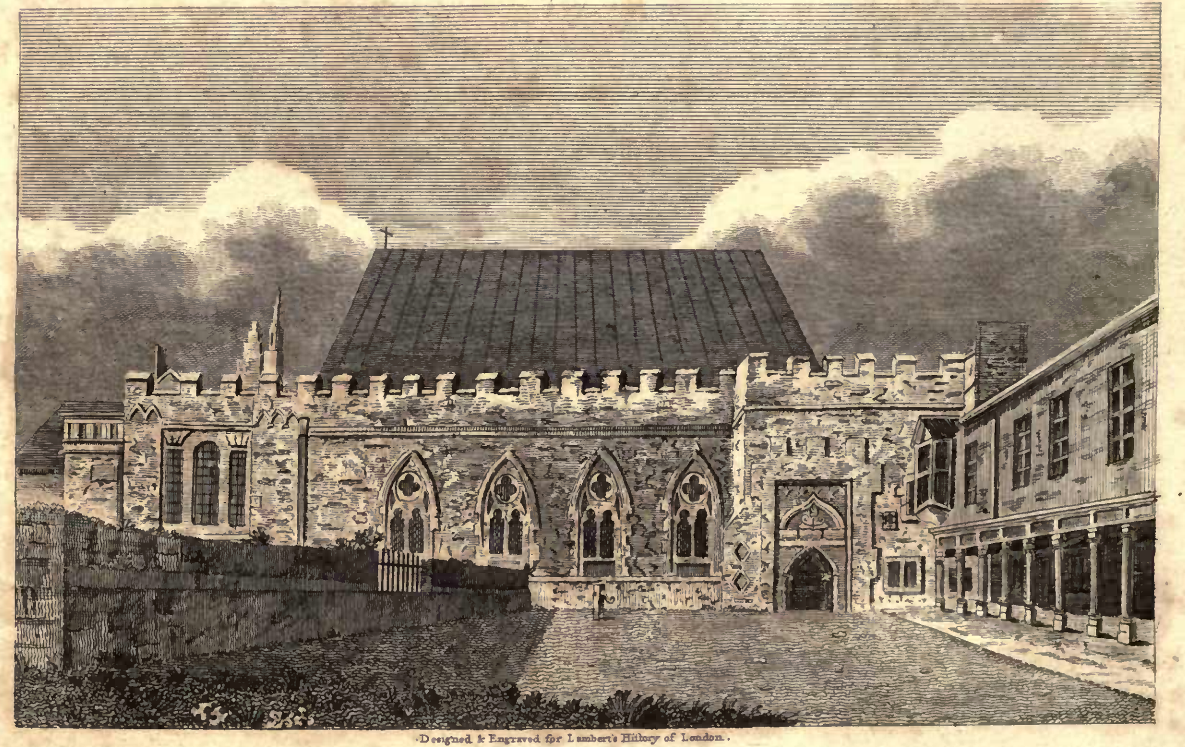
Prattent del.

Skirt sc.

Engraved for Lamberts Hiſtory of London.

Bangor House Shoe Lane.

Published by T. Hughes No. 1 Stationers Court. July 27th 1805.



·Designed & Engraved for Lambert's History of London·

Ely Place in its former state.

Published by T. Hughes, Stationers Court, Oct^{r} 1806.

the general resurrection, which is well executed; but, having been repeatedly covered with paint, all the sharpness of the figures is lost.

Nearly opposite to this, in Bangor-court, are the remains of the city mansion of the Bishops of Bangor; the east end of which has some appearance of having been formerly used as a chapel. In the window, in this end, is a coat of arms, in stained glass, with the name of Fletwood. On the south side of the building is an ancient door-way, ornamented with military trophies. The reversion of this messuage, with a quantity of waste land belonging to it, measuring one hundred and sixty-eight feet in length, from north to south, and one hundred and sixty-four feet in breadth, from east to west, was sold in the year 1647, by the trustees for the sale of bishops' lands, to John Barkstead, Knt. who purchased it for the purpose of building on the vacant ground; as appears by an act of parliament passed in 1656, for restraining new buildings in and about the suburbs of London, in which there is a special proviso to enable him to build thereon, in consideration of his having given a greater sum for the purchase of it, on that account, than he would otherwise have done. The last Bishop of Bangor, who appears to have resided here, was Bishop Dolben, who having been formerly Vicar of Hackney, contributed thirty pounds for repairing the causeway leading from Clapton and Hackney, to Shoreditch, of which he informed the inhabitants of these villages, by a letter dated from Bangor-house, in Shoe-lane, the 11th of November, 1633.

On the north side of Holborn, nearly opposite to St. Andrew's church, is Ely-place, a handsome well built street, shut in with iron gates, on the site of the ancient mansion-house of the Bishops of Ely.

This place was originally given to the Bishops of Ely, by William de Luda, bishop of that see, in the reign of Edward I. by the name of the Manor of Oldborne, with the appurtenances. Thomas Arundel, Bishop of Ely, in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. rebuilt it, with a gateway and front towards Holborn. But the several buildings belonging to this palace having gone to decay, an act of parliament was passed, in the year 1772, to enable the bishop to alienate the whole of it. It was accordingly sold, and the money received from the sale was applied to the purchase and erection of a house in Dover-street, Piccadilly, which is settled upon the bishops of this see.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, there were forty acres of orchard and pasture land belonging to this palace, and inclosed with a wall, part of which, at the western corner, was granted to Sir Christopher Hatton, for a term of twenty years, whereon he built a magnificent house, and afterwards prevailed on the queen to apply to Bishop Cox to alienate the whole, with the garden behind it. But the bishop steadily refused to injure the property of his successors; wherefore the business was deferred till the death of the bishop, when, the temporalities devolving to the crown, Elizabeth granted the house and grounds to Sir Christopher and his heirs for ever. The house has been since pulled down, and the ground laid out into streets, among which that called Hatton-garden is reputed one of the handsomest in London. Great and Little Kirby-street, Charles-street, Cross-street, and Hatton-wall, are also built upon the ground in question.

The gardens of Ely-palace were formerly celebrated for the excellence of the strawberries produced in them: Holinshed relates that Richard III. at the council held in the Tower, on the morning Lord Hastings was beheaded, requested a dish of them from the bishop.

The chapel belonging to it is preserved; it stands on the west side of Ely-place, and has a crypt under it, the whole length of the building.

Farther west is Furnival's-inn, a handsome old building, with a garden behind it. It was an Inn of chancery, and an appendage to Lincoln's-inn, and owes its name to Sir John Furnival, who, in the year 1388, was proprietor of two messuages and thirteen shops, on the site of which this inn was founded.

At the east end of Holborn is Snow-hill, an irregular and formerly very inconvenient avenue into the city from the north western parts of the metropolis; but the erection of a new street, in a direct line from the bottom of the hill to the end of the Old Bailey, has removed the inconvenience, and added greatly to the beauty of this part of the city. It is now nearly completed, and has been named Skinner-street, in honour of the late Alderman Skinner, an active member of the committee for improving the entrances into the city at Temple-bar and Snow-hill.

At the top of Snow-hill, on the north-side, stands the parochial church of St. Sepulchre.

This church, which is so dedicated in commemoration of Our Saviour's sepulchre or grave at Jerusalem, is now a spacious building, but not so large as of old time, part of the site of it being let out upon a building lease. It is supposed to have been founded about the year 1100, at which time a particular devotion was paid to the Holy Sepulchre; and was so decayed in the reign of Edward IV. as to require rebuilding. Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, in the reign of Henry I. gave the patronage of this church to the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew in West Smithfield, who established a perpetual vicarage in it, and held it till their dissolution, when it fell to the crown. King James I. in the seventh year of his reign granted the rectory and its appurtenances, and the advowson of this vicarage, to Francis Philips, and others; after which the parishioners purchased the rectory and its appurtenances, and held them in fee-farm of the crown. And the advowson of the vicarage was purchased by the president and fellows of St. John Baptist College, Oxon, who continue patrons thereof.

The present structure was much damaged by the fire of London in 1666. The outward walls and the tower were, however, capable of reparation; and the middle aisle of the church was at the same time made with an arched roof, which was not so originally.

This church, in its present situation, measures 126 feet in length, exclusive of the broad passage at the west end; the breadth, exclusive of the north chapel, is fifty-eight feet. The height of the roof in the middle aisle is thirty-five feet; and the height of the steeple, to the top of the pinnacles, is one hundred and forty-six feet. The body of the church is enlightened with a row of very large Gothic windows, with buttresses between, over which runs a slight cornice; and on the top a plain and substantial battlement work, in the style of the public buildings in the reign of Edward IV. And the steeple is a plain square tower, crowned with four pinnacles.

Opposite St. Sepulchre's church is Angel-court, at the upper end of which is a handsome old house, formerly the Farthing Office. It was afterwards occupied by the Hand in Hand Fire Office, and is now the residence of Mr. Spilsbury, a printer.

Between Snow-hill and Ludgate-hill, runs the street called the Old Bailey, which many of our antiquaries are of opinion is a corruption of *Bale-hill,* an eminence whereon was situated the *Bale,* or Bailiff's-house, wherein he held a court for the trial of malefactors; and this opinion seems to be corroborated by such a court having been held here for many centuries, in which there is a place of security, where the sheriffs keep their prisoners during the session, which still retains the name of the *Bale-dock.*

On the east side of the Old Bailey, and contiguous to the place where the Newgate of the city formerly stood, is the gaol for the county of Middlesex, which from being appropriated to the same uses, also bears the name of Newgate. It is a massy stone building, consisting of two parts, that on the north being appropriated for debtors, and that on the south for felons, between which is a dwelling house, occupied by the keeper. The whole of the front is formed of rustic work, and at the extremities of each face is an arched niche for a statue, but only the two in front of the felon's side are yet occupied.

Contiguous to this building, and only separated from it by a square court, is Justice-hall, commonly called the Sessions-house.

This was formerly a plain brick edifice; but it has lately been rebuilt entirely of stone, and is brought so much forwarder than the old one as to be parallel with the street. On each of the sides is a flight of steps that lead to the court-room, which has a gallery on each side for the accommodation of spectators. The prisoners are brought to this court from Newgate by a passage that closely connects the two buildings; and there is a convenient place under the Sessions-house in front, for detaining the prisoners till they are called upon their trials. There are also rooms for the grand and petty jury, with other necessary accommodations.

A court is held here eight times a year by the king's commission of oyer and terminer, for the trial of prisoners for crimes committed within the city of London and county of Middlesex. The judges are the lord-mayor, the aldermen past the chair, and the recorder, who, on such occasions, are attended by both the sheriffs, and by one or more of the national judges. The offences committed in the city are tried by a jury of citizens and those committed in the county by a jury formed of the house-keepers in the county.

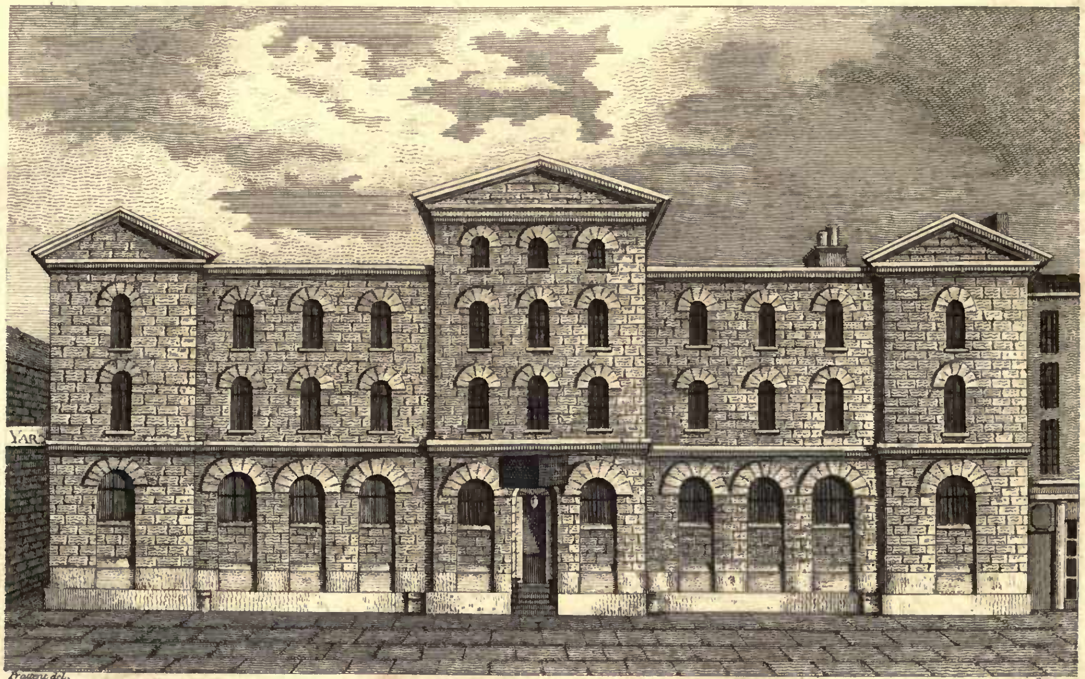
The crimes tried in this court are high and petty treason, murder, felony, forgery, petty larceny, burglary, &c.

At the back of the Sessions-house is a convenient passage covered over for the judges and counsellors that attend the court.

Opposite to the north end of the Old Bailey is Giltspur-street, which leads into Smithfield. On the east side of Giltspur-street, in a line with Newgate, is Giltspur-street Compter. It is composed of three pavilions crowned with triangular pediments, and connected by two galleries with flat roofs. The whole of this building, like Newgate, is of rustic stone work, but having arched windows to the front, it has a lighter appearance.

The corner opposite the north end of this building, is remarkable for being the spot where the fire of London terminated: which event is commemo-

rated



Prattent del. Owen sc.

Designed & Engraved for Lamberts Hiſtory of London.

Giltspur Street. Compter.

Published by T. Hughes Stationers Court Aug. 3 1805.

rated by the figure of a bloated boy on the corner house, bearing an inscription, purporting that this dreadful conflagration was a punishment for the sin of gluttony.

Smithfield, or as it is sometimes called to distinguish it from a place of the same name in the eastern part of the town, West Smithfield, is the greatest market for black cattle, sheep and horses, in Europe; for the latter of which it was celebrated by Fitz-Stephen, towards the close of the twelfth century. It is also a market for hay and straw.

Smithfield is supposed to have received its name from one Smith, the owner thereof, and from its having been originally a smooth or level field. It was anciently much larger than it now appears, its area being greatly diminished by the buildings with which it is enclosed: the whole west side extended as far as the sheep-market does at present, and was called the Elms, from the number of those trees that grew there. This spot appears to have been the common place of execution for criminals in the year 1219.

King Henry II. granted to the priory of St. Bartholomew the privilege of a fair to be kept annually at Bartholomew-tide, on the eve, the day, and the morrow, to which the clothiers of England, and the drapers of London repaired, and had their booths and standings in the church-yard within the priory, which was separated from Smithfield only by walls and gates that were locked every night, and watched, for the safety of the goods deposited there; and the narrow street or lane afterwards built where the cloth was sold, still retains the name of Cloth Fair.

This fair, which was at first insituted for the convenience of trade, was at length prolonged to a fortnight, and became of little other use but for idle youth and loose people to resort to; on which, in the year 1708, an order of common council was made, by which it was again reduced to the original term of three days, and the booths for drolls and plays, erected in the middle of Smithfield, by the falling of which several persons had lost their lives, were prohibited in future; but the latter part of the order is no longer attended to.

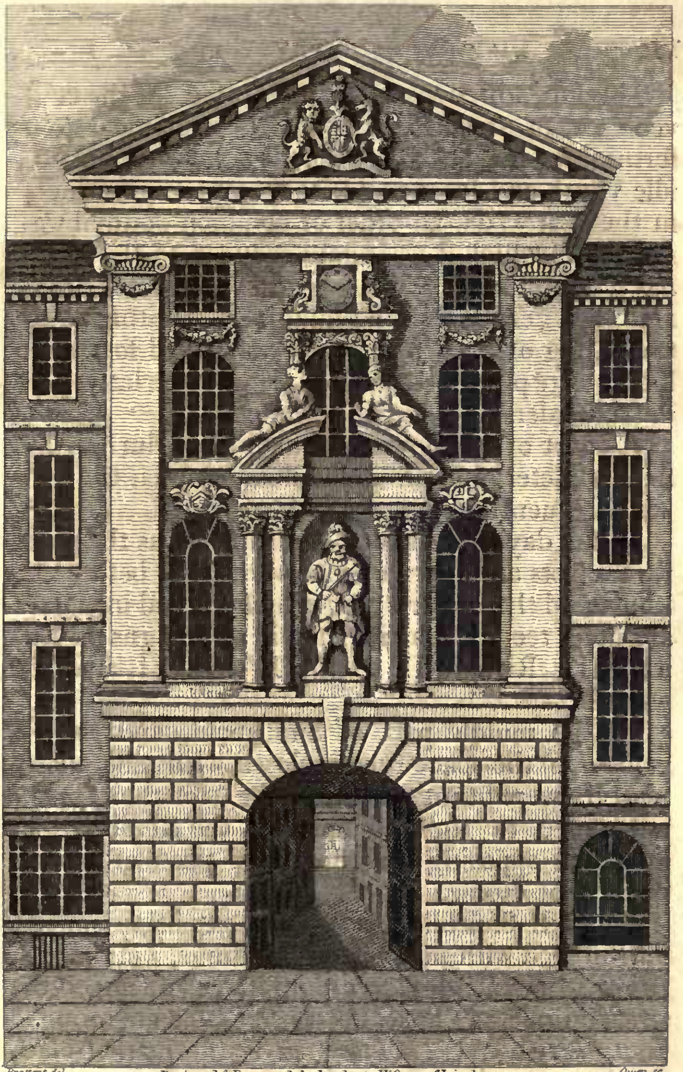
A court of pie-powder is held daily during this fair, to determine all differences between the persons frequenting it.

In the days of chivalry, Smithfield was the place where justs and tournaments were held before our kings and their courts; of which several instances are upon record, particularly in the reigns of Edward III. Richard II. Henry IV. V. VI. and Edward IV.

In the middle part of Smithfield, and in the center of the space now inclosed with rails, many martyrs were burnt at the stake, for their steady adherence to the principles of the Reformation, and their opposing the doctrines peculiar to the church of Rome.

Though Smithfield is a very extensive square, surrounded with many good buildings, yet the area of it is in general exceeding filthy; owing to the great number of cattle, horses, &c. that are brought to it twice a week. The area is the market-place for beasts and horses; the north-west corner for sheep and calves, and the north-east corner for hogs.

On the east side of Smithfield is the magnificent hospital of St. Bartholomew, which appears to have been



Prattent del. Designed & Engraved for Lamberts History of London. Owen sc.

Principal Gate of St. Bartholomews Hospital.

Published by T.Hughes Stationers Court. July.1805.

been the first establishment of this nature in London, having been founded in the year 1102, by Rahere, minstrel to Henry I. who quitting his gay life, founded a priory of black canons, which he dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and became himself the first prior. He afterwards obtained from the king a piece of waste ground, on which he built an hospital, for a master, brethren, and sisters, and for the relief of the diseased and maimed poor, which he placed under the care of the priory.

Both the priory and hospital were surrendered to Henry VIII. who, in the last year of his reign, refounded the latter, and endowed it with an annual revenue of five hundred marks, on condition that the city should pay an equal sum; which proposal being accepted, the new foundation was incorporated by the name of "The Hospital of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, Governors for the Poor, called Little St. Bartholomew's, near West Smithfield." Since this time the hospital has received considerable benefactions from charitable persons, by which means the governors have been enabled to admit all indigent persons maimed by accident, at any hour of the day or night, without previous recommendation; and the sick, on Thursdays, on which days a committee of governors sit to examine persons applying for admission. The patients, whether sick or maimed, are provided with lodging, food, medicine and attendance, and have the advice and assistance of some of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in the kingdom.

Notwithstanding the old building escaped the dreadful fire in 1666, yet the chief part of its revenues being in houses, the hospital was greatly injured by that calamity. In the year 1729, the hospital became so ruinous that there appeared an absolute necessity for rebuilding it; and a subscription was entered into by many of the governors, and other charitable persons, among whom was Dr. Ratcliffe, for defraying the expense, upon a plan then prepared, containing four detached piles of stone building, to be connected by gateways, and to form a quadrangle.

The first stone of this building was laid on the 9th of June, 1730, by Sir George Brocas, the lord-mayor, in the presence of several aldermen and governors; and the eastern side of the square, which compleated the whole, being finished in 1770, it is now one of the most pleasing structures in London, when viewed from the area within, which it surrounds, and where only it can be seen to advantage.

That part which opens to Smithfield, and which may be esteemed the principal front, is allotted for the public business of the hospital. It contains a large hall for the general courts of the governors; a counting house for the meetings of committees; rooms for examining, admitting, and discharging patients; with other necessary offices. In this part of the building is a stair-case painted and given by the late Mr. Hogarth, consisting of two pictures, representing the Good Samaritan and the Pool of Bethesda; which, for truth of colouring and expression, are thought to equal any thing of the kind in Europe.

In the hall is a full length portrait of Henry VIII. and another of Dr. Ratcliffe, who bequeathed five hundred pounds a year to the hospital, for the improvement of the diet; and one hundred pounds a year to buy linen. In one of the windows, is a representation in stained glass, of Henry VIII. delivering the charter to the lord-mayor.

The front of the hospital towards Smithfield is adorned with pilasters, entablature, and pediments of the Ionic order, with the figure of King Henry VIII. standing in full proportion in a niche; and the figures of two cripples on the pediment. Beneath the figure of the king is the following inscription:

"Bartholomew's Hospital, founded by Rahere, Anno 1102. Refounded by King Henry VIII. Anno 1546."

Underneath which is the following: "This front was rebuilt Anno 1702, in the first year of Queen Anne. Sir William Prichard, Knt. and alderman, president. John Nichol, Esq. treasurer."

The other three sides of the quadrangle contain the wards for the reception of patients; in each of which are between twenty and thirty beds.

There are three physicians, three surgeons, three assistant surgeons, and an apothecary, belonging to this hospital.

Within the principal gate of this hospital stands the parochial church of St. Bartholomew the Less, which was originally a chapel to the hospital, and founded at the same time; but at the dissolution of the priory, it was converted into a parish church for the inhabitants of the precinct of the hospital.

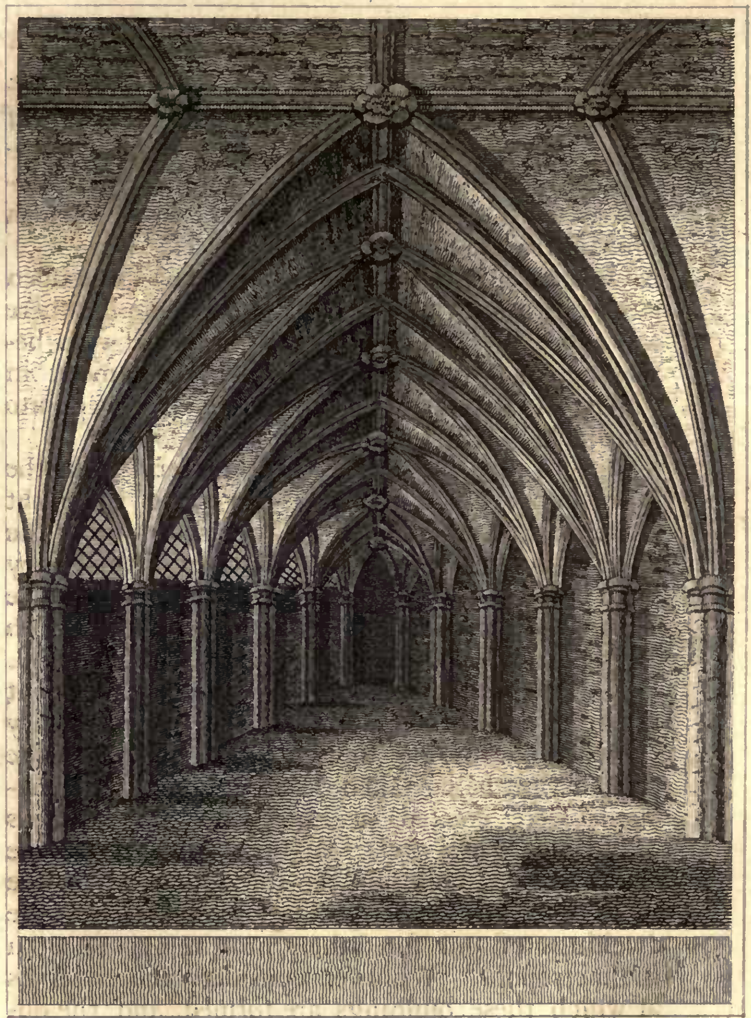
It is a vicarage, the patronage of which has been in the governors of the hospital ever since the grant of that establishment to the citizens of London. The church is an old fabrick, enlightened with a single series of windows, and having a square tower with a turret at one corner, like the fire beacons of many of the old churches. It is ninety-nine feet in length, forty-two in breadth, and thirty-four in height, and the altitude of the tower is seventy-four feet; and as the building escaped the fire in 1666, it is very ancient.

On the east side of Smithfield, and at the north end of Duck-lane, stands the parish church of St. Bartholomew the Great.

This church was originally a parish church adjoining to that of the priory of St. Bartholomew; but when the latter was pulled down to the choir, that part was annexed by the king's order, for the enlargement of the old church; in which manner it continued till queen Mary gave the remnant of the priory church to the Black Friars, who used it as their conventual church till the first year of queen Elizabeth, when the friars were turned out, and the church was restored, by act of parliament, to the parish.

The present church is the same as it stood in the reign of Edward VI. except the steeple, which being of timber was taken down in the year 1628, and a new one, of brick and stone, erected. It is a spacious edifice of the Gothic and Tuscan orders, one hundred and thirty-two feet long, fifty-seven broad, and forty-seven high; and the altitude of the tower is seventy-five feet.

On the north side of the chancel is an elegant monument of Rahere, beneath an arch, supported by tabernacle work. His effigy is recumbent, with his hands joined over his breast. There is an angel at his feet, and a friar in the attitude of prayer, on each side of him. This monument was repaired and beautified by William Bolton, the last prior.



Prattent del. Deſigned & Engraved for Lambert's Hiſtory of London. J. Simpkins ſc.

Remains of the Cloysters of Bartholomew the Great Priory.

Published by T. Hughes, Stationers Court, Oct 1805.

The patronage of this church, which, in all probability, was anciently in the prior and canons of St. Bartholomew, is now in private hands. This parish still claims an exemption from the jurisdiction of the city, so far as to protect non-freemen in carrying on their respective trades.

On the south side of this church is a large open piece of ground, called Bartholomew-close, where was anciently a cemetery, and the court-yard belonging to the old priory of St. Bartholomew; in which the fair was kept till it was removed into Smithfield.

Part of the cloisters is still preserved in the Black-horse Livery-stables, consisting of eight arches, ornamented with the rude sculpture of the times; and there are several vestiges of the priory to be seen in a narrow passage to the north of the stable; adjacent to which is part of the south transept, now converted into a small burial-ground.

Northward from this is Long-lane, built without the north wall of the priory, in the time of Henry II. when, according to Stow, the booths in the church-yard being taken down, a number of tenements were erected in Long-lane, for such as would give *great rents.* It is probable that none of the original buildings remain; but those on the south side offer the largest aggregate of the rude dwellings of our forefathers now in existence in the metropolis. Whoever considers the materials of which these buildings are formed, and the obstruction that must have been given to a free circulation of air, by the method of constructing them with one story overhanging another, and extends his view to a metropolis composed chiefly of such fabrics, will cease to wonder at the frequency and extent of the conflagrations, and pestilential diseases, with which London was formerly afflicted.

On the north side of Smithfield is the great opening, called Smithfield-bars, from the bars which separated the city liberty from the county, on that side, having been placed there.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of Bridge-ward without, or, the Borough of Southwark.—Extent.——Principal-streets.—St. Olave—St. John, Horsley-down.—Bridge-house.—St. Saviour, or, St. Mary Overies.——Winchester-house.——The Stews.——Stoney-street.—St. Thomas's-hospital.—St. Thomas's-church.——Guy's-hospital.——St. Margaret's-hill.——Town-hall.——Marshalsea Prison and Court.——Old County-gaol.—St. George.—The Mint.—Union-hall.—King's-Bench-Prison.—-New-gaol, Horsemonger-lane.—Obelisk.—-Christ-church.—-The Magdalen-house.—Free Mason's Charity-school.

BRIDGE-WARD without, though a part of the jurisdiction of the city of London, is in another county, and is divided from it by the river Thames. It contains nearly the whole of the Borough of Southwark, and extends from London Bridge to Newington in the south, almost to Lambeth in the south-west, and to Rotherhithe in the east. The principal streets in it are the Borough High-street, St. Margaret's-hill, Blackman-street, part of Long-lane, Kent-street, Tooley, or St. Olave's-street, and a new street leading from St. Margaret's-hill to Black-friars, called Union-street.

This ward may be said to be only nominal; for though it has an alderman, he is not elective by the inhabitants, nor have they any representatives in the court of common-council. The senior alderman of London, who is termed father of the city, is therefore removed to this ward, whenever a vacancy occurs, as an honourable sinecure which relieves him from the fatigues of ward business.

Some authors have supposed that Southwark was the first place of trade with the Romans, and that

London arose from it; but although this opinion is without foundation, it is however certain that ever since London began to flourish, Southwark, as one of its appendages, and connected with it in commerce, has experienced a proportionate prosperity.

The first mention we find of Southwark in history, is in the reign of Edward the Confessor, about the year 1053; at which time it appears to have been a corporation governed by a bailiff, and it continued in that state till the year 1327, when the city of London obtained a grant of it from the crown, and the mayor was to appoint all its officers. Some few years after the inhabitants recovered their former privileges, and kept possession of them till the reign of Edward VI. when the crown made a second grant of it to the city of London, for a valuable consideration.

At the same time London purchased all the privileges belonging to the archbishops of Canterbury and abbots of Bermondsey in Southwark; and from that period it has been annexed to London, and is governed by one of the aldermen, and a steward and bailiff appointed by the mayor and common-council; the former of whom holds a court of record at St. Margaret's-hill, for all debts, damages and trespasses within his limits.

That part of the Borough of Southwark, which is subject to the city of London, is called the Borough Liberty; the other division is called the Clink, and belongs to the Bishop of Winchester, who appoints a steward and bailiff, under whom that district is governed.

Notwithstanding the royal grants of the Borough of Southwark to the city of London, the Surrey magistrates preserve an authority of appointing constables, licensing victuallers, and exercising other powers as justices of the peace for the county.

We shall begin the survey of this ward or borough at Tooley, or St. Olave's-street, which is situated on the east-side of the entrance into the High-street from London-bridge. This street is long, but in some parts narrow, and is in general exceeding dirty, owing to the great number of carts that are continually passing with goods from the different wharfs on the south side of the river Thames.

At a small distance from London-Bridge, on the north side of this street, stands the parish church of St. Olave.

Though it cannot be ascertained at what time a church was first situated on this spot, yet it is mentioned as early as the year 1281. However, part of the old church falling down in 1736, and the rest being in a ruinous condition, the parishioners applied to parliament for a power to rebuild it, which being granted, the remains of the old building were taken down in the year 1737, and the present structure finished in 1739. It consists of a plain body strengthened with rustic quoins at the corners; the door is well proportioned without ornament, and the windows are placed in three series; the lowest is upright, but considerably broad; those above them circular, and the others on the roof are large and semi-circular. The tower consists of three stages, the uppermost of which is considerably diminished: in this is the clock, and in the stages below are large windows. The top of the tower is surrounded by a plain substantial balustrade, and the whole has an air of plainness and simplicity.

This parish is a rectory, the patronage of which is in the gift of the crown.

The parish of St. Olave, like many others in the suburbs of London, being greatly increased both in number of houses and inhabitants, the commissioners for erecting fifty new churches within the bills of mortality, purchased the ground, in which the trained bands of Southwark formerly exercised, and, from that circumstance, called the artillery ground, whereon they erected a parish church, for the district of Horsley-down, and dedicated it to St. John the Evangelist, the inhabitants having obtained an act of parliament for constituting this portion of the parish of St. Olave into a separate parish, and making a provision for its rector.

This church was finished in 1732. The body of it is enlightened by two ranges of windows, with a venetian one in the center, over the door. The east end is circular, and with a dome; and at the west end is a square tower rising from the roof, ornamented with pilasters, and having a balustrade on the top, within which is a square course supporting a neat fluted spire crowned with the volutes of the Ionic order. This parish is a rectory, and being taken out of St. Olave's, the patronage is in the crown.

Near St. Olave's church is situated the Bridge-house, which consists of several buildings adapted as store-houses for timber, stone, and other materials for repairing London-bridge. In former times here were several granaries for the service of the city in times of scarcity; and also ten ovens and a brewhouse for making bread and beer for the relief of the poor citizens; but these granaries are now applied to the use of the cornfactors, who here lay in considerable quantities of corn. The Bridge-house is under the management of the bridge-masters, whose office is to look after the reparation of London-bridge.

Adjoining to the Bridge-house-yard formerly stood a large house of stone and wood, the city residence of the abbot of St. Augustin's in Canterbury; which afterwards descending to Sir Anthony Sentlegar, the site thereof was converted into a wharf, which, by an easy transition, is now called Sellenger's Wharf.

On the east side of the Bridge yard was formerly situated the mansion of the abbot of Battle in Sussex, the name whereof is partly preserved by the place called Battle-bridge; opposite to which, on the south, lay its fine and spacious garden, wherein was a maze, or labyrinth, the name whereof is also preserved by the spot of ground, which consists of several streets, being at this time called the Maze.

West of London Bridge is the parochial church of St. Saviour, or St. Mary Overies.

On the spot where this church stands was anciently situated a priory of nuns, founded by one Mary, the owner of a ferry over the river Thames, before the building of London-bridge. This accounts for the derivation of the latter name, which appears to have been originally called St. Mary of the Ferry; but at length, as we now find it, St. Mary Overies.

The priory was afterwards converted into a college of priests; but that establishment, as well as the former, proving of no long duration, it was, in the year 1106, founded by two Norman knights, William Pont de la Arch, and William Dauncy, and the Bishop of Winchester, for canons regular; and dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

In the year 1207, this college was burnt down; but Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, rebuilt it, and added to it a fine chapel for the use of the canons, which he dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. This structure remained till the reign of Richard II. when the whole was pulled down and rebuilt, together with the conventual church, which, by act of parliament in the reign of Henry VIII. was made parochial, and sold by that prince to the inhabitants of St. Margaret's on the Hill and St. Mary's, after which it was called by the name of St. Saviour's.

This is, perhaps, the largest parish church in the kingdom, and is a noble Gothic structure in the form of a cathedral, only that some additions have been made to it of brick. These, however, being placed in the room of such parts as were decayed, the uniformity of it is not hurt, and the whole has a grand and venerable appearance.

The length of the church is two hundred and sixty feet, and that of the cross aisle one hundred and nine; the breadth of the body is fifty-four feet, and the heighth of the tower, including the pinnacles, is one hundred and fifty feet. The construction of the windows, entrance, and every other part, except one door, which is modern, is purely in the Gothic style. The tower, which is square, and well proportioned, is supported by massy pillars over the meeting of the middle and cross isles: it is crowned with battlements, and at each corner is a tall slender pinnacle.

The inside is extremely grand, and in it are many monuments to the memory of eminent persons, some of which have been lately repaired by the descendants of those families who have made choice of this place for their interment. Among these, in a chapel at the east end of the church, is a remarkable monument belonging to the family of the Austin's, erected in the year 1626; and against the north wall, is that of the celebrated English poet John Gower, a great benefactor to the church in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II.

This church is noted for having a fine peal of bells. It is a rectory, in the gift of the parish.

Adjoining to this church is Montague Close, so called from the mansion of the lord Montague, which was formerly situated on this spot, as was also that of the lord Monteagle. In this close it is said the Gun-powder-plot was discovered by the miscarriage of a letter, to one of which lords it was delivered by mistake instead of delivering it to the other; for which happy discovery, Montague Close enjoyed several distinguishing privileges, particularly one, viz. that whoever dwelt there was exempt from having any actions of debt, trespass, &c. served on them. But this privilege, with several others, has been long suppressed.

At the west end of St. Saviour's church was antiently situated Winchester-house, which was at first erected by William Gifford, bishop of that see, about the year 1107. Till the civil wars, this was the town residence of the prelates of that see during their attendance on parliament. Much of it is yet standing, tenanted by different families, or converted into warehouses. The great court is called Winchester square, and in the adjacent street is the abutment of one of the gates. Adjoining to it on the south, stood the mansion of the Bishop of Rochester, but when, or by whom erected, is not known.

At a small distance from this, and in the place now called Bank-side, were formerly the stews, or public bawdy-houses, licenced and regulated by the Bishop of Winchester; for the government of which certain regulations were made by the said bishop that were confirmed by parliament. Among these were the following:

" That no stew-holder shall molest or obstruct any single woman from having access to, and liberty to withdraw from, his house at pleasure.—That no stew-keeper permit any woman to board in his house.—To take no more for a woman's apartment than fourteen-pence per week.—Not to keep open the doors on holidays.—Not to detain any single woman that is willing to reform.—Not to receive any woman that is devoted to religion, nor any man's wife.—No woman to take money for lying with a man, unless it be for a whole night.—No man to be artfully deluded into a stew.—That the several stews be searched weekly, by the bailiff, constables, &c.—That no stewholder entertain any woman that has the perilous infirmity of burning; nor to sell bread, flesh, ale, or any other sort of provisions."

These orders were to be observed by the said stew-holders on very severe penalties: and for securing all persons accused of crimes committed in this district, a prison was erected, denominated the Clink. This prison is still in being, and the Bishop of Winchester's steward tries pleas of debt, damages or trespass, in the liberty, for any sum.

These stews, or bawdy-houses, were plundered by Wat Tyler, in the year 1381, at which time it appears they were kept by Flemish bawds. In the year 1506 they were shut up by order of Henry VII. but, being again opened soon after, their number was reduced from eighteen to twelve: and, in the year 1546, they were, by proclamation of Henry VIII. entirely suppressed.

A little to the west of this church is Stoney-street, which terminating on the bank of the Thames, nearly opposite to Dowgate, was probably the continuation of the Watling-street road.

Near the middle of the borough High-street, on the east side stands St. Thomas's Hospital, a very handsome stone building, and a noble and extensive charity for the reception of the necessitous sick and wounded.

With respect to the origin of this hospital, it is to be observed, that the priory of St. Mary Overies being destroyed by fire in the year 1207, the canons erected an occasional edifice, at a small distance, to answer the same purpose, till their monastery could be rebuilt; which being accomplished, Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, for the greater convenience of air and water, pulled it down in 1215, and removed it to a place where the prior of Bermondsey had two years before built an almonry, or alms-house, for the reception of indigent children, and necessitous proselytes. The hospital was now dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, and endowed with land to the value of 343l. a year: from which time it was held of the Abbot of Bermondsey, until the dissolution of the religious houses, when it fell into the hands of Henry VIII.

When the corporation of London purchased the manor of Southwark, in 1551, the hospital was immediately repaired and enlarged; and, in the November following, there were received into it two hundred and fifty sick and helpless objects. The hospital still retained its original name of St. Thomas; and in 1552, as hath been already mentioned, King Edward VI. granted a charter, by which the mayor and commonalty of London were incorporated governors of the same.

Though this hospital escaped the great fire in 1666, yet great part of its possessions were then destroyed; and two other fires, that afterwards happened in Southwark, reduced it to great distress. The building grew old and wanted repairs, and the funds on which it depended for support failed. However, in 1699, the governors opened a subscription for rebuilding it on a more extensive plan, which was executed at different times, and completed in the year 1732.

The hospital now consists of three quadrangles, or square courts. In the front, next the street, is a handsome pair of large iron gates, with a door of the same work on each side, for the convenience of foot-passengers. These are fastened on the sides to stone piers, on each of which is a statue representing one of the patients. These gates open into a very neat square court, encompassed on three sides with a colonnade, surrounded with benches, next the wall, for the accommodation of people to sit and rest themselves. On the south side, under an empty niche, is the following inscription:

> This building, on the south side of this court, containing three wards, was erected at the charge of THOMAS FREDERICK, of London, Esq. a worthy governor and liberal benefactor to this hospital, Anno 1708.

On the opposite side, under the same kind of niche, is this inscription:

> This building, on the north side of this court, containing three wards, was erected at the charge of THOMAS GUY, Esq. citizen and stationer of London, a worthy governor and bountiful benefactor to this hospital, Anno 1707.

The center of the principal front, facing the street, is of stone. On the top is a clock, under a small circular pediment, and beneath that, in a niche, the statue of King Edward VI. holding a gilt sceptre in his right hand, and the charter in his left. A little lower, in niches on each side, is a man with a crutch, and a sick woman; and, under them, in other niches, a man with a wooden leg, and a woman with her arm in a sling. Over the niches are festoons, and between the last-mentioned figures, the kings arms in relievo: under which is this inscription:

> KING EDWARD the SIXTH, of pious memory, in the year of our Lord 1552, founded and endowed this HOSPITAL of ST. THOMAS the APOSTLE, together with the Hospitals of Christ, and Bridewell, in London.

Underneath this is a spacious passage, down several steps, into the second court, which is more elegant than the former. This has also colonnades, except at the front of the chapel, which is on the north side, and is adorned with lofty pilasters of the Corinthian order, placed on high pedestals. On the top is a pediment, as well as in the center of the east and west sides, and above the piazzas, the fronts of the wards are ornamented with handsome Ionic pilasters.

In the center of this court is a handsome brass statue of King Edward VI. by Mr. Scheemakers; behind which is placed, on a kind of small pedestal, his crown laid upon a cushion. The statue is enclosed with iron rails, and stands upon a lofty stone pedestal, on which is the following inscription, in capitals:

This statue
Of King Edward the Sixth,
A most excellent Prince,
Of exemplary Piety and Wisdom,
above his years;

The glory and ornament of his age,
and most munificent founder
Of this hospital,
Was erected at the expense
Of Charles Joyce, Esquire,
in the year MDCCXXXVII.

On the opposite side of the pedestal is the same inscription in Latin.

In the center of the east side of this court is a spacious passage into the next, the structure above being supported by two rows of columns. The buildings in the third court are older than the others, and are entirely surrounded with a colonnade, above which they are adorned with a kind of long, slender, Ionic pilasters, with very small capitals. In the center is a stone statue of Sir Robert Clayton, dressed in his robes as lord mayor, surrounded with iron rails; upon the west side of the pedestal is his arms in relievo, and on the south side, the following inscription:

To Sir Robert Clayton, Knt. born in Northamptonshire, citizen and Lord Mayor of London, president of this hospital, and vice president of the new workhouse, and a bountiful benefactor to it; a just magistrate, and brave defender of the liberty and religion of his country. Who (besides many other instances of his charity to the poor) built the girls' ward in Christ's hospital, gave first, towards the rebuilding of this house, six hundred pounds, and left, by his last will, two thousand three hundred pounds to the poor of it. This statue was erected in his life-time, by the governors, An. Dom. MDCCI. as a monument of their esteem of so much worth, and, to preserve his memory after death, was by them beautified, An. Dom. MDCCXIV.

Since the foundation of this extensive charity, an incredible number of distressed objects have received relief from it; and though the estates originally belonging to the hospital were ruined, yet, by the liberality and benevolence of the citizens and others, its revenues have not only been restored, but augmented, and its annual disbursements now amount to a very considerable sum.

It contains nineteen wards, and upwards of five hundred beds, which are constantly occupied, and the mode of admitting patients is the same as at St. Bartholomew's hospital; for which purpose, a committee of governors sits here on every Thursday forenoon.

Contiguous to this hospital, on the north side of St. Thomas's-street, stands the parish church of St. Thomas, which was originally erected for the use of the hospital; but the number of houses within the precinct of the hospital having increased greatly, it was judged necessary to make the church parochial for the inhabitants, and to erect a chapel in the hospital for the use of the patients: this church is therefore a sort of impropriation, in the gift of the governors of the hospital, who chuse one out of two persons returned by the parishioners.

This church is a plain brick building, enlightened by one series of large windows, and the corners strengthened and adorned with rustic work. The length of it is one hundred and fifty-six feet, its breadth thirty-three feet, the height of the roof twenty-eight feet, and that of the tower ninety-two feet.

Behind St. Thomas's hospital, on the opposite side of St. Thomas's-street, stands another foundation of the same description, little inferior to it in extent, but more remarkable from the circumstance of its having been built and endowed by a single individual.

Mr. Thomas Guy, the founder, had, from a small beginning, by industry and frugality, amassed an immense fortune; but more particularly by purchasing seamen's tickets, in the reign of Queen Anne, and by buying and selling South-sea stock, in the year 1720. He was never married, and had no near relations; therefore, towards the close of his life, considering how he should dispose of his wealth, he at length resolved to be the founder of the most extensive charity ever established by one man.

Mr. Guy was seventy-six years of age when he formed this resolution, and, having no time to lose, immediately purchased of the governors of St. Thomas's hospital, a lease of a piece of ground, nearly opposite to that hospital, for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, at a ground-rent of thirty pounds a year. As this spot was covered with small houses, that were old and ill-tenanted, he gave proper notice to the inhabitants to quit them; which being done, he pulled down the buildings in the year 1721, and proceeding with the greatest expedition, he caused the foundation of the intended hospital to be laid the following spring; and the building was pursued with such alacrity, that it was roofed in before the death of the founder, which happened on the 27th of December, in the year 1724.

The only motive which induced Mr. Guy to erect this hospital in so low and close a situation, was, his design of putting it under the management and direction of the governors of that of St. Thomas's. By the advice of his friends, he altered his resolution; but it was then too late to think of chusing another situation; for the building was at that time raised to the second story. However, he rendered the place as agreeable as possible, by its elevation above the neighbouring streets.

The whole expense of erecting and furnishing this hospital, amounted to the sum of eighteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-two pounds sixteen shillings, great part of which Mr. Guy expended in his life-time; and he left two hundred and nineteen thousand four hundred and ninety-nine pounds to endow it; both together amounting to two hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-two pounds sixteen shillings; a much larger sum than was ever left before in this kingdom, by one single person, to charitable purposes.

This building consists of two quadrangles, beside the two wings that extend from the front to the street. The wing on the west side has been lately added, and is built with such elegance and uniformity, as to make the whole a very handsome and regular edifice.

The entrance into the building is by an elegant and noble iron gate, supported by stone piers. These gates open into a square, in the center of which is a brazen statue of the founder, by Mr. Scheemakers, dressed in a livery gown, and well executed. In the front of the pedestal is this inscription:

THOMAS GUY, SOLE FOUNDER OF THIS HOSPITAL IN HIS LIFE-TIME. A. D. MDCCXXI.

On the west side of the pedestal is represented, in basso relievo, the parable of the Good Samaritan; on the south side are Mr. Guy's arms; and on that side of the pedestal facing the east, is our Saviour healing the impotent man.

The superstructure of this hospital has three floors besides the garrets, and the same construction runs through the whole building, which is so extensive as to contain twelve wards, in which are four hundred and thirty-five beds, exclusive of those that may be placed in the additional part; and the whole is advantageously disposed for the mutual accommodation of the sick, and those who attend them.

A short time after Mr. Guy's decease, his executors, pursuant to his last will, applied to parliament, to get themselves, with fifty-one other gentlemen nominated by the testator, to be incorporated governors of the intended hospital; upon which all these gentlemen were constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the President and Governors of Guy's Hospital. By this act of incorporation, they were to have perpetual succession, and a common seal, with the power of possessing the real and personal estates of the late Thomas Guy, Esq. for the purposes of the will, and to purchase, in perpetuity, or for any term of years, any other estate whatsoever, not exceeding twelve thousand pounds per annum.

As soon as this corporation was established by parliament, the governors immediately set about completing the work, by finishing and furnishing the hospital, and taking in patients, the number of whom, at first, amounted to four hundred and two. The officers and servants belonging to this hospital are chosen by the governors, who have, ever since, carried on this noble charity in such manner as to answer, in the strictest degree, the benevolent intentions of the founder.

The medical establishment and forms of admission are similar to those of St. Thomas's hospital, but the day for receiving patients is Wednesday. There is a library, and a collection of anatomical preparation belonging to this institution.

Some farther notice will be taken of the founder in the biographical department.

At the south extremity of the Borough High-street, formerly stood a church dedicated to St. Margaret on the Hill, the site of which is now occupied by a court of justice, or town-hall. It is a modern built brick edifice, the front of which is ornamented with stone, and consists of a rustic basement story, above which are a series of Ionic pilasters, and the whole is crowned with a handsome balustrade.

The steward for the city of London holds a court of record here, every Monday, for all debts, damages, and trespasses, within his limits.

Besides this court, there are three court-leets held in the borough, for its three liberties, or manors, viz. the great liberty, the guildable, and the king's manor; in which are chosen constables, aleconners, &c.

South from this court runs a spacious, well built street, inhabited by substantial tradesmen and innkeepers, and called St. Margaret's-hill.

On the east side of this street is the Marshalsea prison, which is a place of confinement for persons who have committed crimes at sea, as pirates, &c. and also for debtors. In this prison is the Marshalsea-court, the judges of which are the lord steward of his majesty's household for the time being, the steward of the court, who must be a barrister at law, and a deputy steward. In all civil actions, tried in this court, both the plaintiff and defendant must belong to his majesty's household.

The

The persons confined in this prison for crimes at sea, are tried at the Old-bailey.

In the same prison, is the palace-court, the jurisdiction of which extends twelve miles round the palace of Westminster, the city of London excepted. Actions for debt are tried in this court every Friday; and there are the same judges as in the Marshalsea-court, and a prothonotary, a secondary, and deputy prothonotary, four counsellors, and six attorneys. But, in this court, neither plaintiff nor defendant must belong to his majesty's household. The buildings of this prison are greatly decayed, but the court-room is spacious and convenient.

Farther to the south is the old county gaol, near which, at the south-east angle of the street, is situated the parish church of St. George; which is so called from its dedication to the patron saint of England.

This church is of some antiquity, as appears from its having been given by Thomas Arderne to the abbot and monks of Bermondsey, in the year 1122. In the year 1629, the old church was repaired and beautified; but the decays of age at length rendered it necessary to take it down; the parishioners therefore applied to parliament for power to erect a new one, and, having obtained an act for that purpose, the first stone of the present edifice was laid on St. George's-day, in the year 1734, by Dr. Hough, the rector, as proxy for King George II. and the building was completed in 1736.

It is a very handsome structure, with a lofty and noble spire. The ascent to the great door is by a flight of steps, within a row of plain iron rails, that extend along the whole front of the building. The door-case, which is of the Ionic order, has a circular pediment, ornamented with the heads of cherubs in clouds, and, above this pediment, the front is adorned with balustrades and vases. From this place rises a plain square tower, strengthened with rustic quoins, as is the body of the building; and on the corners of the tower are again placed vases. Above this is an octangular tower, with arched openings on the four principal faces, and a series of Ionic columns at the corners supporting the base of the spire which is also octangular, and crowned at its apex, with a ball from which rises the vane.

This church is a rectory which, as has been observed before, was anciently belonging to the priory of Bermondsey. It is at present in the gift of the crown.

Bishop Bonner, of infamous memory, who died in the marshalsea prison, was buried in the cemetery belonging to this parish, under the east window of the church.

Opposite to this church anciently stood a magnificent mansion, belonging to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, the favourite of Henry VIII. After his death, in 1545, it came into the king's hands, who established a royal mint here. At that time it was called Southwark-place; and was afterwards given by Queen Mary to the Archbishop of York, as an inn or residence for him and his successors, whenever they repaired to London. This place continued for many years an asylum for fraudulent debtors, who took refuge here with their effects, and set their creditors at defiance; but becoming at length a pest to the neighbourhood, by giving shelter to villains of every description, the attention of parliament was directed to it, and in the reign of George I. all its privileges were totally suppressed. The name is still preserved in Mint-street.

Nearer to London-bridge, on the same side of St. Margaret's-hill is Union-street, on the south side of which is Union-hall, one of the police offices instituted a few years ago, for the better administration of the office of justice of the peace. It is a plain brick building with a stuccoed front, ornamented with pilasters of the Doric Order.

The street from St. George's church, southward, is called Blackman-street; at the south west corner of which there is a road, that runs through St. George's-fields to Westminster-bridge. At the north east corner of this road stands the King's-Bench-Prison.

This is a place of confinement for debtors; and for those sentenced by the court of King's-bench to suffer imprisonment for libels and other misdemeanors; but those who can purchase the liberties have the benefit of walking through a part of the Borough, and in St. George's-fields.

This prison is situated in a fine air; but all prospect of the fields, even from the uppermost windows, is excluded by the height of the walls with which it is surrounded. It has a neat chapel for the performance of divine worship, and only one bed in each room; but these rooms are extremely small; they are all exactly alike, and none above nine feet in length. It is a very extensive brick building, without which the marshal, who has the keeping of this jail, has very handsome apartments. Prisoners in any other jail may be removed hither by Habeas Corpus.

Nearly opposite to this prison, in Horsemonger-lane, is the new jail for the county of Surry. It is a massy brick building, surrounded with a strong wall; and the place of execution is a temporary scaffold erected on the top of the lodge on the north side of it. The keeper's-house is a handsome building on the west side.

In that part of St. George's-fields where the roads from the three bridges meet, stands a plain neat obelisk, on which is written the distances from thence to London-bridge, Fleet-street, and Westminster-hall.

The road from this place to Black-friars-bridge is very spacious, and has many good buildings on each side of it. On the west side, at a short distance from the bridge, stands the parish church called Christ-church.

This parish was formerly a district belonging to St Saviour's-parish, and consists principally of the old manor of Paris-garden, in which was situated one of the ancient play-houses of the metropolis, and here were also exhibited the bear baitings so much in request among our ancestors. Speaking of the Bear-garden, Stow says "herein were kept bears, bulls, and other beasts to be bayted, as also mastives in several kennels, nourished to bayt them. These bears and other beasts are there kept in plots of ground scaffolded about for the beholders to stand safe." The safety of this scaffolding was, however, very problematical, for, in the year 1582, one of them suddenly fell, by which accident multitudes of people were killed, or miserably maimed.

The church was founded in the year 1627, in pursuance of the will of John Marshal, gent. of the Borough of Southwark, who devised the sum of seven hundred pounds, towards erecting a church, and endowed it with sixty pounds per annum for the maintenance of a minister. With this sum, and others collected by the trustees under the will, a church was built, and the inhabitants of the district applied to parliament in the year 1676, for an act to make it a distinct parish from St. Saviour's, which being granted, it has been ever since independent thereof.

In the year 1737 the foundations of the old church having become very ruinous, a new application was made to parliament, and the present edifice was erected at the expense of the parishioners. It is a regular, well constructed building, consisting of a plain body, enlightened by two ranges of windows, with a square tower, and a turret.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which is at present in thirteen persons, the representatives of the founder.

On the same side of the road near the obelisk, stands the Magdalen-house for the reception of penitent prostitutes.

This benevolent institution was projected, in the year 1758, by Mr. Robert Dingley. It was at first kept in a large house, formerly the London Infirmary, in Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, and was called the Magdalen Hospital. The utility of this charity was so conspicuous, and so well supported, that the views of the benefactors extended to the building an edifice more enlarged and convenient for the purpose; in consequence of which, the spot on which the present edifice stands was made choice of; and on the 28th of July, in the year 1769, the Earl of Hertford, president, with the vice-president and governors, laid the first stone at the altar of the chapel, under which was placed a brass plate with the following inscription:

On the 28th of July,
In the year of our LORD
MDCCLXIX.

And in the ninth year of the reign of
his most sacred Majesty,
GEORGE III.
King of Great Britain,
Patronized by his royal consort
QUEEN CHARLOTTE,
THIS HOSPITAL
For the reception of
PENITENT PROSTITUTES,
Supported by voluntary contributions,
Was begun to be erected,
And the first STONE laid by
FRANCIS Earl of HERTFORD,
Knight of the most noble order of
the garter, lord chamberlain of
his majesty's houshold, and one
of his most hon. privy-council,
the PRESIDENT.
Joel Johnson, Architect.

This hospital consists of four brick buildings, which inclose a quadrangle, with a bason in the center. The chapel is an octangular edifice erected at one of the back corners; and to give the inclosed court an uniformity, a building of a similar front is placed at the opposite corner.

The unhappy women for whose benefit this hospital was erected, are received by petition, a printed form of which may be obtained gratis on application at the door, and there is a distinction in the wards according to the education or behaviour of the persons admitted. Each ward is entrusted to its particular assistant, and the whole is under the inspection of a matron. The treatment of the women is accompanied with every possible degree of tenderness, that the establishment, instead of a house of correction, or labour, may be thought a safe a safe retreat from error, and its attendant wretchedness. They are instructed and practised in the duties of the christian religion, and each one is employed in such kind of work as is suitable to her abilities, or trained in the various branches of domestic employment, in order to qualify her to obtain an honest livelihood by service.

When a young woman is admitted into the house, and has given satisfactory proofs of her inclination to quit the paths of vice, great pains are taken to bring about a reconciliation between her and her friends, and, if they are people of honest fame, to put her under their protection; but no woman who behaves well in the house is ever dismissed from it, except at her own request, until she is provided with the means of obtaining a reputable livelihood; and as a further encouragement to a perseverance in rectitude, every woman placed in service from this institution, who, at the end of a year, can obtain a satisfactory testimonial of her good behaviour for that time, receives a gratuity from the committee as a reward for the past, and an encouragement for her future good conduct.

To enlarge on the utility of such an institution must be needless. It is obvious that there cannot be greater objects of compassion than young, thoughtless females, plunged into vice and ruin, by temptations to which their youth and personal advantages, no less than those passions implanted by nature for wise, good, and great ends, expose them. But to no class is such a sanctuary more beneficial than to those who, having been seduced by promises of marriage, are deserted by their seducers. These have never been in public prostitution, but abandoned by their relations in the first moments of anger, thrown upon an unfeeling world, without money, without character, and without a friend, the stern impulse of hunger would compel them to embrace a life of guilt and misery, or to seek a more dreadful alternative in suicide, did not this mansion offer them a secure retreat from further temptation and a peaceful, virtuous abode, until the resentment of their parents became cooled by reflection, or they had acquired the means of procuring a creditable maintenance by honest industry. The seeds of virtue are not suddenly destroyed, and, though paralyzed for a time by delusion, would frequently revive, were an assisting hand stretched forth. This truth was never more strongly exemplified than in the annals of the Magdalen Hospital. Of several thousands received into it since its institution, very few have been discharged for improper behaviour, or from dislike to the constraint, and upwards of two thirds have been restored to society; have become reputable and industrious members of it, many of them virtuous wives, and tender mothers, who, but for it, might have been forced to linger out a miserable existence, by preying on the unwary, and spreading profligacy, ruin, disease and death, through the human species.

Nearly behind this house, in the road leading to Westminster-bridge, stands a kindred institution: the Royal Cumberland Freemason's School.

This establishment was commenced in 1789, for the support and education of female children and orphans of Freemasons; at which time a house for their reception was taken at Somer's-town. But the liberal support which this charity experienced from the fraternity, enabling the governors to extend its benefits much beyond their original plan, the piece of ground on which the school now stands was hired on lease from the city of London, and the present commodious structure erected at an expense of upwards of two thousand five hundred pounds, in the year 1793. It is a neat plain building with a rustic basement story, which contains the kitchens, offices, &c. The ascent to the principal entrance is by a flight of steps from a small garden. In the front are three elegant and appropriate statues of Faith, Hope, and Charity; the two former in niches on the two sides, and the latter on the top of the structure. These were a present to the institution, in the year 1801, from Messrs. Van Spangen and Co.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the River Thames.—Its Rise and Course.—Navigation. —Canals.—Ancient State.—Embankment.—Present State.—Its natural Advantages as a Harbour.—Modern Improvements.—Wet Docks.—The Lord Mayor's Jurisdiction.—Its Fish.—Sir John Denham's Description.—London-bridge.—Westminster-bridge.—Blackfriars-bridge.

Having completed the survey of the twenty-six wards, of which the city of London is composed, it remains now to speak of the Thames, the principal source of its wealth; and, though certainly not the largest, yet, in respect of its navigation and produce, the chief river in the world. The limits of an island are a natural bar to that extent of course, which is considered the boast of many continental rivers, but, in utility and commercial convenience, the Thames is second to none.

This river takes its rise from a copious spring, called Thames-head, two miles south-west of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. It has been erroneously said, that its name is Isis, till it arrives at Dorchester, fifteen miles below Oxford, when, being joined by the Thame, or Tame, it assumes the name of the Thames, which, it has been observed, is formed from the combination of the words Thame and Isis. The origin of this popular error cannot now be traced; poetical fiction has, however, perpetuated and invested it with a kind of classical sanctity. Camden says, "It plainly appears, that the river was always called Thames or Tems, before it came near the Thame; and in several ancient charters granted to the Abbey of Malmsbury, as well as that of Ensham, and in the old deeds relating to Cricklade, it is never considered under any other name than that of Thames." He likewise says, that it no where occurs under the name of Isis. All the historians who mention the incursions of Ethelwold into Wiltshire, in the year 905, or that of Canute, in 1016, concur likewise in the same opinion, by declaring that they passed the Thames, at Cricklade, in Wiltshire. Neither is it probable that Thames-head, an appellation by which the source has been usually distinguished, should give rise to a river of the name of Isis; which river, after having run half its course, should re-assume the name of Thames, the appellation of its present spring.

About a mile below the source of the river is the first corn-mill, which is called Kemble Mill. Here the river may properly be said to form a constant current; which, though not more than nine feet wide in the summer, yet in the winter becomes such a torrent, as to overflow the meadows for many miles around. But in summer Thames-head is so dry as to appear nothing but a large dell, interspersed with stones and weeds.

From Somerford the stream winds to Cricklade, where it unites with many other rivulets. Approaching Kemsford, it again enters its native county, dividing it from Berkshire, at Ingleshem. It widens considerably in its way to Lechlade; and being there joined by the Lech and Coln, at the distance of one hundred and thirty-eight miles from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of ninety tons.

At Ensham, in its course north-east to Oxford, is the first stone bridge; a handsome one, of three arches, built by the Earl of Abingdon. Passing the ruins of Godstow nunnery, celebrated as the place of interment of Fair Rosamond, the river reaches Oxford, in whose academic groves its poetical name of Isis has been so often invoked. Being there joined by the Charwell, it proceeds south-east to Abingdon, and thence to Dorchester, where it receives the Thame. Continuing its course south-east, by Wallingford, to Reading, and forming a boundary to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, it washes the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Eton, Egham, Staines, Laleham, Chertsey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Walton, Sunbury, East and West Moulsey, Hampton, Thames Ditton, Kingston, Teddington, Twickenham, Richmond, Isleworth, Brentford, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiswick, Hammersmith, Fulham, Putney, Wandsworth, Battersea, Chelsea, and Lambeth. Below these, on the north bank, are Westminster and London; and on the opposite side, Southwark, forming, together, one continued city, extending to Limehouse and Deptford. From hence the river proceeds by Greenwich, Blackwall, Woolwich, Erith, Purfleet, Grays Thurrock, Northfleet, Gravesend, and Leigh, into the ocean; and in this course, from Dorchester, receives the rivers Kennet, Loddon, Wey, Coln, Mole, Brent, Wandle, Lea, Roding, Darent, and Medway.

Though the Thames is said to be navigable one hundred and thirty-eight miles above the bridge, yet there are so many shallows, that in summer, when the springs are low, the navigation westward would be entirely stopped, were it not for a number of locks. But these are attended with a considerable expense; for a barge from Lechlade to London pays, for passing through them, thirteen pounds fifteen shillings and six pence; and from Oxford to

London, twelve pounds eighteen shillings. This charge, however, is in summer only, when the water is low; and there is no lock between London-bridge and Bolter's Lock, a distance of fifty-one miles and a half.

The plan of new cuts has been adopted in some places, to shorten and facilitate the navigation. There is one near Lechlade, which runs nearly parallel to the old river, and contiguous to St. John's Bridge; and there is another, a mile from Abingdon, which has rendered the old stream, towards Culham-bridge, useless.

But however advantageous to the navigation of the Thames these cuts may be, they yield infinitely, in importance, to the communications made lately between it, the Severn, the Trent, and the Mersey.

A canal had been made, in 1730, from the Severn to Wall-bridge, near Stroud. A new canal now ascends by Stroud, through the vale of Chalford, to the height of three hundred and forty-three feet, by means of twenty-eight locks; and thence to the entrance of the tunnel, near Sapperton, a distance of nearly eight miles, the canal is forty-two feet in width at the top, and thirty at the bottom. The tunnel, which passes under Sapperton-hill, and that part of Earl Bathurst's grounds, called Haley-wood, a distance of two miles and three furlongs, is fifteen feet in width, and navigable with barges of seventy tons. Descending hence by fourteen locks, the canal joins the Thames at Lechlade, the level of which is one hundred and thirty-four feet below the tunnel, and the distance upwards of twenty miles. The whole extent of this vast undertaking is more than thirty miles, and the expense of it exceeded the sum of two hundred thousand pounds. This canal was completed in 1789.

A similar communication with the northern and eastern parts of the island has been effected by means of the grand junction canal, extending from the Thames at Brentford, to a canal which unites the Trent and Mersey, with which it communicates at Braunston; and a branch from this canal has been lately opened from Bull's-bridge to Paddington.

To enumerate the many advantages which necessarily result from these artificial navigations between the metropolis and the ports of Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, &c. as well as the principal manufacturing towns in the inland parts of the kingdom, would extend this digression from the immediate subject in question too far: it will, therefore, be sufficient to observe here, that as the promoting of commerce is the principal intention in making canals, their frequency in a nation must bear a proportion to the trade carried on in it.

It is worthy of observation, that the idea of a junction between the principal rivers of England had struck several of our poets long before it was carried into effect. Pope mentions that of the Thames and Severn, in one of his letters to Lord Digby, dated in 1722; and, in his poem of the Fleece, Dyer says,

> " Trent and Severn's wave
> By plains alone disparted, woo to join
> Majestic Thames. With their silver urns
> The nimble-footed Naiads of the springs
> Await, upon the dewy lawn, to speed
> And celebrate the union."

With respect to the ancient state of the Thames, it has been already observed (Vol. I. p. 7.) that the Romans recovered the low lands about St. George's-fields, by drains and embankments: their labours, however, were not confined to that spot only, but extended on one side or the other, according to the nature of the soil, from Richmond to the mouth of the river. Mr. Whitaker, whose acquaintance with the ancient state of London is inferior to none, is of opinion, that, when the Romans settled at London, the waters of the Thames roamed over all the low ground from above Wandsworth to Woolwich, Dartford, Gravesend, and Sheerness, on the south side, and from Poplar and the Isle of Dogs, over the levels of Essex, to the sea, on the north side. He says *(Gentleman's Mag. Aug.* 1787*)*, "The spirit of Roman refinement would naturally be attracted by the marshes immediately under its eye, and would as naturally exert itself to recover them from the waters. The low grounds of St. George's-fields, particularly, would soon catch the eye, and soon feel the hand, of the improving Romans. And from those grounds, the spirit of embankment would gradually go on along both the sides of the river; and, in nearly four centuries of the Roman residence here, would erect those thick and strong ramparts against the tide, which are so very remarkable along the Essex side of the river, and a breach in which, at Dagenham, was with so much difficulty, and at so great an expense, closed even in our own age.

"Such works are plainly the production of a refined period. They are therefore the production either of these later ages of refinement, or of some period of equal refinement in antiquity. Yet they have not been formed in any period to which our records reach. Their existence is antecedent to all our records. They are the operation of a remoter age. And then they can be ascribed only to the Romans, who began an æra of refinement in this island, that was terminated by the Saxons, and that did not return till three or four centuries ago.

"But let me confirm my reasoning with a few facts. It is well known, that a dispute was formerly maintained between Dr. Gale and others, concerning the real position of the Roman London, whether it was on the northern or on the southern side of the river. The dispute was a very frivolous one. London undoubtedly was then, as it is now, upon the northern; but I mean to turn the dispute into its right channel. And I can demonstrate, I think, the embankment of the Thames to be a work of the Romans, from some incidents that came out in the course of it.

"It can hardly be supposed," says an antagonist of Dr. Gale's, who has considered the ground more attentively than any other author, "that the sagacious Romans would have made choice of so noisome a place for a station, as St. George's-fields must then have been. For, to me, it is evident, that, at that time, those fields must have been overflowed by every spring-tide. For, notwithstanding the river's being at present confined by artificial banks, I have frequently, at spring-tides, seen the small current of water, which issues from the river Thames through a common-sewer, at the Falcon, not only fill all the neighbouring ditches, but also, at the upper-end of Gravel-lane, overflow its banks into St. George's-fields. And considering that above a twelfth part of the water of the river is denied passage, when the tide sets up the river, by the piers and starlings of London-bridge (it flowing, at an ordinary spring-tide, upwards of nineteen inches higher on the east, than on the west side of the said bridge): I think this is a plain indication, that, before the Thames was confined by banks, St. George's-fields must have been considerably under water, every high tide; and that part of the said fields, called Lambeth-marsh, was under water not an age ago. And, upon observation, it will still appear, that, before the exclusion of the river, it must have been overflowed by most neap-tides." *Maitland's History of London*, p. 8.

"This gives us sufficient evidences, that, naturally and originally, the large level, which we denominate St. George's-fields, was, previously to the embankment of the Thames, all covered with the spreading waters of the tide, at every spring. Yet, this very strand of the sea appears to have been actually used by the Romans. The Romans had houses upon it; the Romans had burying-grounds within it. 'In his Campis quos Sancti Georgii plebs vocat,' says Dr. Gale, for another purpose, 'multa Romanorum numismata, opera tesselata,' the fine floors of Roman parlours, 'lateres, et rudera, subinde deprehensa sunt. Ipse urnam majusculam, ossibus refertam, nuper redemi a fossoribus, qui, non procul ab hôc Burgo,' Southwark, 'ad Austrum, multos alios simul eruerunt.' *Antonini Itin.* p. 65.

"This argument may be pursued still further, carried over the very site of Southwark itself, and extended up to Deptford, and Blackheath beyond. All these are a part of the original marshes of the Thames. Southwark even stands upon what is properly a part of St. George's-fields. Yet Southwarc is expressly mentioned so early as 1052, and began, undoubtedly, with the bridge, which is noticed so early as 1016. And, as Dr. Woodward remarks, in opposition to Dr. Gale's discoveries in St. George's-fields, "There have been other like antiquities discovered, from that place onwards, for some miles eastward, near the Lock, in the gardens along the south side of Deptford-road, a little beyond Deptford, on Blackheath, &c.—I have now in my custody the hand of an ancient Terminus, with two faces.—There were found along with it large flat bricks, and other antiquities, that were unquestionably Roman. All these were retrieved about twenty years since, in digging in Mr. Cole's gardens, by the (Deptford) road mentioned above. I have seen, likewise, a simpulum, that was digged up near New-cross. And there were, several years ago, discovered two urns, and five or six of those viols, that are usually called Lachrymatories, a little beyond Deptford. Nay, there hath been, very lately, a great number of urns, and other things, discovered on Blackheath."

"These are decisive evidences, that the wonderful work of embanking the river was projected and executed by the Romans. It was the natural operation of that magnificent spirit, which intersected the surface of the earth with so many raised ramparts for roads. The Romans first began it in St. George's-fields, probably. They then continued it along the adjoining, and equally shallow, marshes of the river. And they finally consummated it, I apprehend, in constructing the grand sea-wall along the deep fens of Essex.

"To what I have thus said, I can add only one thing more. There is, I remember, in Wren's Parentalia, a passage upon this very subject, containing the opinion of Sir Christopher Wren respecting it. There, Sir Christopher, if I remember right, extends the overflow of the tide considerably more into the land than I have done. But he attributes the embankment, as I do, to the Romans; though he has not appealed to that striking demonstration of the opinion, the British state of St. George's-fields, &c. contrasted with the Roman condition of them."

It is not in the power of language to describe the beauties which adorn the banks of this noble river, between London and Windsor. The numerous villages, and magnificent mansions of the nobility and gentry, with the luxuriant prospect of the surrounding country, impress the mind of a beholder with a scene more easily conceived than expressed; and a stranger would be equally surprised to see, not only the prodigious number of barges and boats continually in motion above London, but also the amazing fleets that constantly lie below it, for an extent of several miles.

It is to its situation on this river that London is, in a great measure, indebted for its affluence, its harbour being of such extent, that it can contain a greater quantity of shipping than any other harbour in Europe, while its distance from the sea is not only a security against the attacks of an enemy, but a shelter from the tempests, which more exposed anchorages are liable to. It was with a view to these advantages, and the consequent influx of commerce and wealth, that, when, in one of his capricious moods, James I. threatened an alderman of London with removing the seat of royalty, the parliament, &c. from the capital, the citizen replied, "Your majesty will, at least, be graciously pleased to leave us the river Thames."

If, with these natural advantages alone, the Thames was of such importance to London, how greatly must its value be increased by the modern improvements in it. The vast increase of trade in the port of London, required additional conveniences for loading and unloading vessels; and hence the various extensive docks which have been lately constructed on the north bank of the Thames were undertaken.

Those appropriated for the use of the West India trade are wholly on the Isle of Dogs. The northern one is for receiving loaded vessels inwards: it covers an extent of thirty acres, and can accommodate from two to three hundred ships, such as are used in that trade, at one time. The southern one, which is appropriated to loading vessels outwards, occupies only a space of twenty-four acres. The openings into these docks are at Blackwall and Limehouse, and there is an extensive range of warehouses all round them, for storing West India produce; the whole of which must now be landed here.

South from these docks, and in a line parallel to them, is a canal across the Isle of Dogs, by which ships are enabled to avoid a very circuitous passage round that peninsula, in their passage up and down the river, on payment of a small sum, in proportion to their bulk.

The London or Wapping Docks occupy a space of ground, extending, in a line with Ratcliffe-highway, from Shadwell to Old Gravel-lane, and communicating with the Thames, at the Hermitage, Wapping Old Stairs, and Shadwell. The largest and westernmost dock is capable of receiving five hundred ships, and between it and the Thames at Wapping, is a smaller dock for holding small craft, and a bason for the same purpose, communicating with the river at the Hermitage. The easternmost dock, which is not yet completed, is to be named Shadwell Dock, and will also be provided with an outer bason. These docks will also be surrounded with warehouses.

The jurisdiction of the lord mayor and corporation of London, over the Thames, extends from Coln-ditch, above Staines-bridge, in the west, to Yenlet, or, as it is called in old deeds, Yenland versus mare, in the east, and includes part of the rivers Lea and Medway. And not only the water of the Thames, with the fish therein, belongs to the city, but also the soil and ground of it, as appears from the following memorandum found among the manuscripts of Burleigh, lord treasurer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. "Also, for proof of the prince's interest in rivers flowing from the sea, the Thames, and conservation thereof, was not only given to the city of London, but, by their special suit, the king gave therewithal the ground and soil under the same: whereupon, if any that hath a house or land adjoining, do make a strand, stairs, or such like, they pay, forthwith, a rent to the city of London, how high soever they be above the low-water mark."

The lord mayor has a deputy, or substitute, called the water-bailiff, whose office is to search for, and punish such offenders as may be found infringing the laws made for the preservation of the river. He also holds four courts of conservancy yearly, in the four counties of Middlesex, Essex, Surrey, and Kent, and impannels a jury of each county, to make inquisition of all offences committed on the said river, in order to proceed against those who may be found offending.

These privileges of the city, on the river, have been repeatedly confirmed, as well by letters patent and charters, as by acts of parliament, and decisions of courts of justice.

The bed of this fine river is either gravelly or clayey, according to the nature of the soil through which it flows, and it produces, in different parts of its course, every species of fish found in the other rivers of Britain, except four, viz. the Burbot, the Loach, the Spiny Loach, and the Samlet.

The account of the Thames cannot be better closed than with Sir John Denham's most admirable description of this river, which, for justness of sentiment, and elegance of language, has never been excelled, and possibly never equalled.

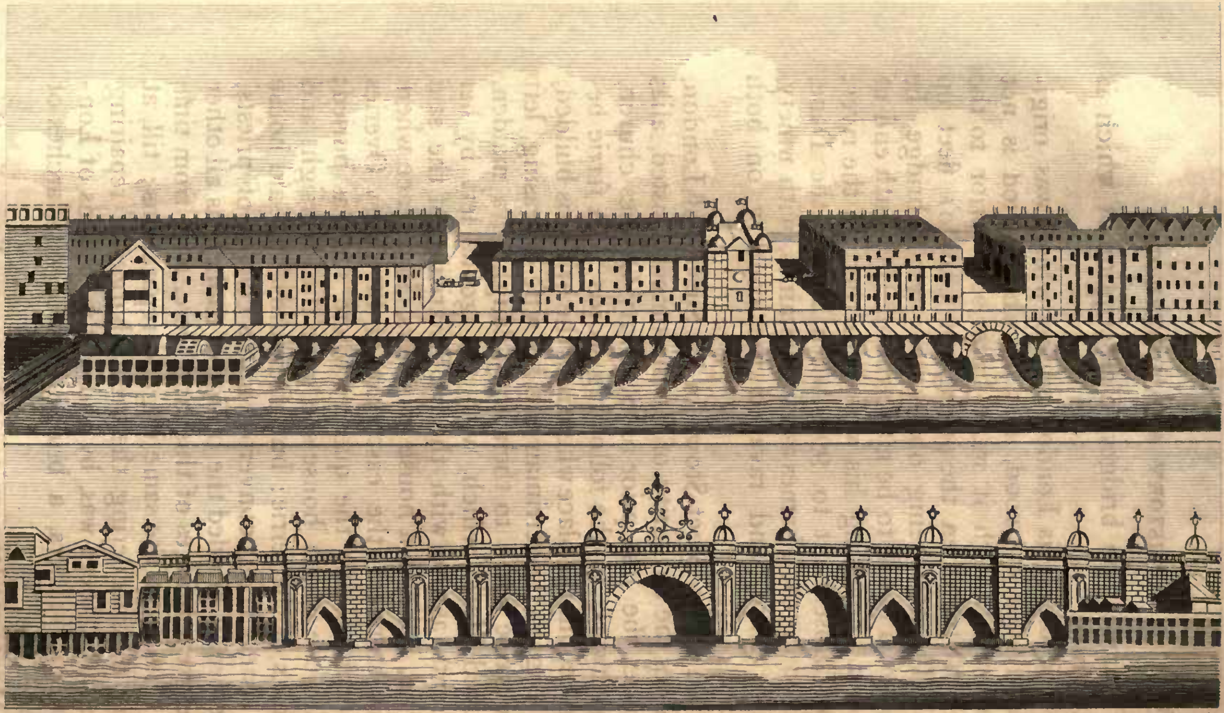
My eye descending from the hill, surveys
Where Thames among the wanton valleys strays:
Thames, the most lov'd of all the Ocean's sons,
By his old sire, to his embraces runs,
Hasting to pay his tribute to the sea,
Like mortal life to meet eternity.
Tho' with those streams he no resemblance hold,
Whose foam is amber, and their gravel gold;
His genuine and less guilty wealth t' explore,
Search not his bottom, but survey his shore;
O'er which he kindly spreads his spacious wing,
And hatches plenty for th' ensuing spring.
Nor then destroys it with too fond a stay,
Like mothers which their infants overlay:
Nor with a sudden and impetuous wave,
Like profuse kings, resumes the wealth he gave.
No unexpected inundations spoil
The mower's hopes, nor mock the plowman's toil;
But, godlike, his unwearied bounty flows;
First loves to do, then loves the good he does.
Nor are his blessings to his banks confin'd,
But free and common as the sea or wind;
When he to boast, or to disperse his stores
Full of the tributes of his grateful shores
Visits the world, and in his flying tow'rs
Brings home to us, and makes both Indies ours;
Finds wealth where 'tis, bestows it where it wants,
Cities in deserts, woods in cities plants.
So that, to us, no thing, no place is strange,
While his fair bosom is the world's exchange.
  O, could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my theme!
Tho' deep, yet clear, tho' gentle, yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full:
Heaven her Eridanus no more shall boast,
Whose fame in thine, like lesser currents lost.

The communication between the opposite shores of the Thames, at London, is maintained by means of three stone bridges, a description of which is subjoined.

The oldest is London-bridge, which was originally built of wood, but at what period is not known; though it must have been prior to the year 1016, when the passage of Canute's fleet up the Thames, being obstructed by the bridge, he caused a canal to be made round the south end of it, for conveying his vessels further up the river; and subsequent to 993, when Anlaf, the Dane, sailed up the Thames as far as Staines, with ninety-three ships, and ravaged the country on both sides.

On this subject Stow, in his Survey of London, quotes the authority of Bartholomew Linsted, alias Fowle, the last prior of St. Mary Overies church, Southwark, in the following words: "A ferrie being kept in the place where now the bridge is builded, at length, the ferriman and his wife deceasing, left the same ferrie to their only daughter, a maiden, named Marie, which, with the goods left by her parents, as also with the profits arising of the said ferrie, builded a house of sisters, in a place where now standeth the east part of St. Mary Overies church, above the queere, where she was buried; unto the which house she gave the oversight and profits of the ferrie: but afterwards, the said house of sisters being converted into a college of priests, the priests builded the bridge of timber, as all other the great bridges of this land were, and, from time to time, kept the same in good reparations; till, at length, considering the great charges of repairing the same, there was, by ayd of the citizens of London, and others, a bridge builded with arches of stone."

More modern writers, however, discredit this account of the foundation of London-bridge, and



Brattent del.   Engraved for Lambert's History of London.   Burrell fc.

London Bridge before and since the Houses were pulled down.

Published by T. Hughes, Stationers Court, Dec.r 3 1805.

even affect to doubt the existence of a religious house in Southwark, so early as the Conquest; but a confirmation of this fact is to be found in an extract from Domesday-book, inserted in Bishop Tanner's Notitia Ecclesiastica, which runs thus, "*Sudrie Terra Episc. Baiocencis.* Ipse Episcopus habet in *Sudwerche* unum *Monasterium,* etc." whence it is clear, that a monastery did exist there at that time.

This wooden bridge was, in a great measure, destroyed by fire, in the year 1136, and, notwithstanding the reparations then made, it was in so ruinous a condition, in the year 1163, that it was thought necessary to build a bridge of stone; the superintendance of which was given to Peter, the curate or minister of St. Mary Colechurch, who was then a person of the highest reputation for his skill in architecture.

The ancient wooden bridge abutted on Botolph's wharf, but the new bridge of stone was ordered to be built a little farther to the westward; and a tax upon wool having been granted, towards defraying the expense of this great undertaking, a vulgar error arose from that circumstance, that the bridge was built upon woolpacks.

It appears from undoubted authority, that, either through death, or the infirmities attendant on a very advanced age, Peter, the curate of Colechurch, was prevented from finishing the great work he had undertaken; for, among the records in the Tower of London, there is a letter, dated in the third year of the reign of King John, in which that monarch recommends to the mayor and citizens of London, one Isenbert, as a proper person to complete the said bridge.

Notwithstanding this royal recommendation of Isenbert, it does not appear that the citizens accepted his services, in the rebuilding their bridge; for none of our historians make mention of him as the architect, and it is well known, that after Peter of Colechurch, the care of this work was committed to Serle Mercer, William Almaine, and Benedict Botewrite, merchants of London, under whose inspection the first stone bridge was completed in the year 1209.

While Peter of Colechurch had the superintendance of the work, he, at his own expense, erected a chapel on the east side of the ninth pier from the north end, and endowed it for two priests, four clerks, &c. This chapel, which was dedicated to St. Thomas, was a beautiful arched Gothic structure, sixty-five feet long, twenty feet and a half broad, and fourteen in height. It was paved with black and white marble, and in the middle was a sepulchral monument, under which it was supposed Peter of Colechurch was buried. Clusters of small pillars arose at equal distances on the sides, and bending over the roof, met in the center of the arch, where they were bound together by large flowers cut in the same stone: between these pillars were the windows, which were arched, and afforded a view of the Thames on each side. It had an entrance from the river, as well as from the street, from which last there was a descent by a flight of stone steps winding round a pillar. This venerable edifice remained nearly in its original form till the total demolition of the houses on the bridge, above fifty years ago, at which time it belonged to the occupiers of a dwelling-house erected above it, by whom it had been converted into a warehouse.

In the year 1280, this bridge had, from various accidents, become so ruinous, that Edward I. granted a brief to the keeper of it to solicit the assistance of his subjects throughout the kingdom, towards repairing it; besides which, he caused letters to be circulated to the clergy of all degrees, earnestly pressing them to contribute to so laudable a work: but this method of raising money not proving sufficient to defray the expenses, his majesty, in the year following, granted his letters patent for taking a toll, to be applied to that purpose.

While these affairs were in agitation, the ruin of the bridge was completed, by five of the arches being totally carried away by the ice and floods, after a severe frost and deep snow, in the year 1282.

There are no farther records of the state of this bridge, until the year 1426, when a drawbridge, which at first had a tower on the north side, and was so contrived as to permit the passage of ships loaded with provisions to Queenhithe, as well as to resist the attempts of an enemy, was begun to be built. But about ten years after, two of the arches at the south end, together with the Bridge-gate, fell down, and, the ruins being suffered to remain, one of the locks, or passages for the water, was almost rendered useless; whence it received the name of the Rock-lock, and it is frequently taken for a natural rock.

From that time, the buildings on the bridge increased slowly; for, in 1471, when the Bastard Fauconbridge besieged it, there were no more than thirteen houses, besides the gate, and a few other buildings erected upon it.

In Stow's time, however, both sides were built up, and it had the appearance of a regular street, there being only three openings, secured with stone walls and iron rails, to afford a prospect up and down the river. These were over three of the widest arches, usually called the navigable locks.

This was the state of the bridge till the year 1632; in which year, on the 13th of February, a dreadful fire broke out at a needle-maker's, near St. Magnus's church, which burnt down two and forty houses on the bridge; an accident, which was, in a great degree, owing to a scarcity of water, the Thames being almost frozen over at the time.

The bridge remained in this ruinous condition for several years, owing to the confusion of the state, which interrupted the peace and government of the city, and put a stop to all improvements; but at length, in the years 1645 and 1646, several houses, on the north side of the bridge, were rebuilt with timber, in a strong and handsome manner.

The bridge had not entirely recovered from its ruinous condition, when it again suffered in the general conflagration of the city, in 1666; by which all the buildings, except a few at the south end, erected at the first building of the bridge, were totally consumed, and the stone work received so much damage, that it cost fifteen hundred pounds to repair it.

This was no sooner accomplished, than a sufficient number of tenants offered to take building leases for sixty-one years, and to build in a prescribed manner; which proposal being agreed to, the whole of the north end was covered with houses four stories high, with a street twenty feet wide between, in less than five years; after which, the old buildings at the south end were rebuilt in the same manner.

At length, the city became sensible of the inconvenience of not having a footway, which had occasioned the loss of many lives, from the number of carriages continually passing; and the building leases being expired, a plan was projected for rebuilding the street, with a colonnade on each side, by which foot-passengers might pass in security, and be also sheltered from the weather; and this was partly carried into execution at the north-east end.

In the year 1746, however, the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council, considering the many lives that were lost through the narrowness of the arches, and the enormous size of the starlings, which took up one fourth of the water-way, and occasioned the fall, at low water, to be no less than five feet, as well as the great expense of repairing the bridge, which for several years had amounted to two thousand pounds per annum, came to a resolution to take down the houses entirely, and to widen one or more of the arches.

An act of parliament for the above purposes being obtained, in the year 1756, orders were immediately given for taking down the houses on both sides of the bridge, and a temporary wooden bridge was erected upon the western starlings, for the passage of carriages as well as persons on foot, till the intended alterations were completed. This temporary bridge, as has been already mentioned, was destroyed by fire, but the interruption to the communication was not of long continuance, the damage being repaired in less than three weeks. Another act of parliament was shortly after passed, for granting the city fifteen thousand pounds towards carrying on the work, which was completed in a short time, as it now appears; the two center arches of the old bridge having been thrown into one, for the convenience of vessels passing through.

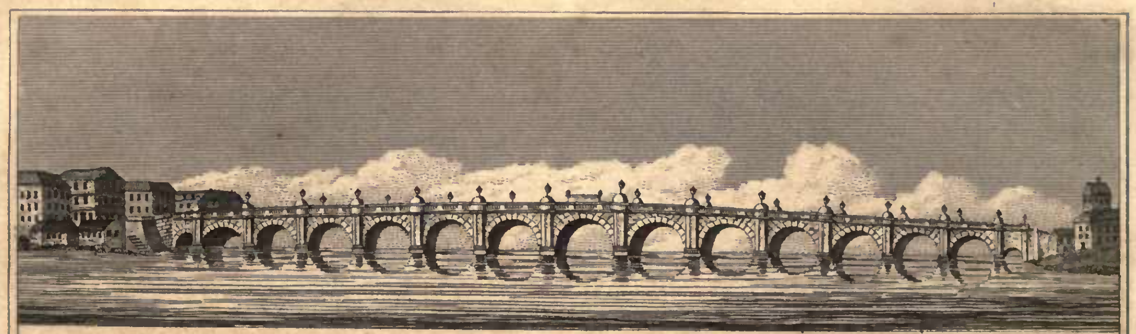
The length of this bridge is nine hundred and fifteen feet, and it is forty-five feet broad. On each side is a spacious foot pavement, adorned with handsome balustrades, which support a sufficient number of lamps for enlightening the bridge by night.

By a survey of the bridge, made in the year 1730, it appeared, that the exterior part of the foundation, on which the stone piers are laid, consisted of huge piles of timber, driven close together, on the top of which were laid large planks, ten inches in thickness, whereupon the bases of the stone piers were laid, three feet below the starlings, and nine feet above the bed of the river.

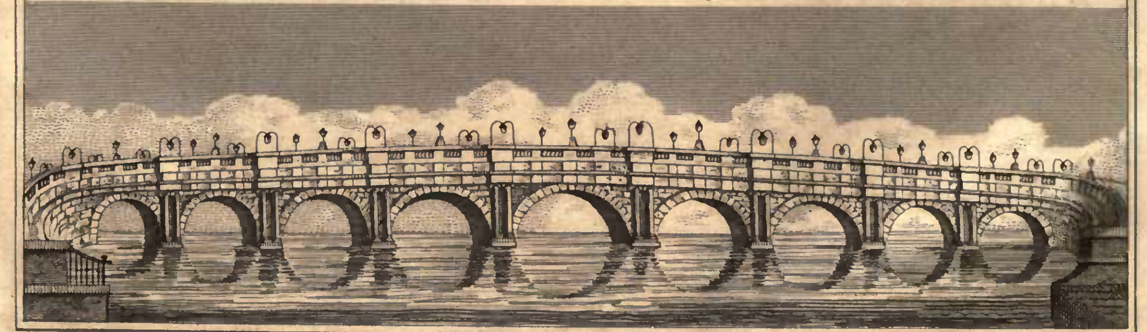
It likewise appeared, that the lowermost layers of the original stones were bedded in pitch, instead of mortar, which appears to have been done with a view of preventing the water from damaging the work, till it was advanced above the high-water mark; for the modern method of building within a caissoon, as hath been successively practised at the erecting of the bridges at Westminster and Blackfriars, was then totally unknown.

A plan has been lately suggested for removing London-bridge, and supplying its place with a cast-iron bridge, of one arch only, with a view to the improvement of the navigation upwards: many well-informed persons, however, are of opinion, that the inconveniences which would arise from permitting the water to have a more rapid course downwards, would more than counterbalance all its advantages.

At the north end of the bridge, under the first five arches, are fixed the water-works for supplying the city with Thames-water. These were first projected by a Dutchman, named Morice, in the year 1582: they were afterwards improved by Mr. Serocold, in the beginning of the last century, and, since that time, by Mr. Hadley, who rendered them far superior to the celebrated water-engine at Marli.



Westminster Bridge.



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Blackfriars Bridge.

The wheels, which are placed under the arches, are moved by the stream of the tide, and force the water into a reservoir one hundred and twenty feet in height. The quantity they raise in the course of a day, exceeds forty-six thousand hogsheads, and it is conveyed through the different parts of the city by means of wooden pipes. There is a very accurate description of the machinery in Desagulier's Mathematics. The Borough is supplied with water by similar works, at the south end of the bridge.

The next in seniority is Westminster-bridge, which, though not within the city of London, shall be described here, in order to keep the whole in one chapter.

An act of parliament was passed in the year 1736, for building a bridge across the Thames, from New Palace-yard, Westminster, to the opposite shore in the county of Surrey. This act was not obtained without great opposition from some of the inhabitants of the city of London and the Borough; and also from the watermen of the Thames; but private interest was obliged to give way to public advantage, and this great undertaking was carried into effect, under the sanction of the legislature.

The ballast-men of the Trinity-house were employed to open a large hole, for the foundation of the first pier, to the depth of five feet under the bed of the river; and this being finished and levelled at the bottom it was kept clear by a proper inclosure of strong piles. In the mean time, a strong case of oak, called a caissoon, was prepared, of the form and dimensions of the intended pier in the clear: this was made water-proof, and, being brought over the place, was secured within the piles.

In this wooden case the first stone was laid on the 29th of January, 1738-9, by the then Earl of Pembroke. The caissoon was above the high water mark, and, sinking gradually by the weight of the prodigious blocks of stone, the men could work below the level of the water, as conveniently as on dry ground. Thus the middle pier was first formed, as were all the rest in the same manner, and, when finished, the sides of the caissoon being taken asunder, the stone work appeared entire.

The last stone of the bridge was laid on the 10th of November, 1750, by Thomas Lediard, Esq. in presence of several of the commissioners; and, on the 17th of the same month, about twelve o'clock at night, it was opened by a procession of several gentlemen of the city of Westminster, the chief artificers of the work, and a great number of spectators, preceded by trumpets, kettle-drums, &c.

Westminster Bridge is universally allowed to be one of the finest in the world. It was built by Mr. Labelye, a Swiss architect, and consists of thirteen semi-circular arches, besides a very small one at each end. The ascent to it is very easy, and there is a semi-octangular recess over every pier, with benches in them, for the accommodation of passengers. Twelve of them are covered over head with semi-domes, viz. the two middle and two extreme ones on each side. These recesses are supported by solid buttresses rising from the foundations, which form the angular extremities of the piers below. Over the central arch are pedestals in the balustrades, intended for groups of ornamental figures, which were never carried into execution. The dimensions of this noble structure are as follow:

The

	Feet.
The whole length of the bridge - -	1223
Width of the center arch - - - -	76
The rest decrease regularly four feet in width on each side	
The width of the two small arches, at the abutments, is each about - -	20
Width of the raised footways, on each side	7
Heighth of the balustrade within, six feet nine inches.	

At the sides of each abutment there are large flights of steps down to the river, for the embarking and landing of goods and passengers.

The foundation of this bridge is laid on a solid and firm mass of gravel, which lies at the bottom of the bed of the river, but at a much greater depth on the Surrey than the Westminster side; and this inequality of the ground required the heights of the several piers to be very different, as some have their foundations laid at five feet, and others at fourteen feet, under the bed of the river. The piers are all four feet wider at their foundation than at the top, and are founded on the bottoms of the before-mentioned caissoons.

The materials of the piers are much superior to those commonly used on such occasions; the inside is generally filled up with chalk, small stones, or rubbish; but here, all the piers are the same within as without, and consist of solid blocks of Portland stone, many of which are four or five tons weight, and none less than a ton, except the closers, or smaller ones, intended for fastening the others, one of which is placed between every four of the larger ones. These blocks are perfectly well wrought for uniting; they are laid in Dutch terrace, and fastened together with iron cramps run in with lead. All the iron work is, however, entirely concealed, and so situated as not to be in the least affected by the water.

The soffit of every arch is turned and built quite through, the same as the fronts, with large Portland blocks, over which is built, bounded in by the Portland, another arch of Purbeck stone, four or five times thicker on the reins than over the key; so calculated, that, by the help of this secondary arch, together with the incumbent load of materials, all the parts of every arch are in equilibrio: thus each arch can stand singly, without affecting or being affected by any of the others. Between every two arches there is also a drain, so contrived as to carry off the water and filth, which in time might penetrate, and accumulate, in those places, to the great detriment of the building.

Though the greatest care was taken of laying the foundation deep in the gravel, and using every probable method to prevent the sinking of the piers, yet all this was in some degree ineffectual; for one of them sunk so considerably, when the work was near completed, as to retard the finishing it a considerable time. This gave the highest satisfaction to those who had opposed the work; but the commissioners immediately ordered the arch, on the side where it had been sunk, to be taken down, and then caused the base of the pier to be loaded with an incredible weight of iron cannon, till all the settlement that could be forced was made. After this the arch was rebuilt, and has ever since been equally secure with the rest.

The time this bridge took building was eleven years and nine months; a very short period, considering the greatness of the undertaking, the prodigious quantity of stone made use of, hewn out of the quarry, and brought by sea, the interruptions of winter, the damage frequently done by the ice to the piles and scaffolding, and the unavoidable interruptions occasioned twice a day by the tide, which, for two years together, reduced the time of labour to only five hours a day.

The whole expense of erecting this bridge amounted to three hundred and eighty-nine thousand five hundred pounds; a part of which was raised by different lotteries, and the rest granted by parliament.

Between London and Westminster Bridges is Blackfriars Bridge, built in pursuance of an act of parliament passed in the beginning of the year 1756, by which the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council were empowered to erect a bridge, and to levy a toll on all carriages, horses, and foot-passengers, crossing it, for defraying the expense.

A committee was shortly after appointed to receive plans and proposals for the undertaking, and to superintend its execution, who, after examining several designs, gave the preference to that produced by Mr. Mylne; and the first pile was driven in the middle of the river, on the 7th of June, 1760.

The preparations for the commencement of the building were carried on with such alacrity, that, on the 31st of October following, the first stone was laid, at the north end of the bridge, by the lord mayor, in presence of the bridge committee, and a considerable number of citizens. The ceremony was performed by his lordship's striking the stone with a mallet, the officers, at the same time, laying on it the city sword and mace. Several gold, silver, and copper coins of the late king were deposited under the stone; as was also a large tin plate, on which, by order of the court of common-council, was engraved a Latin inscription; of which the following is a translation:

On the last day of October, in the year 1760,
and in the beginning of the most auspicious reign of
GEORGE the Third,
Sir THOMAS CHITTY, Knight, Lord Mayor,
laid the first stone of this Bridge,
Undertaken by the Common-Council of London
(In the height of an extensive war),
for the public accommodation,
and ornament of the city;
ROBERT MYLNE being the Architect.
And that there may remain to posterity
a monument of this city's affection to the man,
who, by the strength of his genius,
the steadiness of his mind,
and a kind of happy contagion of his probity and spirit
(under the Divine favour
and fortunate auspices of GEORGE the Second),
recovered, augmented, and secured
The British Empire,
in Asia, Africa, and America,
And restored the ancient reputation
and influence of his country
amongst the nations of Europe,
The Citizens of London have unanimously voted this
Bridge to be inscribed with the name of
WILLIAM PITT.

This bridge, which was completed in the year 1769, is a very convenient and majestic structure. It is all of stone, and consists of nine arches, which being elliptical, the apertures for navigation are large, while the bridge itself, when viewed from the water, appears very low. The dimensions of it are as follow:

	Ft.	In.
Length of the bridge from wharf to wharf	995	
Width of the central arch - -	100	
Width of the arches on each side, reckoning from the central ones towards the shores - - - -	98 93 83 70	
Width of the carriage-way - -	28	
Width of the raised foot-ways on each side	7	
Heighth of the balustrade on the inside -	4	10

Over each pier of the bridge is a recess, or balcony, supported below by two Ionic pillars, and two pilasters, which stand on a semi-circular projection of the pier, above high-water mark. These pillars give an agreeable lightness to the appearance of the bridge on either side. The bridge spreads open at the extremities, the footways rounding off on each side, by which an agreeable and useful access is formed on the approach of it. At each end are two flights of stone steps, defended by iron rails, for the conveniency of taking water.

The wooden frames on which the arches of this bridge were turned, were very ingeniously contrived for strength and lightness, allowing a free passage for boats under them while standing. A curious model of one of the arches of Blackfriars-bridge, in mahogany, showing the construction of the wood work under it, with the foundations of the piers below, is preserved in the British Museum.

Though the general construction of this bridge merits great praise, it must be remarked, that the inconvenient height of the balustrades prevents the foot-passenger from having any prospect of the river, either through or over them.

During the time employed in erecting this bridge, a temporary wooden one was laid over the river, for the accommodation of passengers, as well as for the sake of the toll, by which a considerable sum was raised while the work was carrying on, and a great accumulation of debt prevented. This prudent measure, with the care and attention of the bridge committee, in the management of the revenues arising from the toll, enabled them to pay the whole expense of the building in less than twenty years after it was finished, with a toll less than half what they were allowed to take by act of parliament.

CHAP. XXXI.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of the civil Government of the City of London.—-Magistrates.—-Officers.—-Courts.—-Ceremonies to be observed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, on particular Occasions.

No authentic documents are in existence to show what was the nature of the government of London, during the time it was under the dominion of the Romans and Saxons; and as, when it was brought under the Danish yoke, they made no other use of it but as a place of security to fly to, in case of necessity, for shelter and defence; there is, therefore, no probability that a regular government existed during that period. At length, in 886, Alfred having dislodged these freebooters, rebuilt the city in a more magnificent manner than it had formerly been, and committed the government of it to Ethelred, Duke of Mercia, as was noticed in vol. I. p. 22.

From this time to the reign of Edward the Confessor, no mention is made of the names or functions of the municipal officers, though it is evident that London had a government and privileges peculiar to itself, before the reign of the last-named king, from some fragments of a charter granted by him, and addressed to the portgrave, whereby all the ancient customs and usages were confirmed, and others were added.

This title of Portgrave, or Portreve, in its more confined sense, belonged to an officer appointed by the king, whose duty it was to collect the public imposts of a commercial port; but from this charter, and that of William the Conqueror (vol. I, p. 43), the portreve of London appears to have been also at the head of its civil government.

After the Norman conquest, the appellation of portreve gave way to that of mayor, which is a variation of the word *maire*, a derivative from the Latin *major*, wherewith the chief magistrate of Rouen, the capital of the dukedom of Normandy, was dignified.

In the year 1213, the citizens of London obtained the privilege of choosing their own mayor, but with this condition, that he should be presented annually to the king, or, in his absence, to his justice, to be sworn into his office.

These, and the other elections for city officers, were, at first, made tumultuously, by all the citizens, without distinction; but this giving rise to great disturbances, the magistrates were afterwards chosen by a select number, sometimes more, and sometimes fewer, out of each ward; and this select number was called the commonalty. This mode of election by delegates continued from the reign of Edward I. or, perhaps, earlier, to that of Edward IV. in whose reign the elections were made by the liverymen of the respective companies; which method has continued ever since, and is established by act of parliament. By virtue of this authority the livery assemble annually, on Michaelmas day, at Guildhall, for that purpose.

Soon after the election, the new lord mayor, accompanied by the recorder and several of the aldermen, is presented to the lord chancellor, as his majesty's representative, for his approbation, without which the person elected has no legal authority to execute

execute the office; but this being obtained, he is, on the 8th of November, sworn into the office of mayor, at Guildhall, and, the next day, before the Barons of the Exchequer, at Westminster.

On the morning of the 9th of November, being the day on which the lord mayor elect enters upon his office, the aldermen and sheriffs repair to his residence, from whence they attend him to Guildhall, in a procession formed by coaches, which, about noon, proceed to the Three-crane-stairs, where the lord mayor, aldermen, recorder, and sheriffs, go on board the city barge, attended by several corporations of the citizens, in their formalities, and stately barges, elegantly adorned with a great number and variety of flags and pendants; and thence proceed to Westminster, forming a grand and magnificent appearance.

The ceremony being over at Westminster, the procession returns by water to Blackfriars-bridge, whence the livery of many of the city companies, preceded by colours and bands of music, march to their stands, which are erected on the sides of the streets through which his lordship is to pass.

When the lord mayor lands at Blackfriars, he is received by the artillery company, a military body, composed principally of young citizens, who take the lead of the procession, and are followed by the company to which his lordship belongs: after these come some others of the city companies, among whom, that of the Armourers frequently attends, preceded by a person on horseback, dressed in polished armour. Next march the lord mayor's officers and servants, followed by his lordship in the city state-coach; and after him come the aldermen, recorder, sheriffs, chamberlain, common-serjeant, town-clerk, etc. in their several carriages and splendid equipages; and in this manner they proceed to Guildhall, where an elegant entertainment is provided. The procession being over, the several companies repair to their respective halls, where they are sumptuously entertained.

On all public occasions the lord mayor is clothed, according to the season, either in scarlet or purple robes, richly furred, with a velvet hood, and golden chain, or collar of S. S. with a rich jewel appendant. When he goes abroad in his state coach, the mace-bearer sits upon a stool, in the middle, facing one of the windows, and the sword-bearer upon another stool, opposite the other; and when on foot, his train is supported by a page, and the mace and sword are carried before him.

The principal officers belonging to the lord mayor, for the support of his dignity, are, the sword-bearer, the common hunt, common crier, and water-bailiff, who have all great salaries or perquisites, with each the title of Esquire. He has also three serjeant carvers, three serjeants of the chamber, a serjeant of the channel, two yeomen of the chamber, four yeomen of the water-side, a yeoman of the channel, an under water-bailiff, six young men waiters, three meal-weighers, two yeomen of the wood-wharf, an officer called a foreign taker, and the city marshals. There are, besides these, seven gentlemens' men; as, the sword-bearer's man, the common hunt's two men, the common crier's man, and the carver's three men.

Nine of the foregoing officers have liveries of the lord mayor, viz. the sword-bearer and his man, the three carvers, and the four yeomen of the water-side. All the rest have liveries from the chamber of London.

Although the office of lord mayor is elective, it may be said to be, in some measure, perpetual; for his power does not cease on the death of the king. When this circumstance happens, the lord mayor is the principal officer in the kingdom, and takes his place accordingly in the privy-council, until the new king is proclaimed; in proof of which, when James I. was invited to come and take possession of the throne of England, Robert Lee, the then lord mayor, signed the invitation before all the great officers of state and the nobility. His power is very considerable; for he is not only the king's representative in the civil government of the city, but also first commissioner of the lieutenancy, perpetual coroner, and escheator, within the city and liberties of London, and the Borough of Southwark, chief justice of Oyer and Terminer and gaol delivery of Newgate, judge of the court of wardmote at the election of an alderman, conservator of the rivers Thames and Medway, perpetual commissioner in all affairs relating to the river Lea, and chief butler of the kingdom at all coronations. He also sits every morning at the mansion-house, to determine any differences that may happen among the citizens, and to do the other business incident to his office of chief magistrate.

The person of the lord mayor is inviolable, and it is a high crime to assault or resist him. Thus, in the year 1339, in the mayoralty of Andrew Aubrey, he, with some of his servants, being assaulted in a popular tumult, headed by two persons of the names of Haunsart and Brewere, these two ringleaders were apprehended and tried for that offence, at Guildhall, and, being convicted, were immediately beheaded in Cheapside.

The title of dignity, Alderman, is of Saxon original, and of the greatest honour, answering to that of earl; though now it is no where to be found but in chartered societies. And from hence we may account for the reason why the aldermen and commonalty of London were called barons after the conquest. These magistrates are properly the subordinate governors of their respective wards, under the lord mayor's jurisdiction; and they originally held their aldermanries either by inheritance or purchase; at which time, the aldermanries, or wards, changed their names as often as their governors or aldermen. The oppressions, to which the citizens were subject from such a government, put them upon means to abolish the perpetuity of that office; and they brought it to an annual election. But that manner of election being attended with many inconveniences, and, becoming a continual bone of contention amongst the citizens, the parliament, in the year 1394, enacted, That the aldermen of London should continue in their several offices during life, or good behaviour: and so it still continues, though the manner of electing has several times varied. At present it is regulated by an act of parliament, passed in the year 1725, and the person so elected is to be returned by the lord mayor (or other returning officer in his stead, duly qualified to hold a court of wardmote) to the court of lord mayor and aldermen, by whom the person so returned must be admitted and sworn into the office of alderman, before he can act. If the person chosen refuses to serve the office of alderman, he is subject to a fine of five hundred pounds.

These high officers constitute a second part of the city legislature, when assembled in a corporate capacity, and exercise an executive power in their respective wards. All the aldermen keep their wardmote for choosing ward officers, and settling the business of the ward, for redressing grievances, &c. In the management of these affairs, every alderman has his deputy, who is by him appointed out of the common-council of his ward, and, in some of the wards that are very large, the alderman has two deputies. The aldermen who have passed the chair are justices of the quorum, and all the other aldermen are justices of the peace.

The office of sheriff, or governor of the shire, or county, is an office of great antiquity, trust, and authority. The lord mayor and citizens of London have the sheriffalty of London and Middlesex, in fee, by charter; and the two sheriffs are by them annually elected. If one of the sheriffs dies, the other cannot act till a new one is chosen; for there must be two sheriffs for London, which is a city and a county, though they make but one sheriff for the county of Middlesex. Any citizen may be chosen alderman before he has served the office of sheriff; but he must discharge that office before he can be lord mayor. The sheriffs are chosen on Midsummer-day, and enter into the office on Michaelmas-day. If a person chosen sheriff refuses to serve, he pays a fine of four hundred pounds to the city, and thirteen pounds sixteen shillings and eightpence to the ministers of the city prisons, unless he swears himself not worth fifteen thousand pounds; and if he serves, he is obliged to give bond to the corporation. Their business, in general, is, to collect the public revenues within their jurisdictions; to gather into the exchequer all fines belonging to the crown; to serve the king's writs of process; to attend the judges, and execute their orders; to impannel juries, and to take care that all condemned criminals be duly punished and executed. In particular, they are to discharge the orders of the court of common-council, when they have resolved to petition parliament, or to address his majesty. They have also a power to make arrests, and serve executions on the river Thames.

The election of city officers, in common-halls, as has been already mentioned, was regulated by an act of parliament passed in the year 1725, in conformity with which it is now the custom for the new lord mayor, attended by the aldermen and sheriffs, to appear on the hustings; when a proclamation being made by the common crier, for the liverymen to draw near and give attention, according to their summons, and for all others to depart the hall, on pain of imprisonment, the recorder, or common-serjeant, declares to the livery the purport of their meeting; after which the lord mayor and aldermen retire, leaving the intermediate proceedings of election to the sheriffs only. The common-serjeant then proposing the candidates, the sheriffs form a judgment in whose favour the majority of hands appear. If a poll is demanded, it is taken by clerks under their appointment: if a scrutiny is demanded, it is referred to their judgment; and, after all, it is they who make a declaration of the majority to the lord mayor and aldermen. This being done, his lordship returns to the hustings, attended as before, and, by the mouth of the recorder, or common-serjeant, declares the election to the common-hall; after which, by his lordship's order, the court is dissolved.

To this rule, however, there is an exception, in electing representatives to sit in parliament, as they do not come under the denomination of city officers. These are chosen by a common-hall of the liverymen of London, by virtue of a writ directed to the sheriffs. In this case, the sheriffs only are concerned, who have exclusive power to convene the voters, to preside at the poll, to adjourn from time to time, and to make the final declaration.

In the election of a lord mayor, all the aldermen under the chair, who have served the office of sheriff, are proposed in rotation, two of which are to be returned by the common-hall to the court of aldermen; and the majority of that court determine on which of the two the election is fallen. It has been the usual custom of the liverymen to nominate the two senior aldermen under the chair; and the court of aldermen upon the like example, have usually elected the senior of those two into the office. Each of them, however, have a right to deviate from this usual method; and, in cases where a particular dislike is taken to any of the aldermen, especially when the city is divided into parties, on political disputes, the order of rotation is seldom regarded.

In like manner, upon the election of sheriffs, all the aldermen who have not served that office, are first put up in their order of seniority; notwithstanding which, the livery have the privilege of choosing whom they think proper, either out of that court, or of those persons, who, having been drank to by a lord mayor, as proper to be chosen to that office, are also put in nomination on Midsummer-day.

After the sheriffs are elected, on Midsummer-day, the livery chuse the chamberlain of the city, and other officers, such as the bridge-masters, the auditors of the city and bridge-house accounts, and the aleconners.

The chamberlain is an officer of great trust, and, though elective annually, is never displaced, unless for some great crime. He is the city treasurer; he receives all the money belonging to the corporation, for which he annually accounts to the proper auditors; and in his custody are all the bonds and securities taken by the city, and the counterparts of the city leases; for which reason he gives great security for the fidelity of his conduct.

Th

The recorder, who is a counsellor experienced in the law, is chosen by the lord-mayor and aldermen for their instruction and assistance in matters of justice and proceedings according to law; and continues in his office during life. He takes place in all courts, and in that of the common-council, before any one that hath not been mayor. He is one of the justices of Oyer and Terminer, and a justice of peace, for putting the laws in execution to preserve the peace and government of the city. He speaks in the name of the city upon all extraordinary occasions; reads and presents their addresses to the king; and when seated upon the bench, delivers the sentence of the court. He is the first officer in order of precedence who is paid a salary, which originally was no more than ten pounds per annum, with some perquisites, but it has been from time to time augmented to one thousand pounds per annum.

Besides these officers of trust belonging to the corporation, there are the following, viz. The common-serjeant, the town-clerk, and the city remembrancer: all of whom are appointed by the court of common council.

The common-serjeant is to attend the lord mayor and court of aldermen on court days, and to be in council with them, on all occasions, within or without the precincts or liberties of the city. He is to take care of orphans' estates, either by taking account of them, or to sign their indentures, before their passing the lord-mayor and court of aldermen. He is likewise to let, sell, and manage the orphans' estates, according to his judgment, to their best advantage.

The town-clerk, or common-clerk, is an officer who keeps the original charters of the city, the books, rolls, and other records, wherein are registered the acts and proceedings of the city; so that he may not be improperly styled the city register. He attends the lord-mayor and aldermen at their courts, in order to take down any extraordinary proceeding that may occur. The town clerk and common serjeant take place according to seniority.

The city remembrancer is to attend the lord-mayor on certain days, and to put his lordship in mind of the select days when he is to go abroad with the aldermen. He invites the great officers of state on lord-mayor's day, and is also to attend daily at the parliament house, during the sessions, and to report to the lord-mayor such proceedings of the house as may affect the city of London.

The four following officers, viz. the sword-bearer, common-hunt, common-crier, and water-bailiff, belong to the lord-mayor's houshold, and are esquires by virtue of their places. The two first purchase their offices, and the other two are in the appointment of the common-council.

The sword bearer is to attend the lord-mayor, and carry the sword before him on all public occasions. The carrying of the sword before the lord-mayor being an honour, he is entitled to as the representative of his majesty, Gerard Leigh, in his *Accidence of Armoury*, folio 94, says "That the bearer must carry it upright, the hilt being holden under his bulk, and the blade directly up the midst of his breast, and so forth between the sword-bearer's brows. This in distinction from bearing the sword in any town for a duke, or an earl, or a baron. If for a duke, the blade thereof must lean from the head, between the neck and the right shoulder, nearer to the neck than the shoulder. And for an earl, the bearer must carry the same between the point of the shoulder and the elbow; and so there is another different bearing of the sword for a baron."

The common hunt, whose business was formerly to take care of the hounds belonging to the city, and to attend the lord-mayor and citizens in hunting on those grounds which they were authorized by different charters to do, is now chiefly occupied in attendance upon the lady mayoress, and acts as master of the ceremonies at public balls, &c.

The common crier is to summon all executors and administrators of freemen to appear, and to bring in inventories of the personal estates of freemen, within two months after the decease; and he is to have notice of their appraisements. He is likewise to attend the lord-mayor on set days, and at the courts held by the mayor, aldermen, and common-council; and he carries the mace on public occasions.

The water bailiff is to look after the preservation of the river Thames against all encroachments, and to prevent the fishermen from destroying the young fry by unlawful nets. For that end there are juries for each county, that hath any part of it lying on the sides or shores of the said river: which juries, summoned by the water bailiff at certain times, make enquiry of all offences relating to the river and the fish, and make their presentments accordingly. He is also bound to attend the lord-mayor on set days in the week.

There have been various opinions respecting the share which the commonalty of London anciently possessed in the government of it. That the government by aldermen is of Saxon origin, is almost demonstrable by the charter of Henry I. (vol. I. p. 50) which was granted to the city only thirty-five years after the conquest, whereby all strangers are commanded to "give custom to none but to him to whom the soke appertains," i. e. the alderman, "or to his officer." But it is equally evident from the same charter that the government was not vested in the aldermen exclusive of the commons, for the citizens are empowered to chuse their own sheriff and justice; wherefore it cannot be doubted that they constituted a part of the city legislature.

In the absence of Richard I. in Palestine, John, Earl of Moreton, his brother, attended by the Archbishop of Rouen, and most of the nobility and bishops, repaired to St. Paul's Church Yard, where, being met by the folkmote of London, they unanimously agreed to degrade the Bishop of Ely, Chancellor, and one of the regents, for his tyrannical government, (vol. I. p. 72.)

Many other instances, as well as those cited above, will be found in the former part of the work, to prove that the great body of the citizens were always considered an integral part of the government of the city: but when by the great increase of the citizens, these folkmotes were found to be attended with great inconveniences from the numbers who frequented them, they were discontinued, and the citizens chose from among themselves a certain number out of each ward as their representatives; who being added to the lord mayor and aldermen, constituted the court, denominated the common-council.

At first the number returned for each ward was only two; but these being thought by the citizens insufficient to represent their numerous body, it was agreed in the year 1347, that each ward should chuse a number of common-council-men, proportionate to its extent, but none to exceed twelve, or be less than six; which has been since increased to the present number of two hundred and thirty-six.

The common-council are chosen after the same manner as the aldermen, only with this difference, that, as the lord mayor presides in the wardmote, and is judge of the poll at the election of an alderman, so the alderman of each ward is judge of the poll at the election of a common-council-man. No act can be performed in the name of the city of London, without their concurrence; but they cannot assemble without a summons from the lord mayor, whose duty it is, nevertheless, to call a common-council, whenever it shall be demanded, on extraordinary occasions.

There are various courts held in the city of London, for the due administration of justice among the citizens, the most ancient of which is the *court of hustings*, it being of Saxon origin: *hus*, in the Saxon language, signifying a house, and *dhing*, a plea, or cause; whence the term hustings implies a house of pleas. This is a court of record. and the supreme judicature of the city of London. It is held weekly, on Tuesdays, and was originally established for the preservation of the laws, franchises, and customs of the city. The judges are, the lord mayor and sheriffs, who are assisted by the recorder upon all causes of consequence. In this court, all lands, tenements, rents, and services, within the city of London, are pleadable, in two hustings; the one called husting of a plea of land, and the other, husting of common pleas; which are held distinctly; for one week, pleas merely real are held, and the next, mixed actions are decided: here deeds are inrolled, recoveries past, and writs of right, waste, partition, dower, and replevins are determined.

The Lord Mayor's Court is a court of record, held before the lord mayor, aldermen, and recorder, every Tuesday, in Guildhall, wherein actions of debt, trespass, attachments, covenants, &c. arising within the city and liberties, of any value, may be tried, and actions from the sheriffs'-court may be removed hither, before the jury be sworn.

This is also a court of chancery, or equity, respecting affairs transacted in the city and liberties; and gives relief when judgment is obtained in the sheriffs'-court for more than a just debt. This court has an office peculiar to itself, consisting of four attornies, by whom all actions cognizable therein are entered, for the execution whereof there are six serjeants at mace, who daily attend in the said office. It is the most extensive court in the kingdom; for, whatever is cognizable in any of the several courts of England, can be brought before this, if the cause arises within the city of London. The juries for trying causes in this and the sheriffs'-courts, are chosen annually in their respective wards, and serve monthly in the following rotation.

Months.	Wards.
January,	Aldgate, Portsoken, and Cornhill.
February,	Cheap-ward.
March,	Bassishaw and Cripplegate.
April,	Vintry and Bread-street.
May,	Tower and Billingsgate.
June,	Farringdon Without.
July,	Bridge-ward.
August,	Aldersgate, Coleman-street, and Broad-street.
September,	Farringdon Within, and Castle-Baynard.

October, Queenhithe, Dowgate, and Wallbrook.
November, Langbourn, and Lime-street.
December, Candlewick, Cordwainer, and Bishopsgate.

The Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen is a court of record, wherein is lodged a great part of the executive power. All leases, and other instruments that pass the city seal, are executed, the assize of bread is ascertained, contests relating to water-courses, lights, and party-walls, are adjusted, and the city officers suspended and punished according to the notoriety of their several offences, in this court. It has also the power of appointing many of the city officers, such as the recorder, the justice of the bridge-yard, the steward of Southwark, the clerks to the lord mayor and the sitting aldermen, the keepers of the different prisons, and some others of inferior note: and no person can be admitted to the freedom of the city by purchase, or without serving a regular apprenticeship, unless by an order obtained from this court.

The Court of Common-council consists of the lord mayor, aldermen, and representatives of the several wards, who assemble in Guildhall as often as the lord mayor, by his summons, thinks proper to convene them; and their general business is to make laws for the due government of the city. Out of this body are chosen the various committees for managing all the concerns of the corporation; but it is a standing order of the court, that no commoner be eligible to serve on more than four committees. This court has the appointment of the common-serjeant, the town-clerk, the judges of the sheriffs' courts, the comptroller, the remembrancer, the solicitor, the common-crier, the bailiff of Southwark,

wark, the comptroller of the bridge-house, the water-bailiff, and most of the subordinate officers.

The Sheriffs' Courts are courts of record, held at Guildhall, every Wednesday and Friday, for actions entered at Giltspur-street Compter; and on Thursdays and Saturdays, for those entered at the Poultry Compter; of which the sheriffs being judges, each has his assistant or deputy, who are called the judges of those courts; before whom are tried actions of debt, trespass, covenant, &c. To each of these courts likewise belong a secondary, a clerk of the papers, a prothonotary, and four clerks sitters. There are also sixteen serjeants at mace, for each of the prisons belonging to these courts.

The Courts of Wardmote are the reliques of the Saxon folkmote, from which they only differ in being composed of the inhabitants of a single ward. They are summoned by the lord mayor, and are held before the alderman of the ward, or his deputy, to correct disorders, remove annoyances, and to promote the common interest of the ward: but when the business of the court is the election of an alderman, the lord mayor presides. In this city, parishes being as towns, and wards as hundreds, this court resembles that of the leet in the county: for, as the latter derives its authority from the county court, so does the former from that of the lord mayor; as is manifest by the annual precept issued by the lord mayor to the several aldermen, for holding their respective wardmotes on St. Thomas's-day, for the election of proper officers in each ward.

The Court of Conservancy is held four times a year before the lord mayor, at such places and times as he shall appoint, within the respective counties of Middlesex, Essex, Kent, and Surrey; in which several counties he has a power of summoning juries, who, for the better preservation of the fishery of the river Thames, and regulation of the fishermen that fish therein, are, upon oath, to make inquisition of all offences committed in and upon the said river, from Staines-bridge, in the west, to Yenfleet, in the east.

Court of Requests, or Court of Conscience. This court determines all disputes between citizens, where the debt is under five pounds. It is of great use to persons who have small debts owing to them, which they could not otherwise recover without entering into expensive proceedings; and it is also of great benefit to such persons as are not able to pay their debts at once, as the court can order the payment to be made in such portions as are suitable to the debtor's circumstances. The lord mayor and court of aldermen appoint, monthly, such aldermen and commons to sit as commissioners in this court, as they think fit; any three of whom compose a court, kept in Guildhall-chapel, every Wednesday and Saturday, from eleven till two o'clock, to hear and determine such cases as are brought before them.

The Chamberlain's Court is held daily, before the chamberlain, to determine differences between masters and apprentices, to enroll and turn over the latter, and to admit all who are duly qualified to the freedom of the city.

The Court of Orphans is held, occasionally, before the lord mayor and aldermen, who are guardians to the children of all freemen, under the age of twenty-one years, at the decease of their fathers. The common-serjeant of the city is authorized by the the court of aldermen to take accounts and inventories of freemen's estates; and the youngest attorney of the mayor's-court, being clerk to that of the orphans, is appointed to take securities for their several portions, in the name of the chamberlain of

London, who, for this purpose, is a sole corporation of himself, for the service of the said orphans. A recognizance, or bond, therefore, made to him upon the account of an orphan, shall, by the custom of London, descend to his successor.

It is here to be observed, that a freeman's widow may require a third part of his personal estate, after all incumbrances are discharged; his children are entitled to another third part thereof; and he may dispose of the remaining third part by his will. If he leaves no children, his widow may require a moiety of his personal estate. If a citizen dies without a will, administration shall be granted to his wife, who may claim one-third part, by the custom of London; one-third part must be divided among the children; and the remaining third part between the wife and children: in this case, the widow is generally allowed two-thirds of this last third part.

It is likewise to be observed, that, when a freeman dies, and leaves property to his children, either in money or estates, the executor or executors make application to the court of aldermen, to admit such property into the orphans' fund. On this application a wheel is brought into the court, containing a number of tickets, which mention the respective sums belonging to those who have arrived at full age, or whose stock has been sold and transferred to some other person. The lord mayor then draws from the wheel as many tickets as contain the sum requested to be admitted by the new claimant, when the proprietors of the old stock have notice given them to receive their property in three months. Four per cent. is allowed for the money during the time it continues in the fund.

Justice-hall-court, in the Old-bailey, is held eight times in a year, by the king's commission of Oyer and Terminer, for trying offenders for crimes committed within the city of London and county of Middlesex. The judges of this court are, the lord mayor, the aldermen past the chair, and the recorder; who, on all such occasions, are attended by both the sheriffs, and, generally, by one or more of the national judges. The offenders, for crimes committed in the city, are tried by a jury of citizens; and those committed in the county by a Middlesex jury. The crimes tried in this court are, high and petty treason, murder, felony, forgery, petty larceny, burglary, &c. the penalties incurred by which, are, the loss of life, corporal punishment, raising of ballast in the river Thames, transportation, amerciaments, &c.

The Coroner's-court is held before the lord mayor, who is perpetual coroner of the city, or his deputy, to enquire into the cause of the death of any person supposed to have come to an untimely end; and likewise into the escape of the murderer. It is also the duty of the coroner to make inquisition respecting treasure-trove, deodands, and wrecks at sea.

The Court of Escheator is also held before the lord mayor, he being perpetual escheator within the city, or his deputy; to him all original writs of *Diem clausit extremum*, *Mandamus Devenerunt*, *Melius inquirend'* &c. are directed to find an office for the king, after the death of his tenant, who held by knight's service. The escheator may also find an office for treason, felony, &c.

To these courts may be added that called the *Pie-powder-court*, a court of record incident to every fair, which is held in London before the lord mayor and the steward, during Bartholomew-fair, to administer justice between buyers and sellers, and for the redress of such disorders as may arise there, in breach of the following proclamation, which is annually made before the lord mayor, on the eve of St. Bartholomew, for the better regulation of the said fair.

"The right honourable ——, lord mayor of the city of London, and his right worshipful brethren, the aldermen of the said city, straightly charge and command, on the behalf of our sovereign lord the king, that all manner of persons, of whatsoever estate, degree, or condition they be, having recourse to this fair, keep the peace of our sovereign lord the king.

"That no person or persons make any congregation, conventicles, or affrays, by the which the same peace may be broken or disturbed, upon pain of imprisonment, and fine, to be made after the direction of the lord mayor and aldermen.

"Also, that all manner of sellers of wine, ale, or beer, sell by measures ensealed, as by gallon, pottle, quart, and pint, upon pain that will fall thereof.

"And that no person shall sell any bread, except it keep the assize; and that it be good and wholesome for man's body, upon pain that will follow thereof.

"And that no manner of cook, pie-baker, nor huckster, sell, or put to sale any manner of victual, except it be good and wholesome for man's body, upon pain that will fall thereof.

"And that no manner of person buy, nor sell, but with true weights and measures, sealed according to the statute in that behalf made, upon pain that will fall thereof.

"And that no person or persons take upon him or them, within this fair, to make any manner of arrest, attachment, summons, or execution; except it be done by the officers of this city, thereunto assigned, upon pain that will befal thereof.

"And that no person or persons whatsoever, within the limits or bounds of this fair, presume to break the Lord's-day, in selling, showing, or offering to sale, or in buying, or offering to buy, any commodities whatsoever; or in sitting, tippling, or drinking, in any tavern, inn, ale-house, tippling-house, or cook's-house, or in doing any other thing that may tend to the breach thereof, upon the pains and penalties contained in several acts of parliament, which will be severely inflicted upon the breakers thereof.

"And, finally, that what persons soever find themselves grieved, injured, or wronged, by any manner of person, in this fair, that they come with their plaints before the stewards, in this fair, assigned to hear and determine pleas; and they will minister to all parties justice, according to the laws of the land, and customs of this city."

The Court of Hall-mote is a court which is held occasionally, by each of the city companies, in their respective halls, or places of meeting, for the transactions of the private affairs of their corporations.

The Court of the Tower of London is a court of record, held by prescription, within the verge of the city, on Great Tower-hill, by a steward appointed by the constable of the Tower; by whom are tried actions of debt, for any sum, damage, and trespass.

It has been customary, for many centuries, for the magistrates of the city of London to appear in robes on all public occasions; but, anciently, the colour and form of these seem to have been varied at pleasure. In the year 1568, however, a small tract was published by John Day, containing the customs for meeting on particular days, and for wearing the habits; which being still observed, it is inserted here as a necessary addition to the history of the civil government of the city of London.

Upon Midsummer-day, for the Election of the Sheriffs of London, &c. My lord mayor and the aldermen, with the sheriffs, meet at the Guildhall, at eight of the clock in the morning, apparalled in their violet gowns lined, and their cloaks of scarlet lined, without their horses.

And when they have been together in the council-chamber a certain time, concerning the nomination of certain persons to be elected, my lord and the aldermen come out, and put on their cloaks in the orphans'-court, and then go down in order to the hustings-court; and there being set, Mr. Recorder standeth up and maketh his obeisance, first to my lord, and then unto the commons, and declareth unto them wherefore they are assembled together, showing unto them that it is for the election of one of the sheriffs of London and the sheriff of Middlesex for the year next ensuing, and the confirmation of the other sheriff nominated by my lord mayor, according to his prerogative, and also for Mr. Chamberlain and other officers. Of late years, however, the election is for both sheriffs.

But my lord and the aldermen go up to my lord's court, and there remain until the sheriff be named and chosen, the door shut to them.

Then Mr. Sheriffs, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Common-Serjeant, Mr Town-Clerk, and the counsellors of the city, and other officers, remain still in the hustings-court to take and receive the name of him that shall seem by their judgments freely and with one consent to be nominated and elected, and justly tried out, not only by voice, but also by hands, to be sheriff for the year following.

Then the commons go to the election of Mr. Chamberlain, the two bridgemasters, the auditors of the city and bridgehouse accounts, and the surveyors of beer and ale, according to the accustomed manner.

That done, the sheriffs, master chamberlain, master common-serjeant, master town-clerk, the counsellors of the city, the two secondaries, and the wardens of the head companies, master common crier going before them with his mace, carry up the report to my lord and the aldermen of their said election.

Which report received, my lord and the aldermen come down again to the hustings-court, and there being set in order and placed, master recorder standeth up as he did before, and maketh rehearsal of the names of those whom they have nominated and chosen, asking them whether it be their free election, yea or no? And they grant, Yea, yea. Then master recorder giveth them thanks, and so they arise and depart home.

On St. Bartholomew Even, for the Fair in Smithfield. The aldermen meet my lord and the sheriffs, at the Guildhall chapel at two of the clock after dinner, in their violet gowns lined, and their horses, without cloaks, and there hear evening prayer; which being done, they take their horses, and ride to Newgate, and so forth of the gate, entering into the Cloth Fair, and there make a proclamation. The proclamation being made, they ride through the Cloth Fair, and so return back again through the church-yard of Great St. Bartholomew to Aldersgate, and so ride home again to the lord mayor's house.

On St. Bartholomew Day for Wrestling. So many aldermen as do dine with my lord mayor and the sheriffs be apparelled in their scarlet gowns lined, and after dinner their horses be brought to them where they dine; and those aldermen which dine with the sheriffs ride with them to my lord's house, to accompany him to the wrestling. Then when the wrestling is done, they take their horses and ride back again through the fair, and so in at Aldersgate, and so home again to the said lord mayor's house.

The next day, if it be not Sunday, for the shooting, as upon Bartholomew-day; but if it be Sunday, the Monday following.

*For our Lady-day in Southwark.** My lord mayor and the sheriffs ride to St. Magnus church in their scarlet gowns lined, without their cloaks, after dinner at two of the clock, and there the aldermen meet my lord, and after the evening prayer they ride through the fair till they come to St. George's-church, and farther to Newington-bridge, or to St. Thomas of Waterings, to the stones that point out the liberties of the city (if it be so their pleasures) and they return back again unto the bridgehouse, and have a banquet there, and then over the bridge, and there the aldermen take their leave of my lord, and depart the next way every one to his house. And after all is done, and my lord brought home, my lord mayor's officers have a supper made them by the bridge-masters.

For the Swearing of the Sheriffs upon Michaelmas-even. What day soever it falleth, so many of the aldermen as be bidden to dinner to either of the sheriffs, come thither to breakfast, or else to drink, at eight of the clock in the morning, in their violet gowns furred, with their violet cloaks furred, brought with them, without horses. And if the sheriff be an alderman, then they must put on their cloak, and the sheriff likewise his cloak, and so go to the Guildhall between two of the grey cloaks: and if the sheriff be no alderman, then to come between two of the aldermen without cloaks, and the sheriff in his livery gown and his hood. And after, when he is sworn, then to put on his violet gown and cloak, and his chain thereon; and the aldermen must bring him home to his place, with their cloaks, to dinner, and so after dinner take their pleasure.

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* Embroidered cap, pearl, sword, collar of SS without hood.

Upon Michalemas-day, for the Election of my Lord Mayor. All the aldermen meet my lord and the sheriffs at eight of the clock in the morning at Guildhall, in their scarlet gowns and their cloaks furred, and their horses: and after they have been a certain time together in the council-chamber, they come forth into the orphans'-court and put on their cloaks, and so go in order to the chapel, there hearing service and sermon, and my lord with certain aldermen receive the communion.

And then after the communion ended, and they have offered, return again into the council-chamber, and pausing awhile, return to the place where the hustings is kept, and being set in order, master recorder ariseth up and maketh his obeisance first to my lord, and after to the commons, and declareth unto them, That they of old custom know, that the cause of their assembly and meeting together is for the election of the lord mayor for the year ensuing; declaring unto them divers grants from the king's progenitors for this their election from time to time. That done, my lord and the aldermen go up into my lord's court, and there tarry (the door being shut to them) till the election be brought to them. Then standeth up master common-serjeant, (the sheriffs standing on either side of him, and by the sheriffs, master chamberlain, master town-clerk, the two secondaries, and the counsellors of the city) in the said hustings-court before the commons; and he the said common serjeant maketh a short rehearsal of that Mr. Recorder had spoken to them before, saying, There resteth no more for him to say, but to put them in remembrance in what order and sort they should use themselves in their election; that is, How they must nominate and choose two, of the which two my lord and the aldermen must confirm one. Which two being nominated, elected and chosen, Mr. Common-Serjeant, the sheriffs, with the rest before-named, and certain of the head wardens of the chief companies, go up to my lord and the aldermen, and there present the names of those two which the commons have nominated in their election.

Then the lord mayor and the aldermen proceed by scrutiny to elect one of these two persons which the said commons had before nominated. Then cometh down my lord again to the hustings-court, and he whom they have chosen on his left hand, and so my lord and the aldermen sit down again in order; but he who is chosen sitteth next unto my lord on his left hand. Then standeth Mr. Recorder up, and readeth unto them the names of the persons whom they have nominated and chosen, of which my lord and the aldermen have admitted one, whose name is N. asking them, whether it be their free election, yea or no? And the commons answer, Yea, yea. Then the sword-bearer taketh off his tippet, and hath it for his labour, and putteth on his chain, and the mayor new elected standeth upon the hustings-court, and giveth thanks, &c. That being done, the old mayor doth likewise give them thanks, &c. Then they arise up and put off their cloaks and my lord mayor hath the lord elect riding with him, to the eldest sheriff's to dinner.

For the presenting of my Lord elect to the Lord Chancellor (or Lord Keeper.) Then after dinner my lord elect goeth to my lord-chancellor (or lord keeper) if he be at home at his place, or near unto it, with five or six of the aldermen and master recorder with him, in their violet gowns, either by foot or by water, as the dwelling-place of the chancellor (or lord keeper) requireth. The common hunt, with the extraordinary officers, and those that be at liberty, attend on him.

The morrow after Michaelmas-day for the Sheriffs going to Westminster. All the aldermen must be at the two sheriffs houses in the morning at eight of the clock, in their violet gowns furred, and their horses, without cloaks: but my lord, master recorder, and the two sheriffs must be in their scarlet gowns furred, and their cloaks borne to Westminster with them, and so ride to the Guildhall, and from thence to the Vinetree, and there taking barge, land at Westminster-bridge, and in the hall put on their cloaks, and so go up to the exchequer; and there the two new sheriffs be presented, and the old sworn to their account.

Then they put off their cloaks, and take barge, landing again at the Vinetree, and there take horse, and my lord mayor rideth to the eldest sheriff's to dinner, Mr. Recorder and the sheriffs riding next my lord, the two sheriffs carrying two white rods in their hands, and their bench-men going after them.

The order for Simon and Jude's-day. The old mayor shall have so many of the aldermen as dine with him, come to his place at eight of the clock in the morning, in their violet gowns furred, with their violet cloaks furred, and horses, and the sheriffs to fetch him to the hall, and there tarry in the council-chamber until the new mayor cometh, and the rest of the aldermen come, with the company of either of the lords before them: and after they have been together a certain space, come forth into the orphans'-court, and put on their furred cloaks, and go to the hustings-court; and there being set in order, the common crier maketh proclamation, commanding every man to keep silence.

Then Mr. Town-clerk giveth him his oath; and when he hath taken his oath, the old lord ariseth and giveth the new lord his place, the old lord taking the new lord's place; and then Mr. Chamberlain delivereth first to him the sceptre, next the keys of the common seal, lastly, the seal of the office of the mayoralty; after Mr. Sword-bearer giveth him the sword. Then they arise and put off their cloaks, and the old lord rideth home with the new lord to his place, and there leaveth him, and as many of the aldermen as dine with him. And the old lord, with the rest of the aldermen, ride to his place, the sword borne before him; and so after dinner the aldermen depart home at their pleasure.

*On the morrow after Simon and Jude's-day, for my lord's going to take his oath at Westminster.** All the aldermen and the sheriffs come to my new lord at eight of the clock, in their scarlet gowns furred, and their cloaks borne with them, and their horses, and so ride to the Guildhall, and the bachelors and the livery of my lord's company before him.

† But the old lord rideth from his own place to the hall alone, having no officers to wait upon him

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* A velvet hood, cap of maintenance.

† A velvet hood for both mayors.

but the common hunt, as a gentleman-usher, going, and those officers that be at liberty, and the common hunt his man, (with his own men following him) and so tarrieth at the hall.

And after they be come all together, they take their horses and ride to the Vinetree, and there take barge to Westminster-bridge.

And after they be landed, the lord-mayor and the aldermen put on their cloaks within the palace, and go round about the hall, making courtesy in the hall, and so go up to the exchequer to be sworn. Then after the oath taken in the exchequer, they come down, and go first to the King's-bench, then to the Common-pleas, and so put off their cloaks, and go about the king's tombs in Westminster-abbey, and then take barge again, and being landed, he rideth to the Guildhall to dinner, and all the companies of the city with him; and at their coming into the hall, the new lord mayor, with two of the ancient aldermen, Mr. Recorder, and the sheriffs, go up to my lord's table to bid them welcome, and likewise all the other guests there, and from thence to the lady mayoress' table, and so come out to the gentlewomens' table, and to the judges: and so from thence my said new lord mayor goeth into the chamberlain's office, where he dineth: and the old lord mayor, at their first coming into the hall, goeth up to the high table in the hustings, and there keepeth the state for that feast; and after the hall is almost served of the second, then the new lord mayor goeth, with master recorder, and those aldermen that dine with him, to bid the old lord and all the guests in the hall welcome. Then after dinner goeth to St. Paul's, with all the companies waiting before my lord.

For going to St. Paul's on All Saint's-day, Christmas-day, Twelfth-day, and Candlemas-day.[*] All the aldermen and the sheriffs come to my lord's place in their scarlet gowns furred, and their cloaks and horses, and from thence ride to the Guildhall, my lord's company and the bachelors before him, and there hear evening prayer; and when prayer is done, they ride to St. Paul's, and there both the new lord mayor and the old put on their cloaks, and go up to the quire, and there hear the sermon; which done, they go about the church, and there put off their cloaks where they were put on. Then they take their horses again, and the aldermen bring my lord home; and then they have spice-bread and hippocras, and so take their leave of my lord.

Upon St. Thomas's-day.[†] The lord mayor and every alderman is to sit in his ward, in his violet gown and cloak, furred.

For the Christmas-holidays.[‡] For Christmas-holidays, until Twelfth-day, if my lord and the aldermen go abroad to any public meeting, they are to wear scarlet; but on the working-days, within the twelve days, if my lord go to the Guildhall, markets, or streets, they wear black.

Upon Innocents-day.[§] The aldermen dine at my lord's,[||] and the sheriffs in scarlet; but the ladies wear black.

For Monday after Twelfth-day. My lord and the aldermen meet at the Guildhall, at eight of the clock in the morning, in their scarlet gowns, furred, and their cloaks furred, without horses, to receive of their wards their indentures of the wardmote inquest, and for the swearing of the constables and scavengers.

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[*] A velvet hood for both. All Saints'-day is the last day that the old lord rides with the new cap of maintenance.

[†] If it be not Sunday.

[‡] No cloak.

[§] No state.

[||] The lord mayors of London had no fixed place of residence till the year 1753, when the Mansion-house was finished for that purpose.

For Good Friday.[*] My lord and the aldermen meet at St. Paul's-cross, at one of the clock, to hear the sermon, in their pewk gowns, and without their chains and tippets.

For Monday and Tuesday in Easter-week.[†] All the aldermen and sheriffs come unto my lord's place before eight of the clock, to breakfast, in their scarlet gowns, furred, and their cloaks and horses, and, after breakfast, take their horses and ride to the Spital, and there put on their cloaks, and so sit down in order to hear the sermon; which done, they ride homeward, in order, till they come to the pump within Bishopsgate, and there so many of the aldermen as do dine with the sheriffs, take their leave of my lord, and the rest go home with him.

For Wednesday in Easter-week. Like as before, in the other two days, save that my lord and the the aldermen must be in their violet gowns, and suitable cloaks; but the ladies in black.

For Low Sunday. All the aldermen meet my lord and the sheriffs, at St. Paul's-school, in their scarlet gowns, furred, without their cloaks or horses, to hear the sermon.

For Whitsunday. All the aldermen meet my lord and the sheriffs, at the new church-yard, in their scarlet gowns, lined, without cloaks, to hear the sermon; which being ended, they depart.

For Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun-week. All the aldermen must meet my lord mayor[‡] and the sheriffs, at St. Paul's, in their scarlet gowns, without cloaks, to hear the sermon.

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[*] Black sword.

[†] A hood for my lord, cap of maintenance.

[‡] If his pleasure be to go.

For the Lord Mayor's knighthood. All the aldermen meet my lord, either at the Three Cranes, if the king be at Westminster, or at St. Mary-hill, if the king be at Greenwich, by seven of the clock in the morning, in their scarlet gowns, and cloaks borne with them; and, after morning prayer, they take a barge to the king's place, where they attend till that ceremony be ended, and so go home with my lord mayor to dinner.

For going to St. Paul's the first Sunday of every term. All the aldermen meet my lord and the sheriffs at St. Paul's, in their scarlet gowns, furred or lined, without cloaks or horse, as the time of the year requireth, when the term beginneth.

For election of knights and burgesses of the Parliament. All the aldermen meet my lord and the sheriffs, at Guildhall, at nine of the clock, in their violet gowns, and their cloaks furred or lined, as the time of the year when they shall be chosen requireth, and sit in the hustings-court while the commons choose them. The order is, That they must choose Master Recorder for one of their knights, and one gray cloak for the other, and two commoners for the burgesses; which done, they depart.

For the Lords of the Council coming down for Subsidies. For the lords and commissioners coming down to assess the subsidies, my lord mayor and the aldermen wear their black gowns, as at other times; and the commissioners are to be warned by Master Sheriff's officers.

For the election of Master Chamberlain, and Bridge-masters, if any of them depart within the year. My lord and the aldermen sit in the hustings-court while they be chosen, in their violet gowns, without their cloaks, and do not remove until the election be done.

For the coronation of a king.[*] All the aldermen meet my lord and the sheriffs at the Three Cranes, or the Vinetree, at the hour of their summons, in their scarlet gowns, and cloaks borne with them, lined, or furred, according to the time of the year, where, taking barge, they land at Westminster, and there they attend in the Chequer-chamber (being served with wine and cakes), until they are called by the heralds: then they put on their cloaks.

The use of my lord's cloak.[†] From Michaelmas to Whitsuntide, violet, furred; and from Whitsuntide till Michaelmas, scarlet, lined.

The lord mayor, and those knights that have borne the office of mayoralty, ought to have their cloaks furred with grey amis; and those aldermen that have not been mayors, are to have their cloaks furred with calabre.

And, likewise, such as have been mayors are to have their cloaks lined with changeable taffaty, and the rest are to have them lined with green taffaty.

For the first day of every quarter sessions. The first day of every quarter sessions, in the forenoon only, my lord and the sheriffs wear their violet gowns and cloaks furred; but at Midsummer quarter sessions, the first day they wear violet gowns and scarlet cloaks, and on the other days black.

For the burial of aldermen. The aldermen must be in their violet gowns, except such as have their friends black gowns. When any alderman dieth, Master sword-bearer is to have a black gown, or thirty-three shillings and four pence in money; and if he giveth my lord a black gown, Master Sword-bearer is to have another, or forty shillings in money, the price thereof, and so carry the sword in black before my lord.

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[*] My lord in a crimson velvet gown, collar of S. S. and sceptre. No cloak.

[†] Beginning upon Michaelmas even.

Master Chamberlain is not to wear his tippet, but when my lord mayor or aldermen wear their scarlet or violet.

For the Nomination of an Alderman. My lord weareth his black gown and violet cloak, and both the sheriffs black gowns.

For the Orphans' Court. My lord and the aldermen meet at the Guildhall in their violet gowns, without cloaks; but my lord mayor must have his cloak.

This court the common-crier warneth.

For the Election of Governors of Christ's Hospital, &c. For the election of the governors of the several hospitals, the lord mayor and aldermen wear their black gowns.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of the Livery of London.—Account of the Incorporations of the Arts and Mysteries of the Citizens.

THE liverymen of London are a body distinct from the freemen at large, and invested with the sole privilege of electing the magistrates of the city and its representatives to parliament. This privilege appears to have been obtained about the fifteenth year of the reign of Edward IV. when the master, wardens, and liveries of the several companies were taken in to assist at the election of mayor, sheriffs, &c. and has continued uninterrupted ever since, except in the time of the commonwealth, when it was disputed; but Stow says, "How this was carried in the new commonwealth that was then set up in this nation, when many other ancient laws and customs were violated, I cannot tell: but when the ancient kingly government was restored, the old custom of election prevailed as it still doth; and the liveries are the electors."

They are all members of some one of the city companies, each of which is a corporation within itself, possessed of the power of holding courts called hall-motes, for regulating the concerns of the company, as was observed in the last chapter.

These companies were anciently called guilds; a term which, in its earliest use, was only applied in a secular sense, for there were also ecclesiastical guilds, to the body or community of a city or town. Afterwards we find the aggregate body of the merchants or traders of a city or town, called by the name of Gilda Mercatoria ; and the head officer thereof was usuaelly called alderman of the merchants' guild, whose office seems to have been similar to that of the Dean of Guild in the royal boroughs of Scotland, at the present day. In process of time, as trading towns increased in number of inhabitants, the retailers and artizans in great towns obtained charters for incorporating their respective callings ; *i. e.* for engrossing and monopolizing all the business of their town, in exclusion of non-freemen : they also obtained the names of guild, fraternity, and corporation.

We find the last-named kind of guilds in London pretty soon after the Norman conquest : Mr. Madox, in his Firma Burgi, takes notice of several guilds in London as early as 1180, that were amerced to the crown as adulterine, *i. e.* set up without warrant from the king ; as the goldsmiths, butchers, glovers, curriers, &c. On the other hand, there were then also several warranted or lawful guilds, for it appears that the weavers of London paid a rent or ferme, as it is called in the style of the exchequer, to King Henry I. who reigned between 1100 and 1135, for their guild, and had, in after times, great disputes with the city of London, concerning their high immunities and privileges.

But the oldest charters now in being, of the most eminent companies in London, are of a later date ; viz. the goldsmiths and skinners, not till the year 1327 ; the grocers, in 1345 ; and the other companies still later.

Of the present companies, twelve are called the chief, and are sometimes stiled honourable. Whoever is chosen mayor, must be free of one of these companies ; and whenever it happens that the lord mayor elect is of any other company, he must take up his freedom in one of these.

Subjoined is a list of the city companies, each of which will be noticed separately, with their order of precedency; but some of them have neither hall nor livery.

Mercers
Grocers
Drapers
Fishmongers
Goldsmiths
Skinners
Merchant Taylors
Haberdashers
Salters
Ironmongers
Vintners
Cloth-workers
Dyers
Brewers
Leather-sellers
Pewterers
Barbers
Cutlers
Bakers
Wax-chandlers
Tallow-chandlers
Armourers and Braziers
Girdlers
Butchers
Sadlers
Carpenters
Cordwainers
Painter-stainers
Curriers
Masons
Plumbers
Innholders
Founders
Poulterers
Cooks
Coopers
Tylers and Bricklayers
Bowyers
Fletchers
Blacksmiths
Joiners
Weavers
Woolmen
Scriveners
Fruiterers
Plasterers
Stationers
Embroiderers
Upholders
Musicians
Turners
Basket-makers
Glaziers
Horners
Farriers
Paviors
Loriners
Apothecaries
Shipwrights
Spectacle-makers

Clock-makers
Glovers
Comb-makers
Felt-makers
Framework-knitters
Silk-throwsters
Carmen
Pin-makers
Needle-makers
Gardeners
Soap-makers
Tin-plate-workers
Wheel-wrights
Distillers
Hatband-makers
Patten-makers
Glass-sellers
Tobacco-pipe-makers
Coach and Coach-harness-makers
Gun-makers
Gold and Silver Wire-drawers
Long Bowstring-makers
Card-makers
Fan-makers
Wood-mongers
Starch-makers
Silk-men
Parish-clerks
Fishermen
Porters
Watermen

Mercers. 1.

The company of mercers, which is the first of the twelve principal companies, was incorporated by letters patent, granted by King Richard II. in the year 1393, under the title of, "The wardens and commonalty of the mystery of the mercers of the city of London," with a license to purchase an estate of twenty pounds per annum, in mortmain, which by numerous gifts and additional grants is so increased, that when, in 1698, the company accepted of Dr. Ashton's project for providing a maintenance for clergymens' widows, they invested upwards of fourteen thousand pounds in a fund for securing thirty pounds per cent. per annum, to the widow of each subscriber, during life: but this annuity being found larger than the fund could bear, it was afterwards reduced to twenty per cent. The members of this company are not only exempt from quarterage, but upon their admission to the livery, pay only a small fine.

They are governed by a prime, and three other wardens, and a court of assistants. It is a wealthy company, and they pay in charitable benefactions about three thousand pounds per annum.

Grocers. 2.

The grocers' company anciently denominated pepperers, were incorporated by letters-patent of King Edward III. in the year 1345, by the name of " The wardens and commonalty of the mystery of the grocery of the city of London," which was afterwards confirmed by King Henry VI. in 1429, who also granted to this company the office of garbling, in all places throughout the kingdom of England, the city of London only excepted.

These grants were confirmed by a new charter, granted by King Charles I. in the 15th year of his reign, with an additional power of searching and inspecting the goods and weights of all persons, using or exercising the trade of a grocer, in the city and suburbs of London, or within three miles round the same.

Anciently they had also the management of the king's beam in this city, with a right of appointing a master weigher and four porters to attend it.

This company formerly held the highest rank among the city companies; for in the reign of Henry IV. there were no less than twelve of the aldermen, at one time, belonging to it. It has also been dignified with the names of five kings enrolled among its members.

It is the second of the city companies, and is governed by a master, three wardens, and fifty-two assistants. The fine on admission to the livery is twenty guineas.

Drapers. III.

The drapers' company was an ancient society or guild, devoted and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and was incorporated by letters patent of Henry VI. A. D. 1439, by the style and title of "The master, wardens, brethren and sisters of the guild or fraternity of the blessed Mary the Virgin, of the mystery of drapers of the city of London."

This is the third of the twelve principal companies, and is governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of assistants. They have very large estates, and pay considerable sums annually to charitable uses.

The fine on admission has been raised from time to time to twenty-six pounds. Henry Fitz-Alwine the first mayor was a member of the ancient guild.

Fishmongers. 4.

The company of fishmongers is the fourth in the list of the city corporations: they were originally two bodies, viz. stock-fishmongers and salt fishmongers; and between them had no less than six halls; two in Thames-street, two in New Fish-street, and two in Old Fish-street.

This company, as well as other persons concerned in furnishing the city with provisions, were anciently under the immediate direction of the court of lord mayor and aldermen, to whom this power was confirmed by an act of parliament in the seventh of Richard II. in the year 1384.

The salt-fishmongers were incorporated, A. D. 1433. The stock-fishmongers not till 1509. But this separation proving prejudicial to both, they united, and obtained a charter from King Henry VIII. in 1536, by which they were incorporated by the name of "The wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Fishmongers of the city of London."

This corporation is governed by a master, five wardens, and twenty-eight assistants; and the livery fine is thirteen pounds, six shillings, and eight-pence.

Goldsmiths. 5.

The company of Goldsmiths is the fifth in the order of precedence; and appears to be of great antiquity; for in the reign of Henry II. in the 1180, it was, among other guilds, fined for being adulterine, that is, setting up without the king's special license. But at length, in 1327, Edward III. in consideration of the sum of ten marks, incorporated this company by letters patent, by the name of "The wardens and commonalty of the mystery of goldsmiths of the city of London;" and granted them the privilege of purchasing an estate of twenty pounds per ann. in mortmain, for the support of their valetudinary members, which grant, in the year 1394, was confirmed by Richard II. for the sum of twenty marks. These grants were afterwards confirmed by Edward IV. in the year 1462, who also constituted this society a body politic and corporate, to have a perpetual succession, and a common seal. By the said grant they had likewise the privilege of inspecting, trying, and regulating all gold and silver wares, not only in this city, but in other parts of the kingdom; and this privilege has been since so materially enlarged, that they have the power of inspecting all gold and silver wares in the following particular places, viz. Birmingham, Sheffield, Chester, Newcastle, Norwich, and Exeter; with the power of punishing all offenders concerned in working adulterated gold and silver; and of making bye-laws for their better government.

This fraternity is governed by a master, three wardens, and ninety-eight assistants; and the livery fine is twenty-one pounds.

Skinners. 6.

The Skinners' company was incorporated by King Edward III. in the year 1327, by the appellation of "The master and wardens of the guild or fraternity of the body of Christ, of the skinners of London." This charter was afterwards confirmed by Henry VI. in the year 1438, which deed of confirmation directs, that every person, on his being admitted to the freedom of the company, is to be presented to the lord mayor. By these grants the corporation were restrained from making bye-laws.

This is the sixth of the twelve principal companies; and is governed by a master, four wardens, and sixty assistants. The fine on admission is fifteen pounds.

The members of this company pay no quarterage, owing to their being possessed of great estates left in trust to them by several benefactors, out of which they pay large sums annually to charitable purposes.

Merchant Taylors. 7.

The company of Merchant Taylors, which was anciently denominated "Taylors and Linen Armorers," was incorporated by letters patent, of the fifth of Edward IV. in the year 1466; but many of the members of the company, being great merchants, and Henry VII. a member thereof, he, by letters patent, of the eighteenth of his reign, A. D. 1503, re-incorporated the same, by the name of "The master and wardens of the Merchant-Taylors, of the fraternity of St. John the Baptist, in the city of London." They are governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of thirty-eight assistants. Their livery is numerous, and their estates are very considerable; out of which they pay to charitable uses, pursuant to the wills of the respective donors, about two thousand pounds per annum. They are the seventh of the city companies, and their livery fine is thirty guineas.

Haberdashers. 8.

The company of Haberdashers, which is the eighth in order of precedency, was anciently known by the name of Hurriers and Milainers, from their dealing principally in merchandize imported from Milan in Italy. They were afterwards incorporated by King Henry VI. in the year 1467, by the style of "The fraternity of St. Catherine the Virgin, of the Haberdashers of the city of London." At present, however, they are denominated "The master and four wardens of the fraternity of the art or mystery of Haberdashers in the city of London: but by what authority does not appear.

This corporation is governed by a master, four wardens, and a numerous court of assistants. It is a livery company, and has at all times been of such repute, that they have been intrusted with the benefactions of many pious persons, pursuant to the wills and directions of whom, they pay annually for charitable uses about the sum of three thousand five hundred pounds. The livery fine is twenty-five pounds.

Salters. 9.

The company of Salters appears to be of great antiquity, from the grant of a livery by Richard II. in the year 1394; but we do not find they were incorporated till the first of Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1558, when, by letters patent, they were stiled, "The master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or mystery of Salters of London."

This is the ninth of the twelve principal companies; and is governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-three assistants. The fine, on admission, is twenty pounds.

They have considerable possessions, out of which they pay large sums annually to charitable uses.

Ironmongers. 10.

The Ironmongers' company was incorporated by charter from King Edward IV. in the year 1464, and is the tenth of the twelve principal companies in this city. It was incorporated by the name and style of "The master and keepers, or wardens, and commonalty of the art or mystery of Ironmongers of London." And, by virtue of the said charter, the government of this fraternity is now in a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants, which consists of the whole livery, and represents the commonalty or whole freedom. The livery fine is fifteen pounds.

This company enjoys very great estates both in their own right and in trust from several donors, by whose wills they pay yearly near one thousand eight hundred pounds in charities; besides the interest or profits of twenty-six thousand pounds, left to them by Mr. Thomas Betton, a Turkey merchant, in the year 1724, under the special trust of employing one moiety of the said profits perpetually in the redemption of British captives from Moorish slavery, and the other moiety to be equally distributed between the poor of the company of Ironmongers, and the several charity-schools within the bills of mortality.

Vintners. 11.

The Vintners' company was anciently denominated " *Merchant Wine-tunners of Gascoyne*; and was composed of two sorts of dealers, viz. the *Vintinarii*, who were the importers of the wine, and the *Tábernarii*, who were the retailers of it.

Some authors have erroneously asserted, that the craft of Vintners was incorporated by Edward III. which mistake arises from his charter, granted in the year 1365, to enable them to carry on an exclusive importation trade from Gascony. They were incorporated in the year 1437, by letters patent of King Henry VI. by the name of " The master, wardens, and freemen and commonalty of the mystery of Vintners of the city of London. This is the eleventh of the twelve principal companies; and is governed by a master, three wardens, and twenty-eight assistants. The fine, on admission, is twenty-six pounds five shillings.

The freemen belonging to this company have the privilege of retailing wine without a license. They have considerable possessions, out of which they pay large sums annually for the relief of the poor.

Cloth-workers. 12.

The company of Cloth-workers was at first incorporated by letters patent of Edward IV. in the year 1482, by the name of " The fraternity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of the Shearmen of London, which was confirmed by Henry VIII. in the year 1528. But they being afterwards re-incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, she changed their first title to that of " The master, wardens, and commonalty of freemen, of the art and mystery of Cloth-workers of the city of London." This last charter was confirmed by Charles I. in 1634.

This is the last of the twelve principal companies; and is governed by a master, four wardens, and thirty-nine assistants. The fine, on admission, is twenty pounds. They have considerable estates both in their own right, and in trust for others; out of which they pay large sums annually to charitable purposes.

Apothecaries. 58.

The company of Apothecaries was incorporated at first with the Grocers in the year 1606; but such a connection not answering the purposes of their incorporation, they were separated by another charter granted by King James I. in the year 1617, and incorporated by the name of "The master, wardens, and society of the art and mystery of Apothecaries of the city of London:" at which time there were no more than one hundred and four Apothecaries' shops within the city and suburbs of London.

The members of this company, who by divers acts of parliament are exempt from ward and parish offices, are governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-one assistants. It is a livery company, and the fifty-eighth on the city list. The fine, on admission, is sixteen pounds.

Armourers and Braziers. 22.

The company of Armourers was incorporated by King Henry VI. about the year 1423, by the title of "The master and wardens, brothers and sisters of the fraternity or guild of St. George, of the men of the mysteries of the armourers of the city of London." The same prince also honoured the company by becoming one of their members. To this company, which formerly made coats of mail, is united that of the Braziers, who are jointly governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-one assistants. It is a livery company, and the fine, on admission, is fifteen pounds.

Bakers. 19.

The company of Bakers appears to be of great antiquity; for in the year 1155, it was charged in the great roll of the exchequer with a debt of one mark of gold for their guild; by which it seems as if the ancient guilds had held their privileges in fee-farm of the crown. This company, however, was not incorporated till about the year 1307; after which their charter was renewed by Henry VII. and confirmed by divers of his successors. It is incorporated by the name of "The master and wardens of the mystery or art of Bakers of the city of London." It is a livery company, and the nineteenth on the city list. The fine, on admission, is ten pounds.

Barber-Surgeons. 17.

The art of Surgery was anciently practised in this city only by the Barbers, who were incorporated by letters patent granted by King Edward IV. in the year 1461; and in 1512, an act was passed to prevent any persons besides the Barbers from practising Surgery within the city of London, and seven miles round, except such as were duly examined and admitted by the Bishop of London, or Dean of St. Paul's, and such persons expert in Surgery, as they should think proper to call to their assistance. At length several persons, who were not Barbers, being examined and admitted as practitioners in the art of Surgery, the parliament united them in the thirty-second year of the reign of King Henry VIII. by the appellation of " The master or governors of the mystery or commonalty of Barbers and Surgeons of the city of London ;" and by this act, all persons practising the art of shaving, were strictly enjoined not to intermeddle with that of Surgery, except what belonged to drawing of teeth. Thus this company obtained the name of Barber-Surgeons, which they continued to enjoy till the eighteenth year of the reign of his late majesty King George II. when the Surgeons applying to parliament to have this union dissolved, were formed into a separate company ; though the Barbers were left in possession of the hall and theatre, and were constituted a body politic, under the name of "The master, governors, and commonalty of the mystery of Barbers of London."

This is a livery company, under the government of a master, three wardens, and twenty-six assistants; and the admission fine is ten pounds.

Basket-makers. 52.

The Basket-makers are a fraternity by prescription and not by charter ; but when, or by whom erected into a fellowship is unknown. They are, however, included in the list of the city companies, by the title of " The wardens, assistants, and freemen of the company of Basket-makers of the city of London." This community is governed by two wardens and forty-eight assistants ; but has neither livery nor hall.

Blacksmiths. 40.

The company of Blacksmiths was anciently a guild or fraternity by prescription, in which state it continued till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1571, when they obtained a charter of incorporation;

poration, by the name of " The keepers or wardens and society of the art and mystery de les Blacksmiths, of London ;" which was confirmed by King James I.

This company is governed by a master, three wardens, and twenty-one assistants. It is the fortieth on the city list; and the fine, on admission, is eight pounds. Since the company has abandoned the hall on Lambeth-hill, the business of it is transacted at Cutler's-hall.

Bowyers. 48.

The Bowyers were a fraternity by prescription, till the eighteenth of James I. when they were incorporated by the name of " The master, wardens, and society of the mystery of Bowyers of the city of London."

It is somewhat singular, that this company should not have been incorporated until the above period ; and that it should have been incorporated then, when the use of the bow, as a military engine, was superseded by the introduction of fire-arms.

This is a livery company, and the thirty-eighth in the list of city companies. It is under the government of a master, two wardens, and twelve assistants ; but having no hall, their business is transacted at the new London-tavern.

Brewers. 14.

The Brewers' company, which is the fourteenth among the city companies, was incorporated by King Henry VI. in the year 1438, by the name of " The master, and keepers or wardens, and commonalty of the mystery or art of Brewers of the city of London." King Edward IV. not only confirmed that charter, but granted them a further power to make bye-laws.

This corporation anciently bore the arms of Thomas-à-Becket, impaled with their own; but that saint's bones being taken up and burnt, and unsainted, by the powers in being, Clarencieux, King at arms, in the year 1544, separated them, and gave the Brewers a crest in lieu thereof. It is now a livery company; and is governed by a master, three wardens, and twenty-eight assistants; and the fine, on admission, is six pounds, thirteen shillings, and four-pence.

Butchers. 24.

The company of Butchers appears to be of great antiquity; for, in the 26th of Henry II. it was fined for setting up a guild without the king's license. Its present charter was not granted till the third of James I. who, on the 16th of September, 1605, did, by letters patent, incorporate them by the name of "The master, wardens, and commonalty, of the art or mystery of Butchers of the city of London." It is a livery company, and the twenty-fourth in the city list; and is governed by a master, five wardens, and twenty-one assistants. The fine on admission is ten guineas.

Card-makers. 83.

The Card-makers' company was incorporated by letters patent of Charles I. in the year 1629, by the name of "The master, wardens, and commonalty, of the mystery of the makers of playing-cards of the city of London." It is governed by a master, two wardens, and eighteen assistants; but has neither livery nor hall.

Carmen. 67.

By an act of common-council, passed in the reign of Henry VIII. the Carmen were constituted a fellowship of the city of London; and, in 1606, they were incorporated with the fraternity of Fuellers, under the denomination of Woodmongers, with whom they continued till the year 1668; when the latter, having been convicted by the parliament of enormous frauds in the sale of coals, and being apprehensive of the consequences, threw up their charter; on which the Carmen were re-appointed a fellowship, by an act of common-council, under the title of "The free Carmen of the City of London."

They are governed by a master, two wardens, and forty-one assistants, under the direction of the court of lord mayor and aldermen, but have neither hall nor livery.

Carpenters. 26.

This ancient fraternity was incorporated by letters patent of Edward III. in the year 1344, by the name of "The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty, of the mystery of the freemen of the carpenters of the city of London;" with a power to make bye-laws for their better regulation.

It is a livery company, and is governed by a master, wardens, and court of assistants. It is the twenty-sixth on the city list; and the fine on admission is twelve pounds.

Clock-makers. 61.

This fraternity was incorporated by Charles I. in the year 1632, by the name of "The master, wardens, and society of the art of Clock-makers of the city of London." It is governed by a master, wardens, and twenty-eight assistants; but has no livery nor hall.

Coach-makers. 79.

The company of Coachmakers was incorporated in 1671, by letters patent of Charles II. by the name and style of "The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty, of the company of Coach and Coach-harness-makers of London." It is governed by a master, three wardens, and twenty-three assistants; and the livery fine, on admission, is nineteen pounds. The number of this company, in the order of precedence, is seventy-nine.

Comb-makers. 63.

The Comb-makers' company was incorporated by K. Charles I. in the year 1636, by the name of "The master, wardens, and fellowship, of the Comb-makers of London." It consists of a master, two wardens, and thirteen assistants; but has no livery, nor hall.

Cooks. 35.

This society was incorporated by letters patent of Edward IV. in the year 1480, by the name of "The masters, and governors, and commonalty, of the mystery of Cooks, in London."

Every person who is desirous of becoming a member of this company, must be presented to the lord mayor, before he can be admitted to the freedom.

This is a livery company, and governed by a master, wardens, and twenty-five assistants. They had formerly a convenient hall in Aldersgate-street, which was destroyed by fire in 1771, and not being rebuilt, the business of the company is transacted at Guildhall.

Coopers. 36.

The Coopers' company was incorporated in 1501, by letters patent of King Henry VII. under the title of "The master, wardens, and assistants, of the company of Coopers of London and suburbs thereof;" and, in the succeeding reign, was empowered, by an act of parliament, to search and gauge all beer, ale, and soap vessels, within the city of London, and two miles round its suburbs, for which they were allowed a farthing for each cask. They are governed by a master, three wardens, and twenty assistants; and their livery are very numerous. The fine on admission is fifteen pounds.

Cordwainers. 27.

The company of Cordwainers, or Shoemakers, was at first incorporated by King Henry IV. in the year 1410, by the name of Cordwainers and Coblers, the latter of which names was at that time far from being contemptible, as it signified not only a shoemaker, but a dealer in shoes; nor does it appear that the word shoemaker was then in use.

Since the original incorporation, the company have obtained a fresh charter, by which they are now called, "The master, wardens, and commonalty, of the mystery of Cordwainers of the city of London." It is a livery company, and the twenty-seventh in the city list. The fine on admission is ten pounds.

Curriers. 29.

The Curriers are a company of considerable antiquity, and founded a guild, or brotherhood, in the conventual church of White-friars, in Fleet-street, in the year 1367. King James I. incorporated them on the 30th of April, 1605, by the style of "The master, wardens, and commonalty, of the art or mystery of the Curriers of the city of London."

It is a livery company, governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants.

Cutlers. 18.

The Cutlers' company was incorporated by King Henry V. in the year 1417, by the style of "The master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery of Cutlers of London." And they were afterwards united to the Belt and Sheath-makers. It is a livery company,

pany, governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-one assistants; and the fine on admission is ten pounds.

Distillers. 74.

The Distillers were incorporated by K. Charles I. in the year 1638, by the name of "The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty, of the trade, art, or mystery of Distillers of London."

This is a livery company, and is governed by a master, three wardens, and nineteen assistants; but having no hall belonging to it, the meetings of the company are held at Draper's-hall.

Dyers. 13.

This company was incorporated by King Edward IV. in the year 1472, by the name of "The wardens and commonalty, of the mystery of Dyers of London." Among other privileges granted to this company, by their charter, is that of keeping swans on the river Thames. This was originally one of the twelve principal companies, but it is now numbered as the thirteenth. It is governed by two wardens and thirty assistants; and the livery fine is fifteen pounds.

Embroiderers. 48.

The Embroiderers were incorporated in 1561, by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, by the name of "The keepers, or wardens, and company, of the art or mystery of Broderers, of the city of London." They are a livery company, governed by two keepers, or wardens, and forty assistants; and the fine upon admission is five pounds.

Fan-makers. 84.

This company was incorporated by Queen Anne, in the year 1709, by the appellation of "The master, wardens, assistants, and society of the art or mystery of Fan-makers, in the cities of London and Westminster, and twenty miles round the same." It is governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty assistants; but has neither livery nor hall. Their meetings are held at the London-tavern in Bishopsgate-street.

Farriers. 55.

This fraternity was incorporated, by K. Charles II. in the year 1673, by the style of "The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the company of Farriers, London."

It is a livery company, and is governed by a master, three wardens, and twenty-four assistants; and the fine, on admission, is five pounds. Having no hall, they meet at the George and Vulture, Cornhill.

Felt-makers. 64.

The Felt or Hat-makers were anciently united with the Haberdashers; but a separation being obtained by the former, they were, by letters patent of James I. in the year 1604, incorporated by the name of "The master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or mystery of Felt-makers of London."

This is a livery company, governed by a master, four wardens, and twenty-five assistants; and their livery fine is five pounds. They hold their meetings at Pewterer's-hall.

Fishermen. 89.

The company of Fishermen was incorporated by letters patent of James II. in the year 1687, by the name of "The Free Fishermen of London." But they have neither livery, hall, or arms.

Fletchers. 39.

Though this is only a company by prescription, it has nevertheless obtained a coat of arms and a livery; and appears to be in all respects as firmly established as those incorporated by letters patent. It is governed by two wardens, and ten assistants. They had formerly a convenient hall in St. Mary-Axe; but it having for some years past, been used as a warehouse for goods, they now meet at the George and Vulture in Cornhill. The livery fine of this company is ten pounds.

Founders. 33.

The fraternity of Founders was incorporated by letters patent of the twelfth of King James I. in the year 1614, by the name of "The master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery of Founders of the city of London;" and they have power to search all brass weights, and brass and copper wares, within the city of London, and three miles thereof. And all makers of brass weights within that circuit are obliged to have their several weights sized by the company's standard, and marked with their common mark: and such of these weights as are of avoirdupois weight, to be sealed at the Guildhall of this city; and those of troy-weight at Goldsmiths-hall.

It is a livery company, governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-four assistants; and the fine paid on admission, is eight pounds, seven shillings and six-pence.

Framework-knitters. 65.

This fraternity was incorporated by letters patent of King Charles II. in the year 1663, by the name of "The master, wardens, assistants and society of the art and mystery of Framework-knitters in the cities of London and Westminster, the kingdom of England, and dominion of Wales." It is a livery company, and is under the direction of a master, two wardens, and eighteen assistants. They meet at the King's-head in the Poultry; and the fine, on admission, is ten pounds.

Fruiterers. 45.

This company was incorporated by letters patent of James I. in the year 1605, by the name of "The master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery of Fruiterers of London."

It is a livery company, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and thirty assistants. The fine, on admission to this company, is five pounds.

Gardeners. 70.

The Gardeners were incorporated by letters patent of James I. in the year 1616, by the name of "The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the company of Gardeners of London. Though this company is incorporated by charter, yet it has neither hall or livery. It is governed by a master, two wardens, and eighteen assistants; and its meetings are held at Guildhall.

Girdlers. 23.

This company was incorporated in the twenty-seventh of Henry VI. on the sixth of August, 1449; and re-incorporated with the Pinners and Wire-drawers by Queen Elizabeth on the twelfth of October, 1568, by the name of "The master and wardens or keepers of the art or mystery of the Girdlers of London." It is a livery company, governed by a master, a master, three wardens, and twenty-four assistants; and the fine, on admission, is ten pounds.

Glaziers. 53.

This company was incorporated with that of the Glass-painters by letters patent of Charles I. in the year 1637, by the appellation of "The master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or mystery of Glaziers and Painters of glass of the city of London." It is a livery company, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-one assistants; but their hall having been destroyed by the fire in 1666, was not rebuilt. Their meetings are held at present at the New London Tavern. The admission fine is three pounds.

Glass-sellers. 77.

The Glass-sellers and Looking-glass-makers were incorporated by King Charles II. in the year 1664, by the name of "The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of Glass-sellers of the city of London." This is a livery company, under the direction of a master, two wardens, and twenty-four assistants; and the fine, on admission, is five pounds They meet at the Antwerp Tavern.

Glovers. 62.

The company of Glovers was not incorporated till the fourteenth of Charles I. who, on the fifth of September, in the year 1638, granted them a charter by the name and style of "The master, wardens, and fellowship of the company of Glovers of the city of London." It is a livery company, governed by a master, four wardens, and thirty assistants; and the fine on admission is five pounds, thirteen shillings, and four-pence. Their hall in

Beech-lane having gone to decay, they meet at the George and Vulture, Cornhill.

Gold and Siver Wire-drawers. 81.

This fraternity was incorporated by letters patent of King James I. in the year 1623, by the name of "The governor, assistants, and commonalty, &c." but being re-incorporated by King William and Queen Mary, in the year 1693, the title was changed to that of "The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the art and mystery of drawing and flatting of gold and silver wire, and making and spinning of gold and silver thread and stuffs, in our city of London."

This company is governed by a master, two wardens, and eighteen assistants; but they have neither hall or livery, and hold their meetings at the New London Tavern.

Gun-makers. 80.

This society was incorporated by letters patent of King Charles I. in the year 1638, by the name of "The master, wardens, and society of Gun-makers of the city of London." It consists of a master, two wardens, and eighteen assistants; but they have no livery or hall. They hold their meetings at Guildhall.

Hatband-makers. 75.

This fraternity was incorporated by letters patent of King Charles I. in the year 1638, by the appellation of "The master, wardens, assistants, and fellowship of the mystery of Hatband-makers of the city of London." It is governed by a master, two wardens, and twelve assistants; but has not any livery, or hall.

When rich hatbands were much worn, this company was in a very flourishing condition; but that fashion having been many years laid aside, the business is now so reduced, that there are very few of the profession, who meet at present in Cutlers'-hall.

Horners. 54.

This company was incorporated by letters patent of Charles I. in the year 1638, by the name of "The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty, of the art and mystery of Horners of the city of London." It consists of a master, two wardens, and nine assistants; but has no livery, or hall.

Innholders. 32.

This company was incorporated by King Henry VIII. on the 21st of December, 1515, by the name of "The master, wardens, and company, of the art or mystery of Innholders of the city of London." It is a livery company, the thirty-second on the city list; and is governed by a master, three wardens, and twenty assistants. The fine on admission is ten pounds.

Joiners. 41.

This company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1569, by the name of "The master, and wardens, and commonalty, of the faculty of the Joiners and Cielers of London." They are governed by a master, wardens, and twenty-four assistants; and the fine on admission is eight pounds.

Leathersellers. 15.

The company of Leathersellers was incorporated by a charter from King Henry VI. in 1442, by the style of "The wardens and society of the mystery, or art, of Leathersellers of the city of London." And, by a grant from King Henry VII. the wardens of this company were empowered to inspect sheep, lamb, and calf leather, throughout the kingdom, in order to prevent frauds in those commodities. The corporation is governed by a prime, and three wardens, and twenty-six assistants; and the fine, on admission to the livery, is twenty pounds. Since their hall has been pulled down, this company meets in a house in Little St. Helen's, belonging to themselves, but at present let on lease.

Long-Bow String-makers. 82.

This is not a company by charter, but only by prescription; and may therefore be considered as an adulterine guild. However, it has obtained a coat of arms, and, in point of precedence, is numbered the eighty-second on the city list. It consists only of two wardens, and a small number of assistants; but has not any livery, or hall.

Loriners. 57.

Though the company of Loriners appears to be very antient, yet they were only incorporated by letters patent of Queen Anne, in the year 1712, by the name of "The masters, wardens, assistants, and commonalty, of Loriners of London."

This is a livery company, under the government of a master, two wardens, and twenty-four assistants; and the fine, on admission, is ten pounds. Not having had a hall for some years, the affairs of this company are transacted at the Nag's-head in Leadenhall-street.

Marblers.

The company called by the name of Marblers, for their excellent knowledge and skill in the art of insculping figures on grave-stones, monuments, and the like, were an ancient fellowship; but being no incorporated company of themselves, are now joined with the company of Masons.

Masons. 30.

The company of Masons was originally incorporated about the year 1410, by the name and style of "The Free Masons." In 1474, William Hanckstow, Clarencieux king at arms, granted them the arms of their society, as borne at this time; but the present company act under the incorporation granted by letters patent of the twenty-ninth of Charles II. on the 17th of September, 1677, by the name of "The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty, of the company of Masons of the city of London." It is a livery company, governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-two assistants. The fine on admission is one pound sixteen shillings.

Musicians. 50.

This society was incorporated by letters patent of James I. in the year 1604, by the name of "The master, wardens, and commonalty, of the art or science of the Musicians of London." It is a livery company, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty assistants. The fine on admission is twenty shillings.

Needle-makers. 69.

This fraternity was incorporated by letters patent of Oliver Cromwell, in the year 1656, by the name of "The master, wardens, and society of the art and mystery of needle-makers of the city of London."

This is a livery company, under the government of a master, two wardens, and eighteen assistants; and the livery fine is three pounds, six shillings, and eight pence. Having no hall, this company meets at that belonging to the cutlers.

Painter-Stainers. 28.

This fraternity was incorporated by letters patent of queen Elizabeth in the year 1581, by the name of "The master, wardens, and commonalty of the freedom of the art and mystery of painting, called painter-stainers, within the city of London." It is a livery company, and governed by a master, two wardens, and nineteen assistant. It is the 28th on the city list; and the fine on admission is fourteen pounds.

Parish Clerks. 88.

This company was incorporated by letters patent of Henry III. in the year 1233, by the name of "The fraternity of St. Nicholas;" by which they were known till re-incorporated by James I, in the year 1611.

These grants were afterwards confirmed by letters patent of Charles I. in the year 1636, who incorporated them by the name of "The master, wardens, and fellowship of parish clerks of the cities of London, Wesminster, Borough of Southwark, and fifteen out parishes."

This company consists not only of a master, two wardens, and nineteen assistants, but also the whole body of parish clerks within the bills of mortality.

Patten-makers. 76.

The company of patten-makers was incorporated by letters patent of Charles II. in the year 1670, by the name of "The master, wardens, assistants, and fellowship of the company of patten-makers of the city of London."

It is a livery company, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-four assistants. The fine on admission is six pounds; and the meetings of the company are held at Guildhall.

Paviours. 56.

This is a company only by prescription, and may therefore be esteemed an adulterine guild. However it has obtained a coat of arms, and in point of precedence among the city corporations, is numbered as above. It is governed by a master, three wardens, and twenty-five assistants; but has neither hall or livery.

Pewterers. 16.

The fraternity of pewterers was incorporated by letters patent of the thirteenth of Edward IV. in the year 1474, by the title of "The master, wardens, and commonalty of the art and mystery of pewterers of the city of London." And in the year 1534, the wardens of this company or their deputies, were empowered by act of parliament to have the inspection of pewter in all parts of the kingdom, in order to prevent the sale of base pewter, and the importation of pewter vessels from abroad. And as a farther encouragement to this company, all Englishmen are by the said act strictly enjoined not to repair to any foreign country to teach the art or mystery of pewterers, on pain of disfranchisement. And for the more effectually preventing the art from being carried abroad, no pewterer shall take as an apprentice the son of an alien.

This corporation is governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-eight assistants. It is a livery company, and the fine on admission is twenty pounds.

Pin-makers. 68.

This company was incorporated by King Charles I. in the year 1636, by the name of "The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the art or mystery of Pinmakers of the city of London." It is governed by a master, two wardens, and eighteen assistants; but has no livery.

Plasterers. 46.

This company was incorporated by King Henry VII. in the year 1501, by the name of "The master and wardens of the guild or fraternity of the blessed Mary, of Plasterers, London." And this charter was confirmed by King Charles II. in the year 1667. It is a livery company, and the 46th in order of precedence. It is governed by a master, two wardens, and thirty-two assistants; and the fine on admission is eight pounds.

Plumbers. 31.

This company was incorporated by King James I. on the 12th of April 1611, by the name of "The master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery of Plumbers of the city of London." It is a livery company, governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-four assistants; and the fine on admission is thirteen pounds.

Porters. 90.

This fraternity, which consists of tackle and ticket Porters, was constituted by act of common-council in the year 1646, with a power of annually chusing from among themselves twelve rulers, viz. six of each denomination, for their good government, and for hearing and determining all differences that might arise between the members of the united body. However, the court of lord-mayor and aldermen, have reserved to themselves a power of appointing one of their own body as the chief determinator of all controversies. This fraternity has neither hall, livery, or arms.

Poulterers. 34.

This company was incorporated by letters patent of Henry VII. in the year 1504, by the name of "The master, wardens, and assistants of Poulterers, London."

This is a livery company, governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty three assistants; and the fine on admission is twenty pounds.

Sadlers. 25.

The fraternity of Sadlers appears to be of great antiquity, by a convention between them and the dean and chapter of St. Martin's-le-Grand, about the reign of Richard I. But it does not appear that they were legally incorporated till Edward I. granted them a charter by the style of "The wardens or keepers, and commonalty of the mystery or art of Sadlers of London." It is a livery company, the 25th in the city list; and is governed by a prime, three other wardens, and a court of assistants. The fine on admission is ten pounds.

Scriveners. 44.

This company, which was originally denominated "The writers of the Court Letter of the city of London," was incorporated by letters patent of James I. in the year 1616, by the name of "The master, wardens, and assistants of the society of Writers of the city of London."

This is a livery company, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty four assistants. They had formerly a hall in Noble-street; but being reduced to low circumstances they sold it to the company of coach-makers, in whose possession it still remains. Their livery fine is five pounds.

Shipwrights. 59.

This was a society by prescription for a great number of years, but was at length incorporated by King James II. in the year 1605, by the name of "the master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or mystery of Shipwrights, London."

It is governed by a master, two wardens, and sixteen assistants; and was admitted to have a livery in the year 1782. Their hall which stood at Ratcliffe Cross, being pulled down, they now meet in the Irish chamber, at Guildhall.

Silkmen. 67.

This fraternity was incorporated, by letters patent of King Charles I. in the year 1631, by the name of "The governor, commonalty, and assistants of the art or mystery of Silkmen of the city of London." It is under the direction of a governor, and twenty assistants; but has not any livery or hall.

Silk-throwers. 66.

This art was first practised in London in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by foreigners; whose descendants, and others, in the year 1562, were constituted a fellowship of this city; and by letters patent of Charles I. in the year 1630, were incorporated by the name of "The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the trade, art, or mystery of Silk-throwers of the city of London,"

They are governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty assistants; but they have no livery or hall.

Soap-makers. 71.

The fraternity of Soap-makers was incorporated by letters patent of King Charles I. in the year 1638, by the name of "The master, wardens, and commonalty of Soap-makers, London." They consist of a master, two wardens, and eighteen assistants; but have no livery, or hall.

Spectacle-makers. 60.

This society was incorporated by letters patent of Charles I. in the year 1630, by the name of "The master, wardens, and fellowship of Spectacle-makers of London."

They consist of a master, two wardens, and fifteen assistants; but have no livery.

Starch-makers. 86.

This company was incorporated by letters patent of James I. in the year 1662, by the appellation of "the master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the art or mystery of Starch-makers, London."

They are governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-four assistants; but have no livery, or hall.

Stationers. 47.

This company was incorporated by Philip and Mary, in the year 1557, by the name of "The master, and keepers or wardens, and commonalty of the mystery or art of a Stationer of the city of London." It is a livery company governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-nine assistants; and the fine on admission is twenty pounds.

Tallow-chandlers. 21.

This society was incorporated by King Edward IV. in the year 1460, by the name of "The master and keepers of the art and mystery of Tallow-chandlers of the city of London." It is the 21st on the city list; and is governed by a master, four wardens, and court of assistants. The fine, on admission, is fifteen pounds, eight shillings.

Tilers and Bricklayers. 37.

Though this fraternity appears to be very ancient, yet they were not incorporated till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who, by her letters patent, dated the 3d of August 1568, incorporated them by the name of "The master, and keepers, or wardens of the society of freemen of the mystery or art of Tilers and Bricklayers of London."

This is a livery company, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and thirty-eight assistants.

They had formerly a convenient hall in a court on the south side of Leadenhall-street; but it has been long deserted by the company, and is now used as a Jews Synagogue. The business of the company is transacted at the New London Tavern.

Tin-plate-workers. 72.

This fraternity was incorporated by letters patent of King Charles II. in the year 1670, by the name of "The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the art and mystery of Tin-plate-workers, alias wire-workers, of the city of London."

They consist of a master, two wardens, and twenty assistants; but have no livery, or hall. Their meetings are held at Guildhall.

Tobacco-pipe-makers. 78.

This company was incorporated by letters patent of King Charles II. in the year 1663, by the style and title of "The master, wardens, assistants and fellowship of the company of Pipe-makers of the cities of London and Westminster."

They are governed by a master, two wardens, and eighteen assistants; but have likewise no livery, or hall, and hold their meetings at Currier's Hall.

Turners. 51.

The fraternity of Turners was incorporated by letters patent of King James I. by the name of "The master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or mystery de lez Turners of London."

This is a livery company, under the government of a master, two wardens, and twenty four assistants; and the fine on admission is eight pounds.

Upholders. 49.

This company was incorporated by letters patent of King Charles I. in the year 1627, by the name of "The wardens, and commonalty of the mystery or art of the Upholders of the city of London."

This is a livery company, and is governed by a master, wardens, and court of assistants.

Watermen. 91.

The watermen do not appear to have had any charter of incorporation before the reign of Philip and Mary, when they were established by parliament; and it was enacted in the 2d and 3d of that reign, cap. 16, That, out of the watermen between Gravesend and Windsor, eight overseers shall be chosen by the court of aldermen of the city of London, to keep order over the whole body. Besides it is ordained, that their wherries are to be twelve feet and a half long, and four feet and a half broad in the midship, or be liable to forfeiture: watermens names are to be registered by the overseers, and their fares appointed by the court of aldermen, &c. and the lord mayor and aldermen of London, and the justices of the peace of the counties adjoining to the Thames, have power to determine offences.

By stat. 11 and 12 W. III c. 21. lightermen, &c.on the Thames, between Gravesend and Windsor, are to be of the society of watermen and wherrymen, who are made a company. The lord mayor and court of aldermen shall yearly elect eight of the best watermen, and three of the best lightermen, to be overseers and rulers; and the watermen shall chuse assistants, not exceeding sixty, nor less than forty, and the lightermen nine, at the principal stairs, for preserving good government.

The rulers, &c. on their court days are to appoint forty watermen to ply on Sundays, betwixt Vauxhall and Limehouse, for carrying passengers across the river, and to pay them for their labour, and apply the overplus of the money for decayed watermen,&c. they may make rules to be observed under penalties; and the lord-mayor and aldermen, on complaint, are to hear and determine offences, &c. None but such as have served their time, or are servants or apprentices to watermen, shall row or ply on the river.

By an act passed in the second year of the reign of King George II. no waterman on the Thames shall take any apprentice or servant, unless he registers the place of his known habitation with the clerk of the company, on pain of ten pounds, and if any person, not having served seven years to a waterman, shall row any boat for hire, he incurs the like penalty; but gardeners' boats, dung-boats, lighters, &c. are excepted.

There is also a court of assistants, which, by the same act, is restrained to the number of thirty. It is the 91st on the list of companies.

Waxchandlers. 20.

This company was incorporated by letters patent of King Richard III. in the year 1483, by the name and style of "The master, wardens, and commonalty, of the art or mystery of Waxchandlers of London." It is a livery company, and the twentieth on the city list. They are governed by a master, wardens, and court of assistants; and the livery fine is five pounds.

Weavers. 42.

This fraternity is very ancient, and appears to be one of the first incorporated societies in the city of London. The Weavers were originally called Thelarii; and, in the reign of King Henry I. they paid sixteen pounds annually to the crown, for their immunities. The company originally consisted of tapestry and cloth-weavers, and, by an act of parliament passed in the reign of King Henry IV. they were put under the management and authority of the lord mayor and aldermen of the city. At present, however, the company chiefly consists of worsted, cotton, and silk-weavers. It is a livery company, governed by two bailiffs, two wardens, and sixteen assistants; and the fine on admission is ten pounds.

Wheelwrights. 73.

The company of Wheelwrights was incorporated by letters patent of King Charles II. in the year 1670, by the name of "The master, wardens, assistants,

sistants, and commonalty, of the art and mystery of Wheelwrights of the city of London."

They consist of a master, two wardens, and twenty-two assistants; and were admitted to be a livery company about fifty years ago.

Woodmongers. 85.

This fraternity was incorporated with that of the Carmen, by letters patent of James I. in the year 1605, with whom they continued till the year 1688, when being found guilty of mal-practices, they threw up their charter to avoid a more severe punishment. However, by an act of common-council passed in the year 1694, they obtained the privilege of keeping one hundred and twenty carts (exclusive of those kept by carmen) for the more effectually executing their business.

This company had the management of the public carts committed to them for some time; but by reason of their bad conduct, the privilege was taken from them, and the charge of inspection restored to Christ's hospital.

Woolmen. 43.

Though the antiquity of this society may reasonably be supposed to be equal to that of the wool-trade in this kingdom, yet it is only a fraternity by prescription. However, it is one of the city companies, and is distinguished by the name of "The master, wardens, and assistants of the fraternity or company of Woolmen of the city of London."

They consist of a master, two wardens, and a number of assistants; but they have neither hall or livery.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Early Commerce of London.—Establishment of Commercial Companies.—Regulated Companies.—Hamburgh Company.—Russia Company.—Eastland Company.—Turkey Company.—African Company.—Joint-Stock Companies.—South-Sea Company.—East-India Company.—Hudson's-Bay Company.—Sierra-Leone Company.—Bank of England.—West India Dock Company.—London Dock Company.

It has been already shown, in the two first chapters of the first book, that, at the time of the Roman invasion, London enjoyed a considerable portion of such commerce as then existed; though the real nature of it must ever remain conjectural: it is however, highly probable, that, at that period, it was, principally, if not wholly, confined to an exchange of the raw commodities of the Britons, for the goods of their neighbours, the Gauls, who came hither for that purpose; there not being any reason to suppose that this traffic employed a single British vessel, or that the Britons possessed any capable of being so employed.

While things were in this state, the Romans invaded Britain, at a period, when the arts and sciences were in the most flourishing condition, through all the territories under their dominion. The obstinate resistance opposed by the hardy Britons to their more polished invaders, long operated as a hindrance to the introduction of the arts, and the wants of civilization; yet by degrees, the natives acquired the manners and customs of their conquerors, and became familiarized to them. With learning and politeness the Romans introduced foreign commerce, and, according to their usual policy, were as assiduous in establishing marts, or *emporia*, for the convenience of traders, as they were in fixing camps and military posts, for the security of their conquests.

The local conveniencies of London, independent of any previously established trade, would not have escaped the Roman penetration, and it would doubtless have been chosen by them as one of their commercial stations, had they not found it already possessed of an intercourse with the Gauls, the only foreign nation then known to its inhabitants. Accordingly, we find several of the Roman historians speaking of it as a place of great trade, very soon after Claudius's invasion, which took place in the year 43; and Herodian calls it "a great and wealthy city," at the end of the second century.

After the departure of the Romans, a new deluge of barbarism was introduced with the Saxons, who destroyed nearly all the improvements of their civilized predecessors; yet appear to have had some inclination for foreign commerce, since Bede tells us, that, in the year 604, London was a famous mart of many nations that traded thither by sea; and there are authentic testimonies, that Alfred the Great had formed projects of vast discoveries in the north, and actually sent men of great abilities to the east; the curiosities they brought home having been preserved for a series of ages in the treasury of the cathedral of Salisbury: this disposition, however, was checked and counteracted by the successive arrival of fresh swarms of barbarians.

During the short period of the Danish domination, the commerce of London, though far from being well regulated, partook of that increase which was the natural result of the extended sway of that people, not only on the northern shores of France, but in other parts of Europe; and so highly was maritime commerce valued, that, in the year 925, Athelstan, who had succeeded in expelling the Danes from London, and the southern parts of the island, enacted a law, " That every merchant, who made three voyages to the Mediterranean sea, on his own account, should be raised to honour, and enjoy the privileges of a gentleman."

The Danes were succeeded by the Normans, who, partly under colour of right, and partly by force, erected that monarchy, which, with various alterations and changes, still subsists. To that monarchy, so established, and to those changes and alterations, we owe the happy constitution under which we live; the domestic trade, which nourishes so numerous a people, by amply rewarding their industry, and the extensive foreign commerce, which is at once the source of our wealth, and the support of our independence as a nation.

During the turbulence of the reigns which succeeded the Norman conquest, while the people were kept in a ferment by disputes relative to the succession to the throne, and their minds were inflamed with the religious frenzy, inspired by the promoters of the crusades, the commerce of London was wholly usurped by the German merchants of the Steel-yard, who had obtained a footing there, even prior to the overthrow of the Danish line of kings; and carried on the foreign trade for their own benefit, and in their own shipping: for neither London, nor the Cinque ports, had, at that period, either merchants or shipping of any importance. Yet, under these disadvantages, and while the sole exports were the unmanufactured commodities of the kingdom, the balance of trade was in its favour, and a gradual, though slow, acquisition of wealth followed.

At length, the comprehensive mind of Edward III. perceived the vast benefits accruing to the

Netherlands, from their extensive woollen manufacture, the principal material of which they owed, chiefly, if not solely, to his own kingdom; and he determined to remove every obstacle, in order to attain the same benefits and advantages to himself and his people. This salutary object was, however, greatly injured by the king's earnest pursuit of the conquest of France, which deprived the kingdom of much wealth and people, and in the end proved abortive. But, notwithstanding this drawback, he was successful in establishing the manufacture of woollen goods in London and its suburbs, where, and in the adjacent counties, it continued until the increased commerce of the capital so enhanced the price of provisions and labour, as to occasion the clothiers to remove into more distant counties for cheapness. This was the first attempt of any of the great monarchies of Christendom to benefit by home manufactures and foreign commerce; both of which were left to the petty states and free cities of Italy and the Netherlands, and to the Hans towns.

From this period until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by whom the merchants of the Steel-yard were finally suppressed, the commerce of London was subjected to continual fluctuations, caused by the avarice or caprice of the different monarchs who swayed the sceptre of England, some of whom laid severe restrictions upon foreign merchants, while others invested them with extraordinary immunities: thus keeping the native merchant in a state of uncertainty, highly injurious to his speculations and pursuits.

The commercial history of the reign of Elizabeth would occupy a space much beyond what the limits of this work can afford; suffice it, therefore to say, that she passed many laws for the public good, erected several commercial companies, and saw that those companies pursued the ends for which they were erected; she excited and encouraged industry at home; put her subjects upon improving their commodities and manufactures, introduced the art of ship-building, filled her ports with able seamen, showed a just respect to English merchants, whom she enabled to obtain stock and credit, and, in a word, sowed the seeds of British wealth, though the harvest was reaped by her successors.

In this general diffusion of the benefits of commerce, it is impossible to distinguish those peculiar to London from the mass, except in the few instances where the establishment of companies gives a locality to their operations, which renders the spot on which they are established the center of all their mercantile pursuits.

Without entering into the discussion of the question, whether exclusive commercial companies are or are not ultimately beneficial to a nation, it must be admitted that they have been the general parent of all the foreign commerce of this country. They are of two sorts; viz. Regulated companies, and Joint-stock companies. In the first, any person properly qualified, and agreeing to submit to the regulations of the company, may be admitted upon paying a certain fine; but every member trades upon his own stock, and at his own risk. In the second, the trade is carried on upon a joint stock, and each member shares in the common profit or loss, in proportion to his share in the stock, which is transferable at the will of the holder.

Of the regulated Companies.

Regulated companies resemble the incorporations of trades treated of in the preceding chapter, and are a sort of enlarged monopolies of the same kind. In the most ancient of them, the privileges of apprenticeship were the same as in other corporations, and entitled the person who had served his time to a member of the company, to become himself a member, either without paying a fine, or upon paying a much smaller one than what was exacted of other people. The usual corporation spirit prevails in all regulated companies, when it is not restrained by law; and as no inhabitant of a town can exercise an incorporated trade, until he has first obtained his freedom in the corporation, so, in most cases, no subject of the state can lawfully carry on any branch of foreign trade, for which a regulated company is established, without first becoming a member of that company.

The regulated companies for foreign commerce, which at present subsist, are, the Hamburgh Company, the Russian Company, the Eastland Company, the Turkey Company, and the African Company.

The Hamburgh Company.

The Hamburgh Company is the oldest trading establishment in the kingdom. It was originally formed about the year 1296, and is said to have arisen from the guild of Mercers of the city of London, who were the first English merchants that attempted to the manufacture of woollen goods in England, and, having obtained privileges of John, Duke of Brabant, established a staple at Antwerp, where they joined with all the other English merchants trading thither. In 1406, this company obtained a charter from King Henry IV. by their ancient name of "The brotherhood of Sir Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury," whereby they were enabled to govern themselves in their commerce both at home and abroad. Before the granting of this charter, all the English merchants who

traficked

trafficked out of the realm were left to their own discretion, and managed their affairs with foreigners as best suited their respective interests, without any regard to the general commerce of the nation. Henry endeavoured to remedy the disorder arising from this want of controul, by uniting all the merchants of his dominions into one body; wherein, without losing the liberty of trading, each for himself, they might be subject to regulations which should secure the general interest of the national commerce, without prejudice to the interest of individuals. His charter, which contained but few articles, was afterwards much augmented by Henry VII. who gave them the title of "The Company of Merchant-adventurers trading to Calais, Holland, Zealand, Brabant, and Flanders."

This charter, however, was not sufficiently explicit to prevent dissentions among the members of the company, who, in 1564, petitioned Queen Elizabeth for an explanation of certain articles in it, and a confirmation of the remainder; when, to prevent all disputes, that princess incorporated them anew, by a charter dated in the same year, under the title of "The Company of Merchant-adventurers of England." This is the first charter which constituted them a body politic or corporation, in England; and by it they were allowed a common seal, perpetual succession, and liberty to purchase lands, and exercise government in any part of England: but if any of the members should marry a foreigner, or hold lands in or near any of the places to which they traded, he was to be, *ipso facto*, disfranchized and excluded from the privileges of the company.

In 1586, Queen Elizabeth granted them a second charter confirming the former, and granted, them the privilege of exclusion, with power to appoint a standing council in each city within their grant.

The revolutions which happened in the low countries towards the end of the sixteenth century, having hindered the company from pursuing their commerce with their ancient freedom, they were obliged to direct it almost wholly to Hamburgh and the cities on the German ocean; whence some people took occasion to change its name to that of "The Hamburgh Company, but the old title of Merchant-adventurers is still retained in all their writings.

The privileges of this company were confirmed and extended by James I. and Charles I. the latter of whom fixed their freedom fines at fifty pounds for merchants dwelling in London, and twenty-five pounds for those of the out-ports: but these fines were doubled by the parliament in 1643, who, in consideration of an advance of thirty thousand pounds, passed an act for settling and confirming the privileges of this fellowship.

About the middle of the seventeenth century, frequent complaints were made to the parliament by the clothiers and free traders of the west of England against this company as monopolists, who confined the trade and oppressed the manufactures of the country; and in the year 1661, a full statement of the accusations on one side, and the defence on the other, was laid before that body, but no law was passed in consequence of those proceedings; and since that time, we hear of no more complaints from the company of separate traders, or, as they called them, interlopers, nor on the other hand, of any uneasiness of merchants not free of it; but of late years this company has fallen to decay.

Russia Company.

The Russia company took its rise from the discovery of a passage to that country by the northern extremity of Norway and Lapland, in the latter part of the reign of Edward VI. who died before he had completed a very ample charter to the adventurers; their first charter of incorporation was therefore executed on the fifth of February, in the first and second years of Philip and Mary. By this charter the association was declared a body politic, under the name of "The Company of Merchant-adventurers of England for the discovery of lands, territories, islands, &c. unknown or unfrequented," and they were invested, among other privilges, with an exclusive right of trading to Archangel, and other ports of Muscovy, not yet frequented by the English.

This charter, however, not being sufficiently guarded, an act of parliament was passed in the eighth year of Queen Elizabeth for confirming it; by which it was enacted, that the company should from thenceforth be called "The Fellowship of English Merchants for discovering new trades;" under which name they should be capable of acquiring and holding all kind of lands, manors, rents, &c. not exceeding one hundred marks per annum, and not held of her majesty; that no part of the continent, no island, harbour, &c. to the north, or north-west or north-east of London, nor any part of the continent, islands, &c. under the obedience of the Emperor of Russia, or in the countries of Armenia, Media, Hyrcania, Persia, or the Caspian sea, should be visited by any subjects of England, to exercise any commerce, without the consent of the said company, on pain of confiscation. The said company shall use no ships in their new commerce, except those of the nation; nor transport any cloths, serges, or woollen stuffs, till they have been dyed and pressed. That, in case the company discontinue of itself to unload commodities in the road of the Abbey of St. Nicholas, in Russia, or some other port on the north coasts of Russia, for the space of three years, the other subjects of England shall be allowed to traffic to Narva, while the said company discontinues its commerce into Russia. This was the first statute made for the establishment of an exclusive commercial company.

The English Russia company remained entire masters of the trade to Archangel, until the death of Charles I. when the Dutch, having gained a powerful influence in the Russian court, the ministers thereof laid hold of that opportunity, under pretence of resentment against a nation who had murdered their king, to introduce the Dutch into the Archangel trade, upon condition of their paying fifteen per cent. upon both exports and imports. After the Restoration, the remains of the company re-established part of their commerce at Archangel, but with very inferior success.

This company is under the direction of a governor, four consuls, and twenty-four assistants; and, by an act passed in the 10th and 11th of William III. the fine, on admission, was reduced to five pounds.

Eastland Company.

The Eastland Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, in 1579, under the title of "The Fellowship of Eastland Merchants," who were to enjoy the sole trade through the Sound, into Norway, Sweden, Poland, Lithuania, except Narva, which was within the Russia Company's charter, Prussia, Pomerania, from the river Oder, eastward, Dantzick, Copenhagen, &c.

This company, which was principally designed for the encouragement of English merchants, in opposition to the Hanseatics, was empowered to have a common seal; to choose a governor, a deputy or deputies, and twenty-four assistants; to hold courts, and make bye-laws for their own government, and to impose fines, imprisonment, &c. on all non-freemen trading to those parts. By the articles of their charter it was provided, that no member of any other company, or retail dealer, should be admitted a member of this; nor any qualified merchant, without paying six pounds thirteen shillings and six pence.

This charter was confirmed by Charles I. in 1629, with this addition, that no person, of what quality soever, living in London, should be admitted a member, unless he were free of the city. Nevertheless, the company having been frequently complained of by the merchants, as a monopoly, their privileges were curtailed by act of parliament, in 1672; and, since the Declaration of Rights, &c. in 1689, the company can only be said to have had a nominal existence, though it continues to elect officers annually, and holds its meetings in Stepney-lane, Wood-street.

Turkey or Levant Company.

The first provisional charter for the incorporation of this company, was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1581, for the term of seven years, to Sir Edward Osborne, an alderman of London, and three other merchants, with power to admit twelve other English merchants into their association, and to make bye-laws, appoint factors and servants, &c. on condition that they annually exported so much goods to Turkey, as should pay five hundred pounds custom to the crown.

Though this charter must have expired in 1588, it does not appear to have been renewed until the year 1593, when the queen granted a second charter of incorporation to fifty-three knights, aldermen, and merchants, for a further term of twelve years, under the name of "The governor and company of merchants of the Levant," the limits of their charter to be the Venetian territories; the dominions of the Grand Seignior by land and sea; and, through his countries, overland, to the East Indies. At this time, there appears to have been a separate branch of this company, who traded on a jointstock, and were called the Morea Company; but the general Turkey company was always a regulated one.

On the expiration of this term, in 1605, King James I. incorporated a perpetual company, by the designation of "The Merchants of England trading to the Levant Seas." This charter enables a number of persons therein named, and their sons, and all others who might be afterwards admitted, or made free of the company, annually to elect a governor, deputy governor, and eighteen assistants, to manage all matters relating to the trade, freedom, &c. The admission fine to be twenty-five pounds, for persons under twenty-six years of age, and fifty pounds for those above it; but all apprentices of the members to be admitted, on payment of twenty shillings only.

During the civil wars there were several innovations in the government of the company; many persons having been admitted members, not qualified by the charters of Elizabeth and James, or that did not conform to the regulations prescribed. Charles II. endeavoured to re-establish it upon its ancient basis; to which end, in the year 1661, he granted a new, or supplementary, charter to the company, whereby, after ratifying and confirming the charter of 1605, it is directed, that no person residing within twenty miles of London, except noblemen and gentlemen of quality, shall be admitted into the freedom of the said company, unless first made free of the city of London.

In the year 1744, an attempt was made to lay this trade open, and a bill for that purpose was introduced into the House of Commons; but the company being heard at the bar of the house, gave such convincing reasons against the bill, that it was dropped: and, in 1753, an act was passed for regulating and enlarging their trade, by which the fine was reduced to twenty pounds, and the privilege of admission extended to every British subject, who, on his admission, must swear not to send any merchandize to the Levant, but on his own account, or jointly with other members of the company, and not to consign them to any but such as are free of the company, or the agents or factors of it.

The company has a court or board at London, which is composed of a governor, deputy governor, and eighteen directors, or assistants, all of whom must live in London or the suburbs. They have also a deputy governor in every city or port, where there are any members of the company. The board at London sends out the vessels, and regulates the price at which European merchandize, sent to the Levant, is to be sold, and the quality of the goods to be returned. It also raises taxes on the merchandize, to defray the duties and the common expenses of the company; presents the ambassador sent by the king to the Porte, and elects consuls for Smyrna, Constantinople, &c.

African Company.

The first African company was incorporated in the year 1618, by King James I. who granted an exclusive charter to Sir Robert Rich, and other Londoners, for raising a joint stock for a trade to Guinea; but as the separate traders could not be prevented from resorting to that coast, such disputes arose between them, as soon ended in the dissolution of the company.

In 1631, King Charles I. granted a charter to a second company; by which he not only prohibited his own subjects, the patentees excepted, but likewise the subjects of every other prince and state, from resorting to, or trading within the limits of, the said company, which extended from Cape Blanc, in twenty degrees of north latitude, to the Cape of Good Hope. These patentees proceeded in erecting forts and warehouses on the coast, at a vast expense; but the separate traders broke in upon them, as they had done in 1618, and, in a great degree, forced the trade open again; and so it remained until after the Restoration; when a third exclusive African company was incorporated, for the purpose of supplying the West India plantations with negroes. At the head of this company was the Duke of York, afterwards James II. from which circumstance, and the knowledge of the king's inclination for a rupture with the Dutch, they engaged in war instead of attending to commerce; and, having lost their forts, and wasted their treasure, they surrendered their charter to the crown. In 1672, a fourth exclusive company was erected, with a capital of one hundred and eleven thousand pounds, the whole of which was subscribed in nine months; thirty-four thousand pounds of it being allowed to the late company for their three forts, viz. Cape Coast Castle, Sierra Leone, and James Fort, on the river Gambia. This company soon improved their trade, and increased their forts; but on the passing the act of parliament, commonly called the Declaration of Rights, in the first year of William and Mary, it shared the fate of all the exclusive companies not authorized by parliament, and the trade was again thrown open; but the company continued to exist. In 1698, all private traders to Africa were obliged, by act of parliament, to pay the company ten per cent. to assist in maintaining their forts and factories. But, notwithstanding this heavy tax, the company were unable to maintain the competition, and their stock and credit gradually declined.

At length, having become, in every respect, a bankrupt company, notwithstanding a parliamentary grant of ten thousand pounds per annum, towards their support, they were dissolved by act of parliament, in the year 1752, and their forts and garrisons vested in the present regulated "Company of Merchants trading to Africa," which had been established by the same authority two years before. By this act, all the British subjects trading to Africa, were constituted a body politic, with perpetual succession, a common seal, and the other privileges of a corporation; and the fine for admission was limited to forty shillings. They are, however, prohibited from trading in their corporate capacity; from having a joint stock; from borrowing money on their common seal, and from laying any restraints upon the trade, which may be carried on freely from all places, and by all British subjects, on payment of the fine. The government is in a committee of nine persons, who meet in London, but are chosen annually by the freemen of the company, resident at London, Bristol, and Liverpool, three from each place; but any committee-man, or any servant of the company, may be removed, for misbehaviour, by a committee of council. The committee are prohibited from carrying on any trade, to or from Africa, with the money belonging to the company; but, after defraying the salaries of their officers, and other charges of management, are allowed to divide the surplus among themselves, as a compensation for their trouble. An annual sum is allotted by parliament, generally about thirteen thousand pounds, for maintaining the forts and settlements in Africa, and the accounts of the company are examined upon oath, before the cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, preparatory to their being laid before parliament, and also before the general meetings of their own members in London, Bristol, and Liverpool.

Thus this very considerable branch of British commerce assumed a new appearance, after having passed through several different constitutions and various conditions. The regulations established by this act, remain still in force, and with general approbation; though there are not wanting some, who think a trade of such importance should be under a stricter government, and even in a joint-stock corporation.

Of the Joint-Stock Companies.

The trade of a joint-stock company is always managed by a court of directors. This court, indeed, is frequently subject, in many respects, to the controul of a general court of proprietors. The greater part of those proprietors, however, seldom pretend to understand any thing of the business of the company, and, unless when a party spirit prevails, give themselves no trouble about it; but receive, contentedly, such yearly or half yearly dividends as the directors think proper to make them, or they are entitled to. This total exemption from trouble, or risk, beyond a limited sum, encourages many people to become adventurers in joint-stock companies, who would not hazard their fortunes in a private copartnership. Such companies, therefore, commonly draw to themselves much greater stocks than any other partnership can boast of. But the directors of such companies, being the managers rather of the money of others than of their own, cannot be expected to watch over it with equal vigilance; and hence negligence and profusion must always prevail, more or less, in the conduct of their affairs. It is upon this account, that joint-stock companies for foreign trade are unable to maintain a competition against private adventurers. They have, therefore, very seldom succeeded without an exclusive privilege; and frequently have not succeeded with one.

The mercantile joint-stock companies, at present subsisting in London, are, the South-Sea and East-India companies; to which may be added, though of very inferior magnitude, the Hudson's-Bay Company, and the Sierra-Leone Company.

The South-Sea Company.

During the long war with France, in the reign of Queen Anne, there arose a very large arrear of navy, victualling, and transport debentures, and also of army debentures, &c. without any established fund for putting them into a regular course of being discharged; for which reason they were at a discount of forty, or even fifty per cent. By this means a large part of the national debt, amounting to nine million four hundred and seventy-one thousand three hundred and twenty-five pounds, was in the hands of usurers. The Earl of Oxford, Lord Treasurer to the Queen, thought he should secure the monied interest of the state, if a fund could be established for the regular payment of this large arrear; and accordingly, an act of parliament was passed, in 1711, for making good deficiencies, and satisfying the public debts; for erecting a corporation to carry on a trade to the South Seas, &c.

We must here observe, that some of our adventurers to South America, in Queen Elizabeth's time, as well as the Bucaneers, had raised in the minds of the people the highest ideas of the advantage of a trade thither; and these ideas were strengthened by observing the vast riches which France had procured from thence, while the Duke of Anjou ruled in Spain. It was also remembered, that, so early as the twenty-first of James I. a company, or association, for a Spanish West-India trade, had been proposed in the House of Commons, and that, in King William's reign, as well as in the former part of Queen Anne's, during Lord Godolphin's administration, there had been much discourse of an expedition to the Spanish West-Indies, in order to make a permanent commercial settlement there. At this time there were schemes handed about and published, setting forth the advantages of forming establishments in the South Seas, even by force, on account of the vast quantities of gold, silver, rich drugs, &c. found there; which, with the consideration of the immense profit made by the Spanish merchants, on the European merchandize they sent thither, joined to the feebleness of the Spanish government in those parts, were plausible allurements for a nation, of a genius so enterprizing and commercial as ours, to strive for a participation in these advantages at first hand.

In this state of the public mind the bill was passed; by which her majesty was empowered to incorporate all the proprietors of the debts above-mentioned; and in pursuance of this act they were incorporated by a charter, a charter, dated on the 8th of September, 1711, under the title of "The Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain, trading to the South Seas, and other parts of America, and for encouraging the Fishery." By this charter the company was allowed to have a court of directors, &c. to appoint courts of judicature in their forts, factories, and settlements; to raise a military force for the defence of them, and to acquire others within their limits. And by an act of parliament passed in the following year, all the powers, privileges of commerce, &c. were made perpetual to the company, notwithstanding any redemption of their fund.

But though the company seemed to be formed for the sake of commerce, the ministry never thought seriously about making any settlement on the coast of South America, which was what flattered the expectations of the people; nor was it ever carried into execution by the company.

In the year 1715, the capital stock of this company was advanced to ten millions, and two years after, the interest on it was reduced from six to five per cent, and the company made a further loan of two millions to the government.

By the statute of the sixth of George I. it was declared, that they might redeem all, or any of the redeemable national debts; in consideration of which the company was empowered to augment their capital, according to the sums they should discharge; and for enabling them to raise such sums for purchasing annuities, and exchequer bills, carrying on their trade, &c. they might, by such means as they should think proper, raise such sums of money, as in a general court of the company should be judged necessary. The company was also empowered to borrow money on contracts, bonds, or obligations, under their common seal, either for the purposes of this act, or for carrying on their trade, at such interest as they shall think fit, and for any time, not less than six months. It was also provided, that, notwithstanding their fund might be redeemed at any time after Midsummer, 1723, on giving one year's notice, yet their trade and corporate capacity was to continue for ever.

The fatal South-Sea scheme of 1720, originated in the last-mentioned statute. The company had set out with good success, and the value of their stock, for the first five years, had risen faster than that of any other company; and his majesty, after purchasing ten thousand pounds stock, had condescended to be their governor. Things were in this situation, when, taking advantage of the above statute, the South-Sea Bubble was projected. The pretence was, to raise a fund for carrying on a trade to the South-Seas, and for purchasing the annuities, &c. paid to the other companies; and proposals were printed and distributed, showing the advantages of this design. The sum necessary for carrying it on, together with the profits that were to arise from it, were divided into a certain number of shares, or subscriptions, to be purchased by persons disposed to adventure therein; and, the better to carry on the deception, the directors engaged to make very large dividends. To such a height was the frenzy of inordinate gain carried, by these delusive proposals, that, between the 14th of April, when the first subscription was opened, and the 2d of June following, when the infatuation was strongest, shares of one hundred pounds continued to advance rapidly in price, until they were sold for eight hundred and ninety pounds. From this time to the end of August, the variations were comparatively small; but, in September, the fallacy of the scheme became apparent, and shares fell to one hundred and fifty pounds; by which multitudes of all ranks were ruined, and such a scene of distress occasioned, as can scarcely be conceived.

The stock-jobbing speculations of this company now became the subject of parliamentary investigation, and various acts were passed for the relief of the sufferers, a detail of which, and of all the visionary projects the company had engaged in, would extend much beyond the limits our work will allow: we must therefore return to their commercial transactions, which, without being so destructive in their consequences, appear to have been no better conducted.

The first trade they engaged in, was that of supplying the Spanish West-Indies with negroes, of which, in consequence of what was called the Asiento contract, granted them by the treaty of Utrecht, they had the exclusive privilege. But as it was not expected that much profit could be made by this trade, both the French and Portugueze companies, who had enjoyed it on the same terms before them, having been ruined by it, they were allowed, as a compensation, to send annually a ship of five hundred tons burthen, to trade directly to the Spanish West-Indies. Of the ten voyages made by this annual ship, they gained by only one, that of the Royal Caroline in 1731, and were losers, more or less, by all the rest. Their ill success was imputed by their factors and agents, to the extortion and oppression of the Spanish government; but was more probably owing to the conduct of those very factors and agents, since in 1734, in consequence of the repeated representations of the King of Spain's agent in London, concerning the bad management of their factors, a general court of the company agreed unanimously, to empower their directors to petition his majesty for permission, to dispose of the trade and tonnage of their annual ship.

In 1724, this company undertook the Greenland whale-fishery. Of this, indeed, they had no monopoly; but so long as they carried it on, no other British subjects appear to have engaged in it. This speculation was as unsuccessful as the former. They continued it with an annual loss for eight years, at the expiration of which, when they had sold their ships' stores and utensils, they found that the total deficit by this trade, exclusive of interest on their annual advances, amounted to upwards of one hundred and seventy-seven thousand pounds.

Two years before the company embarked in the whale-fishery, they applied to parliament for permission to divide their immense capital of upwards of thirty-three millions, the whole of which had been lent to government into two equal parts: the one-half to be put upon the same footing as the other government annuities, and not to be subject to the debts contracted, or losses incurred by the directors of the company, in the prosecution of their mercantile projects; the other half to remain, as before, trading stock, subject to those debts and losses. The petition was too reasonable to be refused.

In 1733, they again petitioned parliament, that three-fourths of their trading stock might be turned into annuity stock, and only one-fourth remain as trading stock, exposed to the hazards arising from the bad management of their directors. Both their annuity and trading stocks had by this time been reduced two millions each; so that this fourth amounted only to five million, six hundred and sixty-two thousand, seven hundred and eighty-four pounds and a fraction. In 1748, the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle was concluded, without any stipulations in point of commerce, between Great Britain and Spain; and as only four years of the Assiento contract remained, and it was evident, that Spain had determined not to renew it, at least upon terms, which would have afforded any promise of advantage to the company, who had hitherto been losers by it; it was concluded by the British court, to instruct her minister at Madrid, to obtain the best equivalent he could for the remaining part of the contract. Accordingly a treaty was entered into in October, 1750, by which the King of Spain engaged to pay one hundred thousand pounds to the company, as a compensation for all their demands and privileges in virtue of that contract; and thus an end was put to their trade with the Spanish West-Indies.

Since that time the company has ceased in every respect to be a trading company, and the remainder of its trading stock has been converted into an annuity stock.

By an act of parliament passed in the year 1753, the management of this company is vested in a governor, sub-governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-one directors; but no person is qualified to be governor, his majesty excepted, unless he is possessed, in his own name and right, of five thousand pounds, in the *trading* stock: the sub-governor must have four thousand pounds; the deputy-governor three thousand pounds; and each director two thousand pounds in the same stock.

East-India Company.

The first, or as it is called the old East-India Company, was established by a charter for fifteen years from Queen Elizabeth, dated on the 31st of December, 1600; but for some time, the partners seem to have traded with separate stocks, though only in the ships belonging to the company. In 1610, though their first charter was not expired, King James I. was prevailed upon to grant them a new one, because of the "profit and honour which this trade brought to the nation, wherefore his majesty was now induced to render the company perpetual," with the usual powers of making byelaws, having a common seal, &c. They had not adopted the mode of trading under a joint stock, but went on in the method of several co-partnerships and lesser stocks; and when, in 1612, they commenced trade for the joint benefit, they sent but one ship on that account. At this time their capital amounted to about seven hundred and forty thousand pounds, and the shares were as low as fifty pounds each; but notwithstanding their charter had not received the sanction of parliament, it was looked upon as sufficiently valid, and very few ventured to interfere with their trade, which was in general successful, although they experienced some heavy losses, chiefly through the malice of the Dutch East-India Company.

In consequence of the increased value of the commerce with the East-Indies, Sir Thomas Rowe was, in the year 1614, appointed by King James I. his and the company's ambassador to the Great Mogul, "for treating with him about an intercourse of the commerce of England, to and from East-India." This embassy, which was the first that was invested with the royal authority from England to that remote country, was undertaken at the East-India company's request and expense; and the ample information they received from this able minister, for the protection of their trade, proved the wisdom of the choice they had made.

Some idea of the importance of the company's trade, even in this early stage, may be formed from a very ingenious treatise, published by Sir Dudley Diggs, in the year 1615, in which it is stated, that the greatest value of the exports to the East-Indies, in any one year, had not exceeded thirty-six thousand pounds, while the saving to the nation in the prices of pepper, cloves, mace, and nutmegs, for home consumption only, was annually seventy thousand pounds: and the value of the same spices exported in the year preceding, had amounted to two hundred and eighteen thousand pounds, besides indigo, calicoes, China silks, drugs, &c. It is observable, that neither porcelain or tea are yet noticed among the commodities imported by the company, but from the mention of China silks, it is evident, that a trade with the Chinese had commenced, though indirectly.

From the same author we also learn, that the burthen of the ships employed in that trade, was then equal to the largest now in the service, He says, one of their ships was of one thousand, two hundred, and ninety-three tons burthen; one of one thousand, one hundred; one of one thousand and sixty, and the rest smaller; the whole number they had employed from the beginning was twenty-four, of which, four had been lost.

In 1619, an attempt was made to settle a trade with China and Cochin-china, but without success; both the English and Dutch factors in the last named country being massacred, under pretence that the Dutch had a little before burned one of their towns. The neglect of this trade was assigned by Charles I. as one of the reasons, for granting a license in 1635 to some other persons to make a voyage to Goa, the coast of Malabar, and also the coasts of China and Japan. But the losses by this adventure were so heavy, that the new company was soon ruined.

Such temporary grants, however, to others, added to the encroachments of the Dutch East-India company were so injurious, to the interests of the English company, that their trade soon fell into a declining state, and in 1647, appears to have been nearly sunk; their shares being sold at thirty or forty per cent. loss, and sometimes much more.

In the early part of the Protectorate, Cromwell dissolved this company, and threw the trade open; but the private traders were such losers in the end, that they were among the most forward of the petitioners for restoring the company's charter. Accordingly they were re-established in 1657, with a joint stock of seven hundred and thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-two pounds: only fifty per cent. however, being called for, their real capital amounted but to half that sum.

After the Restoration, Charles II. granted a new charter to the company, dated the third of April, 1661, under the former name of "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, trading to the East-Indies," to be governed by a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four committees, since called directors, who were to be elected annually. By this charter the company had not, as at present, one transferable joint stock, but every one who was free of the company, paid a certain sum on the fitting out of their voyages, for which he had credit in the company's books, and his proportionable dividend on the profits of each respective voyage: neither were they an irrevocable corporation, as they might be dissolved on three years' notice.

It appears from Mr. Polexfen's discourse on trade, published in the year 1696, that "till after the year 1670, the importations from the East-Indies were chiefly drugs, salt-petre, spices, calicoes, and diamonds: then *throwsters, weavers, dyers,* &c. *were sent to India, by the company,* for teaching the Indians to please the European fancies." And this brought to us such an inundation of wrought silks and stuffs of many various sorts, that our own manufactures were greatly obstructed: wherefore, long after, the legislature found it absolutely necessary to prohibit the wear of them at home; and they are now all re-exported.

In 1676, the company having made considerable profit by their trade, decreed in a general court, that instead of making a dividend, the profits should be added to their principal stock, so as to double the same. Thus every fifty pound share being now made one hundred, their whole capital amounted to the nominal one at their re-establishment by Cromwell.

About this time many doubts and objections were started, whether the company could legally act as an exclusive company, not being sanctioned by an act of parliament, and these objections having provoked a discussion of the advantages of the East-India trade to the kingdom, it appeared from the statements of the writers in support of it, that upon a moderate computation the annual balance of the trade, in favour of the nation, amounted to five hundred thousand pounds. From the same source we learn, that there still was no trade to China; but in 1681, in an answer to the complaints of the Turkey company, given into the privy-council, they state that "they have made many generous, chargeable, and *successful* attempts, for obtaining a trade to the north-east parts of India, viz. to Siam, Cochin-China, China, and Japan."

The legality of the company's monopoly had been frequently disputed during the reign of Charles II, by whom, however, they were so highly favoured, that he granted them no less than five charters. In 1684, it became the subject of investigation in a court of justice, in consequence of an action being brought by the East-India company against one Sands, for having fitted a ship out for India, without having obtained a licence from that company. In his defence, Sands showed, that the company was an illegal monopoly, contrary to Magna Charta, and several subsequent statutes, in which he was supported by Lord Chief Justice Pollexfen; but the king's prohibition against the sailing of the ship, obliged Sands, after a year's suspense, to sell it and the cargo at a great loss.

Similar proceedings occurred in the following reigns; and after some endeavours, to procure a parliamentary regulation of this trade, which were rendered unsuccessful by the great influence of the company, the house of commons addressed King William in 1692, to dissolve the company at the end of three years, agreeable to the power reserved to the crown in their charter; but without effect, for in the course of the two following years, William granted them three charters.

The sinister practices of the company with the ministers, in obtaining these charters from King William, notwithstanding the above address, and also in endeavouring to get an act of parliament for their legal establishment, became the subject of an enquiry in the house of commons in the year 1694, when it appeared, that in the preceding year alone, upwards of eighty thousand pounds had been expended for secret services; whereupon the governor and some others implicated in these transactions, were committed to the Tower, and the house impeached the Duke of Leeds, president of the council, on the same account; but the prorogation of parliament put an end to their proceedings.

The frequent recurrence of these complaints against the company, together with their inability to make any dividends for several years preceding the year 1698, occasioned by their great losses of ships and rich cargoes, during the war with France, created such a general dislike in the people against them, that, in the spring of that year, the house of commons again took the state of the East-India trade into their serious consideration, which so alarmed the company, that they now thought it prudent to make a proposal to parliament, to advance seven hundred thousand pounds for the public service, at four per cent. provided the exclusive trade to India might be legally settled on them.

But while this proposal seemed to obtain a favourable reception, a number of merchants, countenanced by the chancellor of the exchequer, offered to advance two millions, at eight per cent. on condition that the trade should be settled exclusively on them; but with a proviso, that the subscribers should not be obliged to trade on a joint stock, unless they afterwards desired to be incorporated; in which case a charter should be granted them.

The last proposal was accepted, notwithstanding the old company's offer to open subscriptions for two millions; and an act of parliament was passed for carrying it into effect, by which the new subscribers, who were called "The general society of traders to the East-Indies," were impowered to trade thither, either directly themselves, or to license others in their stead; but so as not to trade annually for more than the amount of their respective shares. It was, however, provided, that the old company should be allowed to trade to India until Michaelmas, 1701.

No sooner was this new company erected, than great difficulties and objections were raised against their proceeding to trade during the old company's remaining three years; the latter being in possession of the forts, and of the privileges granted in India by the Moguls, &c. and even at the expiration of the three years, they were at liberty to dispose of their forts, factories, settlements, &c. at their own price, and, if they chose it, to foreigners. Besides, the old company had subscribed three hundred and fifteen thousand pounds into the new stock, in the name of their treasurer; whereby they possessed above one-seventh part of the whole capital of two millions. To confirm this possession, they, in the next session of parliament, obtained an act, importing, that in consideration of the old company having directed Mr. Dubois, their treasurer, to subscribe the above sum in trust for them, the said company was to continue a corporation: thus establishing two rival companies.

Indeed, in all this business there was a strange jumble of inconsistencies, contradictions, and difficulties, not easily to be accounted for; and a coalition of the two companies seemed to be the only effectual remedy for these absurdities. In fact, their contentions were carried to such a height, that at length the public tranquillity became endangered; and, in 1702, the coalition was effected by an indenture tripartite, to which Queen Anne was the third party. By this agreement, the old company purchased as much of the stock of the new, at par, as gave them an equal moiety of the whole capital, except twenty-three thousand pounds retained by some separate traders. The new company paid to the old, half the difference between the values of their respective dead stocks. The trade was to be carried on by each company separately for seven years; after which, all trade to be carried on on the joint account, and the company to be called, "The

United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies." Thus a prudent stop was put to much contention.

This arrangement received the sanction of parliament in 1708, when an act was passed for prolonging the term of their exclusive trade, from Michaelmas, 1711, to Lady-day, 1726. By the same act the capital of the company was augmented from two millions to three millions two hundred thousand pounds, in consequence of a new loan of one million two hundred thousand pounds to the government; and the interest of the whole debt owing to the government was fixed at five per cent. instead of eight, as it had formerly been.

To complete all that is needful to be known concerning the union of these two companies, it must be observed, that the following regulations took place in consequence of it, viz.

For every hundred pound, old stock, there was given one hundred pounds eight shillings and ten pence, of the United Company's stock.

A call of twenty-five and a half per cent. was made on the proprietors of the old company, for enabling them to be joined to the united one.

The remaining effects of the old company, and the debts owing to them, were vested in trustees for the payment of their outstanding debts, and afterwards for the benefit of the proprietors of the old company, who were so at the time of the union.

Since this time, the company's charter has been repeatedly renewed, and, being freed from all competitors, and fully established in the monopoly of the English commerce to the East-Indies, it has carried on a successful trade; and in consequence of its extensive territorial acquisitions, which are now added to the dominions of the crown, its history has become so intimately blended with that of the whole kingdom, that, to follow it farther in detail, would far exceed our limits. Suffice it, therefore, to observe, that, since the year 1784, the civil and military government of India has been subjected to the superintendance of a board of controul, consisting of the secretary of state, the chancellor of the exchequer, and seven other privy-counsellors, nominated by his majesty. The commercial affairs of the company are, however, managed by a court of twenty-four directors, chosen for four years; six of whom are changed annually. Out of these directors are chosen committees, who have the particular inspection of different branches of the company's business; such as the committees of correspondence, buying, treasury, warehouses, shipping, accounts, private trade, &c.

The shipping chiefly employed in the commerce from England to the East-Indies, belongs to persons who build them purposely for letting them out, on freight, to the company; for, by their bye-laws, no vessel is to be hired wherein any director is concerned, directly or indirectly, either as whole or part owner.

The vast amount of the importations of this company, may be judged of by the number of extensive warehouses employed for receiving the cargoes of their homeward bound ships. There are, at present, twenty-six, and more are in contemplation. Some of them are well-built modern buildings, occupying a considerable space of ground, and worthy of notice, as conveying an idea of the immensity of the trade of their owners.

Hudson's-Bay Company.

The Hudson's-Bay Company derives its origin from the reports of two Frenchmen, who, having travelled into the country of the Esquimaux, and observed what a valuable trade might be carried on there, represented the matter to the French government; but receiving no encouragement in their own country, they came over to England, and communicated their observations to Prince Rupert, and some other persons of distinction, seventeen of whom engaged in the trade, and sent out two vessels, in 1669, for that purpose. The accounts they received from their agents being favourable, these noble adventurers obtained a charter of incorporation from King Charles II. dated May the second, 1670; by which an exclusive trade to this bay was granted to them, by the name of "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England, trading to Hudson's Bay." They were also to have perpetual succession, a common seal, and the power of making bye-laws; with the property of all the islands and lands within their limits, not possessed by any other nation, which were to be called Rupert's land, and to be holden of the manor of East Greenwich, in free and common soccage. The capital fund of the company was originally ten thousand five hundred pounds.

They are possessed of several forts on the west side of the bay, viz. Prince of Wales's Fort, upon Churchill River, Nelson, New Severn, and Albany, which are garrisoned by one hundred and eighty-six men. In July, 1782, the French took these forts, and having destroyed them and the settlements, &c. evacuated the place in September following; since which time, they have been again erected by the company.

The commerce of this company, small as it is, affords immense profit to the members, and many advantages to the state; for the commodities exchanged with the Indians, for their peltry, are all manufactured in Britain, and, as the Indians are not very nice in their choice, those articles are sent, which, in the mercantile phrase, are drugs at home. On the other hand, the skins and furs brought back, enter largely into our manufactures, and afford materials for trading with many nations of Europe to great advantage. These circumstances prove, incontestibly, the immense benefit that would result to Great-Britain by extending this trade; which might easily be done, since the company do not appear to possess such an exclusive right to it as to prevent others from embarking in it.

Sierra-Leone Company.

Sierra-Leone, from whence this company derives its name, is part of the west coast of Africa, lying between Cape Verga and Cape Tangrin. A considerable river of the same name, enters the ocean on this coast, in latitude 8° north, and longitude 12° 30′ west, the mouth of which is nine miles wide, but its source is unknown. The climate and soil of the tract of country, on both sides of this river, appear to be the most favourable to European constitutions of any in Africa, and, in the opinion of many, would, if properly cleared and cultivated, be equal in salubrity, and superior in produce, to any of the islands in the West-Indies. These advantages had induced the first African Company to establish one of their factories at Sierra-Leone; though they did not select the most healthful situation, having, for the benefit of a spring of good water, fixed their residence in a low valley, which is frequently overspread with mists and noisome vapours, while, on the summits of the hills, whither they might easily have conveyed the water, the air is clear and serene.

Being thinly inhabited, Sierra-Leone appeared to some benevolent gentlemen in England, to be a place, where, without incommoding the natives, a sufficient quantity of ground might be bought, on which to settle a great number of free negroes, who, in 1776, swarmed in London, in idleness and want. About four hundred of these miserable objects, together with sixty whites, mostly women of loose character, were accordingly sent out to Sierra-Leone, at the expense of government. Necessity, it was hoped, would make them industrious and orderly; and Captain Thompson of the navy, who conducted them, obtained a grant of land to his majesty, from King Tom, a neighbouring chief, which was afterwards confirmed by Naimbanna, the king of the country. The colony, however, soon went to ruin, but the land which they occupied, about twenty miles square, his majesty was enabled to grant to another colony, founded on better principles, and for a nobler purpose; which, though not solely commercial, was blended with an endeavour to establish a new branch of trade.

The most intelligent members of the society, who had laboured so strenuously to procure the abolition of the slave trade, concluding that the natives of Guinea would reap very little benefit from the attainment of their object, unless they should be taught the principles of religion, and the arts of civil life, which alone can render them really free, conceived the plan of a colony, to be settled at Sierra-Leone, for the purpose of civilizing the Africans, by maintaining a friendly intercourse with them, and a commerce in every thing but men. This plan could not be carried into effect but at a great expense. Subscriptions were therefore opened, and a sum deemed sufficient was speedily raised. Nothing now appeared to be wanting, to give full effect to their benevolent design, but the sanction of the legislature; an act of parliament was therefore obtained,

tained, by which the subscribers were incorporated under the denomination of "The Sierra-Leone Company;" and, in pursuance of it, they held their first meeting at London, in October, 1791.

The leading object of the company was, to substitute for that disgraceful traffic, which has subsisted too long, a fair commerce with Africa, and all the benefits which might be expected to attend it. From this connexion considerable advantages appeared likely to result to Great Britain, not only in obtaining several commodities cheaper, but also in opening a market for British manufactures, to the increasing demands for which it is impossible to assign any limits: while Africa was likely to derive the still more important blessings of religion, morality, and civilization.

To accomplish these purposes it was necessary for the company to possess a tract of land, not only as a repository for their goods, but which the Africans might cultivate in peace, secure from the ravages of the slave trade. It had been ascertained beyond a doubt, that the climate and soil of this quarter of the globe, were admirably suited to the growth of sugar, spices, coffee, cotton, indigo, rice, and every other species of tropical produce. The company proposed to teach the natives to raise these articles, and to set them the example, by a spirited cultivation on its own account; to which end, among other measures, an experienced West-India cultivator was engaged to commence a sugar plantation. At the same time, directions were given to the commercial agents to use every exertion in promoting a trade in the present produce of Africa.

Things being thus settled upon the most benevolent principles, the ships sailed with the British colonists, to whom, in March, 1792, one thousand one hundred and thirty-one blacks from Nova Scotia were added,

added. The native chiefs being reconciled to the plan, and being made to understand its beneficent tendency towards their people, the colony proceeded to build a town, to be named Free Town, on a dry and elevated spot, on the south side of the river. It consisted of about four hundred houses, each having a small piece of ground annexed, for raising vegetables, disposed in nine streets, intersected by three cross streets, all eighty feet in width, except the principal street, which contained all the public buildings, and was one hundred and sixty feet broad.

In the first year, the colonists suffered greatly from the rainy season, against which they had not had time to provide a sufficient protection; but after that, they in a great measure recovered their health and spirits, and proceeded with alacrity in executing the various purposes of their settlement. Before the end of two years, from the institution of the colony, order and industry had begun to show their effects in an increasing prosperity. The woods had been cut down, to the distance of three miles, all round the town; by which means the salubrity of the settlement had been promoted, and sickness diminished. The fame of the colony had spread not only along the whole western coast of Africa, but also to parts far distant from the coast: embassies of the most friendly nature had been received from kings and princes, several hundred miles distant; and the natives had begun to send their children, with full confidence, to the schools established in the colony, to be instructed in reading, writing, and accounts, and to be brought up in the Christian religion. In a word, it was not without grounds, that the company looked forward to the period, when, by the influence of their measures, the continent of Africa should be rescued from a state of ignorance and misery, and exhibit the agreeable picture of knowledge and civilization,

vilization, of peaceful industry and domestic comfort.

But their hopes were disappointed, at least for a time. At the commencement of the late war, the French convention authorized one of their agents to write to the directors, requesting a full account of the design of the institution, and the names of the ships employed in their service; and to assure them of the good wishes of the French government to so noble an undertaking. How completely that government fulfilled its promise is very generally known. Having, in Europe, vindicated the rights of men, by the violation of every principle of truth and justice, they determined, to use the same means, to give light and liberty to the Africans; and that they carried their determination into the fullest effect in their power, may be proved from their treatment of this colony.

On the 28th of September, 1794, they arrived in the river, with a fleet of eight sail of armed vessels, disguised as English ships, and carrying the British flag; nor did the unfortunate inhabitants, who might be considered as wholly defenceless against such a force, discover the deception, until the town was fired upon, and several persons were killed and wounded, even after a flag of truce was displayed on the governor's house. In the afternoon they landed, and, finding the town nearly deserted, began to plunder. What they did not want they burnt, or threw into the river. They killed all the cattle, and every animal they could meet with, even cats and dogs; and continued these proceedings for upwards of a week. At length, after having destroyed all the public and private buildings of the Europeans, and inflicted the greatest hardships on them they could suffer, short of the loss of life, these marauders took their departure on the 13th of October, leaving the town's people in the most dreadful situation; without

out provisions, clothes, medicines, houses, or furniture, and, but for the assistance of their friends, both natives and Europeans, every individual must have perished.

Thus the friends of the whole human race performed their promise of "spreading light and liberty through the world." The Sierra-Leone colony was established to abolish slavery, to enlighten the Africans, and to render them virtuous, rational, free and happy; and the champions of the rights of man, destroyed that colony with every circumstance of wanton cruelty. But though this event has thrown a considerable damp upon the proceedings of the company, there is still reason to hope, that their endeavours will be ultimately successful.

By the act for incorporating this company, they are to be under the management of a chairman, deputy-chairman, and eleven directors, to be chosen annually by the proprietors. They are also empowered to have perpetual succession, and a common seal, to make bye-laws, to purchase lands, and to trade upon a joint stock.

The above are the principal commercial companies at present subsisting; but there are some others, which though not in strict terms, "commercial," are so connected with the commerce of London, as to require that they should be noticed here: these are the Bank, the West-India, London, and East-India dock companies.

The Bank of England.

It may be considered extraordinary that, in a nation abounding so much in wealth and commerce, no national bank, capable not only of supporting its own credit by a paper currency, for the convenience of commerce, but also of assisting the national credit,

dit, should have been established before the year 1694.

Mr. William Paterson, the projector of the Bank of England, observing the difficulty of raising the annual supplies for the service of the state, had laboured from the year 1691, to obtain the incorporation of a number of persons, well affected to the government, who, on being invested with certain powers and privileges, would advance a large sum, by way of loan, for the public exigencies. At this time the ministry were so distressed to raise the annual supplies, as to be compelled to solicit the common-council of London, to advance one or two hundred thousand pounds, at a time, on the first payments of the land-tax; and even this sum was procured by applications being made by the common-councilmen, from door to door through the city.

This project naturally experienced the opposition of the monied men, lest it should, as it certainly did soon after, diminish their exorbitant gains from the public distresses; for even eight per cent. on the land-tax, besides additional premiums, though payable within the year, did not satisfy them: while other anticipations of the public revenue were much higher; the interest, premiums, and discount, running up to twenty, thirty, and even forty per cent.

At length, however, after long debates in the privy-council, on the expediency and efficacy of the measure, a bill was brought into parliament and passed, in 1644, for laying a duty on tonnage, &c. and also to empower their Majesties, King William and Queen Mary, to take subscriptions from such individuals, as should be willing to advance one million two hundred thousand pounds upon the credit of the rates so imposed, and to incorporate them by the name of "The Governor and Company of the Bank of England," with a yearly allowance of one hundred thousand pounds, viz. ninety-six thousand pounds for interest, at eight per cent. and four thousand pounds as an allowance for charges of management. The fund to be redeemable after the 1st of August, 1705, upon a year's notice, and payment of the principal, and then the corporation to cease.

In consequence of this act of parliament, the subscriptions for the one million two hundred thousand pounds were completed in ten days time, and twenty-five per cent. paid down: and the charter of incorporation was executed on the 27th of July, 1694. By this charter, the company is put under the management of a governor, deputy governor, and twenty-four directors, to be elected annually, thirteen or more to constitute a court, of which the governor or deputy governor to be always one. They are to have perpetual succession, a common seal, and the other usual powers of corporations; but must not borrow money under their common seal, without the authority of parliament. They are not to trade, or suffer any person in trust for them to trade, in any goods or merchandize; but they may deal in bills of exchange, in buying or selling bullion, and foreign gold and silver coin, &c. They are also empowered to lend money on pawns or pledges, and to sell those which shall not be redeemed at the time agreed on, or within three months after; but this is a power which the corporation has made little or no use of.

Various causes contributed to occasion great difficulty and distress to this infant bank, among which, the deficiency of the funds for the annual supplies, may be considered as the most prominent; and to this may be added the bad state of the silver coinage, which they had taken at the nominal value, in exchange for their own notes payable on demand; and, on the re-coinage of that money, did not receive enough from the mint to answer the daily demand on them: so that, in the year 1696, their cash notes were at a discount of fifteen or twenty per cent. and, in the then well known newspaper, called the Postman, of the 22d of June, 1697, is the following paragraph: "Bank notes were yesterday between thirteen and fourteen per cent. discount." Yet, in a few months after, by the re-coinage being completed, and by a second, or engraftment subscription of Exchequer tallies and orders, &c. authorized by an act of parliament passed in that year, the credit of the Bank was quite restored. By the same act, the term of their charter was enlarged, and it was provided that not more than two-thirds of the directors should be re-chosen at the annual election.

To explain this sudden change in the affairs of the Bank, it may be necessary to observe, that during the re-coinage of the silver, all great dealings were transacted by tallies, bank bills, and notes; and paper credit supplied the want of current cash. The Exchequer tallies, owing to the backwardness in the payment of them, were at forty or fifty per cent. discount; and hence the monied men neglected trade, and turned usurers. To remedy these evils, and restore the public credit, the above act of parliament was devised, which, at the same time that it increased the capital of the Bank, by enabling it to take in these tallies as a new subscription, provided a fund for paying them off by annual instalments, and rescued them out of the hands of the stock-jobbers: and a provision being also made for keeping up the payments of government to the Bank, the credit of the corporation was restored, and Exchequer tallies were bought at one hundred and twelve per cent. to be given in payment for the new subscription, by which great estates were raised in a short time.

The payment of these Exchequer tallies had reduced the capital of the Bank to its original amount, when, in the year 1706, it was again increased by the temporary addition of one million one thousand one hundred and seventy-one pounds, the value of one million five hundred thousand pounds in Exchequer bills, at four and half per cent. which the Bank undertook to circulate; and, by the same act, it was to remain a corporation until the redemption of all the said Exchequer bills. This is the first instance of the circulation of government securities through the medium of the Bank, who, by this measure, connected themselves immediately with the government, and have ever since maintained the connection, by taking such securities, from time to time, on moderate terms, until, in consequence of these various additions, their capital is increased to upwards of eleven millions and a half.

The credit of the Bank experienced another trial in 1708, when, on occasion of an apprehended invasion by France, in support of the Pretender, the demand, or run, as it is termed, upon the Bank, was so great, that they were obliged to make a call of twenty per cent. upon their capital, which, with the offer of considerable advances from some of the principal nobility, enabled them to surmount that difficulty. And so little was their credit injured by this event, that, in the following year, when an act was passed for enabling them to double their capital, the whole sum, amounting to upwards of two millions two hundred thousand pounds, was subscribed within four hours, and near a million more would have been subscribed had there been room for it.

In 1711, a clause was introduced into an act for enabling and obliging the Bank of England to exchange Exchequer bills for ready money, by which it was provided, that no person should be a director of the Bank and of the East India Company at the same time.

Until the year 1759, the cash notes of the Bank were all issued for sums amounting to twenty pounds or upwards; but in that year an unusual scarcity of gold and silver prevailed, arising from the quantity of specie taken out of the country to pay troops in Germany and America; in consequence whereof, the Bank issued notes for fifteen pounds and ten pounds each, which proved a great accommodation to the public. In the year 1790, notes of five pounds were put in circulation, and in March, 1797, an act of parliament was passed to legalize smaller notes, when those of one and two pounds were issued.

In the same session of parliament, an act was passed for limiting the cash payments of the Bank, previous to which, they were required to keep a sufficient sum of ready money, not only to answer the common, but also any extraordinary demand upon them. Whatever money they have by them, over and above the sum supposed necessary for these purposes, is employed in what may be called the trade of the company; that is to say, in discounting bills of exchange, buying bullion and government securities, &c. The amount of the ready cash necessary to be reserved to meet the demand for cash notes and credit of accounts, has been frequently the subject of conjecture: for such it must ever remain to the world. This may perhaps be termed the fair and reasonable secret of banking, which should never be enquired into, without there should arise a reasonable suspicion of fraud or misconduct; for it is a political observation of long standing, that even powerful states and monarchies often subsist more by common fame or opinion, than by real strength or ability: and this observation is much more applicable to banks of all descriptions, and to most of the great commercial societies, whose internal condition, circumstances and profit, ought not to be the subject of public and minute investigation, while they are punctual in their transactions, since, without danger to their creditors, they may not be alike prosperous at all times.

In its present state, the stability of the Bank of England is equal to that of the British government: all that it has advanced to the public must be lost before its creditors can sustain any injury. No other banking company can be established in England by the authority of parliament, nor can any private bank consist of more than six members. It acts, not only as an ordinary bank, but as a great engine of state; receiving and paying the greater part of the annuities which are due to the creditors of the public, circulating Exchequer bills, and advancing to government the annual amount of the land and malt taxes, which are frequently not paid up till some years after. It likewise has, upon several different occasions, supported the credit of the principal mercantile houses in England, and sometimes those of Hamburgh and Holland; and, in one instance, is said to have advanced a million six hundred thousand pounds, principally in bullion, within a week.

In the year 1781, the last act of parliament for continuing the charter of the Bank, was passed, by which the term is prolonged untill the year 1812; after which it may be dissolved, upon twelve months notice, and repayment of the whole of the public debt owing to that body; but this is an event not likely to happen, and the corporation may therefore be considered as perpetual, though it will necessarily require future acts of parliament to give a legislative sanction to its continuance.

The West-India Dock Company.

The docks described p. 189, of this volume, have been formed at the expense of two companies, incorporated by different acts of parliament. Of these, the West-India Dock Company was first established, the act for that purpose having been passed in July, 1799. It is a joint-stock company, the capital of which was originally five hundred thousand pounds, but with a power to increase it to six hundred thousand pounds, with the consent of the majority of the subscribers, whose shares are transferrable.

All ships returning from the West-Indies, or having West-India produce on board, must be unloaded in the docks belonging to this company, under a penalty of one hundred pounds: but a power is vested in the Commissioners of the Customs to dispense with this law, in the event of the docks being so full as to be incapable of receiving the whole of the homeward-bound trade. The outward-bound vessels must also be loaded here, under the same penalty.

The company is under the direction of a chairman, deputy chairman, and nineteen directors; eight of whom, viz. four aldermen and four common-council-men, are appointed by the city; the other thirteen are chosen by the company; and the qualification for a director, is the actual possession, in his own right, of two thousand pounds stock. Five directors go out annually, in rotation.

This company is invested with the usual powers of corporations, with this exception, however, that their bye-laws are to be approved of by the Lord Chancellor, the two chief justices, and the Chief Baron

ron of the Exchequer, or some one of them, before they can be carried into effect.

The London Dock Company.

The proprietors of this company were incorporated by an act of parliament passed in June, 1800, under the denomination of "The London Dock Company," with a capital joint-stock, which must not exceed one million two hundred thousand pounds; and are empowered to make wet docks, and to purchase lands, &c. for that purpose, within the parishes of St. Botolph, Aldgate; St. John, Wapping; St. George, Middlesex; and St. Paul, Shadwell.

The government of it is in a chairman, deputy chairman, and twenty-four directors, of whom the lord mayor for the time being must be one, in virtue of his office as conservator of the river Thames.

The East-India Dock Company.

This company was incorporated by an act of parliament passed in July, 1803, for the purpose of making docks within the parishes of St. Dunstan, Stepney, and Bromley St. Leonard, for the reception of the ships employed in the service of the East-India Company, which are prohibited from unloading elsewhere, except in Long Reach, for lessening the draught of water, under a penalty of five hundred pounds. There is, however, a similar power given to the Commissioners of the Customs, in case these docks should be full, as is given by the act for establishing the West-India Dock Company. Outward bound ships must load either in these docks, or below Limehouse-creek, under a penalty of two hundred pounds.

There are thirteen directors of this company, four of whom must be directors of the East-India Company; and the other nine, three of whom go out in rotation annually, must each be possessed, in his own right, of two thousand pounds in the company's stock, and must also be either a director of the East-India Company, or an agent, husband, or consignee of, or possessed of a share of the value of five thousand pounds, in some ship actually in the employ of that company.

The capital stock of this company is limited to three hundred thousand pounds.

The docks belonging to this company are a short distance below the West-India Docks, and, should they be completed in time, shall be described in the Appendix.

We cannot close this sketch of the commercial history of London, without noticing the custom of insurance upon ships and goods, which was introduced into modern commerce, by the London merchants, in the sixteenth century.

It is asserted, that the practice was used by the Romans, and that it originated under Claudius Cæsar; and the sea laws of Oleron treat of it as far back as 1194: it is, however, certain, that it had been so long discontinued as to have been forgotten, when it was brought into use by the English, about the year 1560, when an office for that purpose, the first on record, was held in Lombard-street. This is evident from Guicciardini's Description of the Netherlands; who, after having given an account of the extensive commerce between the Netherlands and England, says, "Neither of which countries could possibly dispense with this their vast mutual commerce; of which the merchants on both sides are so sensible, that they have *fallen into* a way of insuring their merchandize from losses at sea, by a joint contribution:" which is a strong proof, that the custom was new to the merchants of that period. And that it was in use in England somewhat earlier than on the continent, may be reasonably inferred from Malynes, who, in his Lex Mercatoria, says, "And whereas the meetings of merchants in London were held in Lombard-street, so called because certain Italians of Lombardy kept there a pawn-house, or Lombard, long before the Royal Exchange was built, all the policies of insurance at Antwerp, which then were, and now (1622), yet are made, do make mention that it shall be, in all things concerning the said assurances, *as was accustomed to be done in Lombard-street, in London;* which is imitated also in other places of the Low Countries."

In 1601, we have the first statute for regulating insurances; the preamble to which states the advantages arising to merchants from the practice, and recites, that, "Whereas heretofore such assurers have used to stand so justly and precisely upon ther credits, as few or no controversies have arisen thereupon; and, if any have grown, the same have, from time to time, been ended and ordered by certain grave and discreet merchants, appointed by the Lord Mayor of London; until of late years, that divers persons have withdrawn themselves from that arbitrary course, and have sought to draw the parties assured to seek their monies of every several assurer, by suits commenced in her majesty's courts, to their great charges and delays." It was therefore now enacted, that the lord chancellor should appoint a standing yearly commission, to consist of the Judge of the Admiralty, the Recorder of London, two doctors of the civil law, two common lawyers, and eight merchants; any five of whom to have power to determine all causes on policies of assurance in a summary way, and to meet weekly, at the office of insurance, on the west side of the Royal Exchange, for the execution of their commission, without fee or reward.

The mode in which the business of this office was conducted is not now known; it is, however, probable, that more than one existed prior to 1627, when Charles I. granted a monopoly for making and registering all manner of assurances, &c. made upon any ships, goods, or merchandize, in the Royal Exchange, or *other places* within the city of London.

Among the schemes produced in the year 1720, which proved so fertile in projects and bubbles, were several for insuring ships and merchandize, only two of which were successful, viz. the Royal Exchange and London Assurance Companies; both of which, in pursuance of an act of parliament, passed a few days before, were incorporated by charters from King George I. dated on the 24th of June, in that year: each corporation having undertaken to pay three hundred thousand pounds towards the discharge of the civil list debts; but, in consideration of the difficulties they laboured under, part of this sum was remitted to each, by an act passed in the following year; when they also received other charters to enable them to insure houses and goods against fire, which is now their principal occupation; for though their first charters were exclusive, as to corporations, they were not so as to individuals. The prevailing mode of effecting insurances, at present in use, is to employ a broker, who procures subscriptions from a sufficient number of individuals, to cover the sum insured, on payment of a premium, which varies according to the circumstances of the case. The subscribers are known by by the name of Underwriters, and, from the division of the amount insured among so many, it is considered less subject to the misfortunes or failure of the insurers, than when the whole is taken by one person or corporation; though many well informed merchants prefer a public company to private insurers.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Of the Ecclesiastical Government of the City of London.—Extent of the Diocese.—Privileges and Duties of the Bishop and other spiritual Officers.—Ancient State of the Parish Priests.—Annual Stipends settled on them in lieu of Tythes.—Number of Parish Churches, and other religious Institutions, formerly.—The Title of Saint added to the Name of the Church.—Bills of Mortality.

WE have already shown, in Book I. Chap. II. that the Christian religion was introduced into Britain, and that London was a bishop's see, before the Romans abandoned it, although the Pagan worship of the Saxons appears to have supplanted Christianity in the interval between that event and the conversion of the latter people, which is attributed to Austin, or Augustine the monk, a missionary from Pope Gregory, who, in 604, constituted Mellitus a bishop, and sent him to preach among the East Saxons, of whose kingdom London was, at that time, the capital, and it has ever since remained the chief city of the see.

This diocese, which has never experienced any alteration, being formed of the ancient kingdom of the East Saxons, is in the province of Canterbury, and is composed of the counties of Middlesex, Essex, and part of Hertfordshire. It is governed by a bishop, who is assisted by a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, five archdeacons, thirty canons or prebendaries, twelve petty or minor canons, six vicars choral, a sub-dean, and other inferior officers.

In common with all the bishops of the realm, the Bishop of London has the power of holding a court in his own diocese, for the trial and punishment of spiritual

powered to license all the schoolmasters in the city, except those of St. Mary-le-Bow, and St. Martin-le-Grand: but at present, he is only secretary to the chapter. He has the third stall on the north side of the choir, and his corps is in

Brownswood, or Brownsword, in the parish of Willesdon, Middlesex, hath the sixteenth stall on the right side of the choir.

Cadington major, in the manor of Cadington, in the county of Bedford, now called the manor of Aston-bury, with a further revenue from certain houses in St. Paul's church-yard; has the seventeenth stall on the left side of the choir.

Cadington minor, in the parish of Cadington, Bedfordshire; has the fifth stall on the left side of the choir.

Chamberlain-wood, in the parish of Willesdon, Middlesex; has the fifth stall on the right side of the choir.

Chiswick, in the parish of Chiswick, Middlesex; has the eighteenth stall on the left side of the choir.

Consumpt. per Mare (or in Waltone), in the parish of Walton in le Soker, Essex, about three miles north of the Gunfleet upon the sea-coast. This corps is so called from having been swallowed up by the sea, before the conquest. It holds the thirteenth stall on the left side of the choir.

Ealand, or Eldelond, in Tillingham, near Dengy, in the deanery and hundred of Dengy, and county of Essex; hath the tenth stall on the left side of the choir.

Ealdstreet, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Middlesex; has the eighteenth stall on the right side of the choir.

Harleston, in the parish of Willesdon, Middlesex, has an additional revenue from some houses in St. Paul's church-yard, and the 7th stall on the right side of the choir.

Holbourne, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, in the suburbs of London; hath the sixth stall on the right side of the choir.

Holywell, alias Finsbury, in the manor of Finsbury, situate in the several parishes of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and St. Leonard, Shoreditch; hath the fourth stall on the right side of the choir.

In the year 1315, May 22, an agreement was entered into between Robert de Baldock, Prebendary of Holywell and Finsbury, and John Gizors, the mayor, and commons of London; whereby the said Robert, for himself and successors (with the consent of the dean and chapter), did grant all his right and claim in Mora de Holywell and Finsbury, to the same mayor and commonalty; for which they were to pay him and his successors twenty shillings rent per ann.

Hoxton, of old named Shoreditch, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, or within the limits thereof; hath the ninth stall on the left side of the choir.

Isledon, or Islington, in the parish of Islington, Middlesex; hath the eleventh stall on the left side of the choir.

Kentish-town, in the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex; hath the tenth stall on the right side of the choir.

Mapesbury, or Maplebury, in the parish of Willesdon, Middlesex; hath the twelfth stall on the right side of the choir.

Mora, or More extra London, in the parish of St. Giles, without Cripplegate; hath the ninth stall on the right side of the choir.

Nelsdon, or Neasdon, in the parish of Willesdon, Middlesex; hath the fifteenth stall on the left side of the choir.

Newington, or Newton Canonicorum, in the parish of Stoke Newington, Middlesex; hath the sixteenth stall on the left side of the choir.

Oxgate, in the parish of Willesdon, Middlesex; hath the thirteenth stall on the right side of the choir.

St. Pancras, in Middlesex, near London: hath the sixth stall on the left side of the choir.

N. B. The Prebendary of St. Pancras was originally the Bishop of London's confessor; and to this day, whoever is Prebendary of St. Pancras, is admitted with the office of confessor and penitentiary thereunto annexed.

Portpoole, or Pourtepol, extra London, in and about Portpoole-lane and Gray's-inn-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn; hath the eighth stall on the right side of the choir.

Reculverland, in the parish of Tillingham, in Essex; hath the seventh stall on the left side of the choir.

Rugmore, in the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex; hath the seventeenth stall on the right side of the choir.

Sneating, in the parish of Kirkeby, in Essex; hath the fourteenth stall on the right side of the choir.

Tottenhall, or Tottenham-court, in the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex; hath the fourth stall on the left side of the choir.

Twyford, called East Twyford, in the parish of Willesdon, Middlesex; has the eleventh stall on the right side of the choir.

Wenlake's-barn, or Wellakesbury, in the parish of St. Giles; has the fifteenth stall on the right side of the choir.

Wildland, in the parish of Tillingham, Essex; has the eighth stall on the left side of the choir.

Willesdon, or Willesdon-green, in the parish of Willesdon, Middlesex; has the twelfth stall on the left side of the choir.

The twelve petty canons are usually chosen out of the ministers and officers belonging to the church. They were constituted a body politic and corporate, by letters patent of Richard II. dated in 1399, under the denomination of "The college of the twelve petty canons of St. Paul's." They are governed by a warden chosen from among themselves, and have the privilege of a common seal.

One of the petty canons is appointed sub-dean, by the dean with the consent of the chapter and minor canons. His office is to supply the dean's place in the choir. Two others are denominated cardinals of the choir, to which office they are elected by the dean and chapter, and are to superintend the duty of the choir.

With respect to the ancient state of the parish priests of London, it is to be observed that their revenues did not arise from a glebe, or from tythe of lands, but from customary payments issuing out of the houses of their parishioners according to the value of the rents, which were called *oblations*, because they were small pieces of money offered by each parishioner to God and the church, on certain holidays.

This custom had been used for many ages, but the earliest document on record for regulating the amount of the payments, is the constitution of Roger Niger, Bishop of London, from 1229 to 1241, whereby the citizens were enjoined to pay to their respective parish priests on all Sundays and festivals, the vigils of which were to be observed as feasts, one farthing for every house at ten shillings a year rent; a halfpenny for one of twenty, and for those of forty shillings one penny each: all which amounted to about two shillings and six pence in the pound; for there were but eight apostles days on which these payments were to be made, and if any of these chanced to fall on a Sunday, there was only one payment made for that day.

This mode of payment continued, until the 13th Richard II. when Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, published "An Explanation" of the constitution made by Niger, in which he added twenty-two other saints days, by which the payments were increased to three shillings and five pence in the pound; but this having occasioned contests between the inhabitants and their pastors, a bull of confirmation was issued by Pope Innocent, in the 5th year of Henry IV. Still the citizens were dissatisfied, and notwithstanding a second bull of confirmation by Pope Nicholas, in the 31st of Henry VI. they caused a record or protest to be made, in which they asserted, that the order of explanation by the archbishop of Canterbury, was surreptitiously obtained, without the knowledge and consent of the citizens of London, and was to be considered rather as a destructive, than a declaratory law.

Notwithstanding this opposition of the citizens, they were constrained to pay on the additional saints days, until the seventeenth of Henry VIII. when the matter in dispute being referred to the Lord Chancellor and Privy Council, an act of parliament, founded upon their report, was passed, by which the rate was reduced to two shillings and nine pence in the pound.

But although the citizens obtained this diminution of the rate, they remained equally unwilling to pay it, and sought to reduce it by various stratagems, particularly by taking their houses at low nominal rents, and making up the difference to the landlord by yearly or quarterly fines, annuities, new years gifts, &c. whereby the clergy were defrauded of their just demands, which occasioned repeated applications to parliament, and to the king and council, but no effectual redress was obtained, until after the fire of London.

By this event, eighty four of the ninety seven parish churches within the walls were destroyed, and their number being greatly reduced by the uniting of several parishes into one, in pursuance of the act for rebuilding the city, it was found necessary to make a more certain provision for the incumbents of the several livings; in consequence of which an act was passed in 1671, for providing a fixed annual revenue for the maintenance of the parsons, vicars, and curates, of the respective single or united parishes, to be raised by an equal assessment. This act remained in force until the year 1804, when in consequence of a petition of the London clergy, for an increase of their annual stipends, a new act was passed by which they were settled as follows:

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Allhallows, Lombard-street	200	0	0
St. Bartholomew, Exchange	200	0	0
St. Bridget or St. Bride's	200	0	0
St. Bennet Finck	200	0	0
St. Michael's, Crooked-lane	200	0	0
St. Dionis Back-church	200	0	0
St. Dunstan in the East	333	6	8
St. James, Garlick-hithe	200	0	0
St. Michael, Cornhill	233	6	8
St. Margaret, Lothbury & St. Christopher	366	13	4
St. Michael, Bassishaw	220	18	4
St. Mary, Aldermanbury	250	0	0
St. Martin, Ludgate	266	13	4
St. Peter's, Cornhill	200	0	0
St. Stephen, Coleman-street	200	0	0
St. Sepulchre's	333	6	8
Allhallows, Bread-st. and St. John Evangelist - - -	233	6	8
Allhallows the Great, and Allhallows the Less - - -	333	6	8
St. Alban's, Wood-st. and St. Olave's Silver-street - -	283	6	8
St. Anne, St. Agnes, & St. John Zachary's	233	6	8
St. Augustine and St. Faith -	286	13	4

St.

	£.	s.	d.
St. Andrew Wardrobe, and St. Anne, Black-friars	233	6	8
St. Antholine, and St. John Baptist	200	0	0
St. Benet's, Grace-church, and St. Leonard, East-cheap	233	6	8
St. Benet, Paul's-wharf, and St. Peter, Paul's-wharf	200	0	0
Christ's-church, & St. Leonard, Foster-lane	233	6	8
St. Edmund the King, and St. Nicholas Acons	300	0	0
St. George, Botolph-lane, and St. Botolph, Billingsgate	300	0	0
St. Lawrence, Jury, and St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street	200	0	0
St. Magnus, and St. Margaret, New Fish-st	283	6	8
St. Michael Royal, and St. Martin Vintry	233	6	8
St. Matthew Friday-street, and St. Peter cheap	250	0	0
St. Margaret Pattens, and St. Gabriel Fenchurch	200	0	0
St. Mary at Hill, and St. Andrew Hubbard	333	6	8
St. Mary Woolnorth, and St. Mary Woolchurch	266	13	4
St. Clement E-cheap, & St. Martin's Ogars	233	6	8
St. Mary Abchurch, and St. Laurence Poultney	200	0	0
St. Mary Aldermary, and St. Thomas Apostle's	250	0	0
St. Mary le Bow, St. Pancrass Soperlane, and Allhallows, Honey-lane	333	6	8
St. Mildred Poultry, and St. Mary Colechurch	283	6	8
St. Michael, Wood-st. and St. Mary Staining	200	0	0
St. Mildred, Bread-st. and St. Margaret Moses	216	13	4
St. Michael, Queenhithe and Trinity	266	13	4

St.

	£.	s.	d.
St. Mary Magdalen, Old fish-st. and St. Gregory - - -	200	0	0
St. Mary Somerset, and St. Mary Mount-haw - - - -	200	0	0
St. Ncholas Cole-abbey, and St. Nicholas Olave's - - - - -	216	13	4
St. Olave Jewry, and St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane - -	200	0	0
St. Steph. Walbrook, and St. Bennet Sherehog - - - -	200	0	0
St. Swithin, and St. Mary Bothaw	233	6	8
St. Vedast, alias Foster's, and St. Michael le Quern - -	266	13	4

The annual stipends are over and above glebes, gifts, bequests, and surplice fees; and the vicar of St. Sepulchre's is entitled to one third part of the impropriate tythes, in respect of that part of the parish which is within the county of Middlesex.

We learn from Fabian's Chronicle, that in his time, the number of parish churches in London, amounted to one hundred and thirteen, and that there were also twenty-seven houses of religion, monasteries, colleges and chapels, which were not parochial.

The first instance of adding the word saint to the name of the parish, occurred in the weekly bill of mortality, from January 15th to January 22nd, 1634; but this was thought so great a profanation, that in 1642, in the mayoralty of Alderman Pennington, the title of saint was ordered to be expunged for the future, and so it continued till the restoration of Charles II. when it was again brought into use.

The origin of the weekly bills of mortality is involved in great obscurity. In a work entitled "Reflections on the Weekly Bills of Mortality," published in 1665, it is said that the keeping of them began in the year 1592, being a great year of sickness; and, after some disuse, was established by order in the year 1603, the next year of sickness: the first of the continued weekly bills of mortality, commencing October 29th, in the same year, being the first year of the reign of King James I. Diseases began first to be distinctly taken notice of in the year 1629. On this subject, however, Strype says, "I meet with an older bill of mortality, viz. for the year 1562, and ending 1563, when a plague raged in the city." The account whereof was as follows:

Buried in London, and the places near adjoining, from the 1st of January, 1562, to the 1st of January, 1563, in the whole number	23630
Whereof of the plague - -	20136
The true number of all that were buried within the city and liberties - -	20414
The true number of all that were buried in places near adjoining to the city, and without the liberties - -	3216

Here is set down likewise, how many died in each parish. This bill of mortality might be the first of this kind; at least much older than that mentioned by Captain Grant, viz. 1592, 1593, which he seems to hold to be the oldest.

CHAP. XXXV.

Of the Military Government of the City of London—Musters of the Citizens—Trained Bands—London Militia—Artillery Company,—Volunteer Regiments.

Though the origin of the military government of London cannot be ascertained, it nevertheless must be of great antiquity, for in the reign of Alfred, the London forces being joined to the regular army, they, in 885, besieged and took a castle or fort, erected by the Danes on the coast of Essex; and, in the following spring, in conjunction with the neighbouring auxiliaries, dislodged the Danes from a strong position they occupied near the site of the present town of Hertford. Hence it is highly probable, that a military government was established by that prince in London, immediately after he had recovered it from the Danes.

In 1009, the Danes, who had penetrated as far as Oxford, were so terrified at the approach of an army of Londoners, that, taking a circuitous route through the county of Surrey, they hastened to their ships in Kent.

How soon the city became possessed of a military government, distinct from that of the state, does not appear; but Edward II. having received military assistance from the city of London, in the year 1321, in besieging the castle of Leeds in Kent, granted a charter to the citizens, whereby it is declared, that the same shall not be prejudicial to the mayor and good men of the city of London, their heirs, &c. nor be drawn into example in time to come.

In the muster of the citizens in 1585, mentioned in vol. II. p. 17, the men were provided by the different companies, in proportion to their abilities; an account of which was delivered to Sir Thomas Pullyson, the Lord Mayor, from which the following list of the numbers sent by the twelve principal companies is extracted, viz.

Mercers	294	Haberdashers	395
Drapers	347	Salters	160
Grocers	395	Ironmongers	147
Fishmongers	200	Vintners	107
Goldsmiths	280	Merchant Taylors	395
Skinners	174	Cloth-workers	214

The total charge of this muster to the several companies, including a sum of two hundred and eighty-nine pounds three shillings and two-pence, collected from the non-freemen inhabiting the city, amounted to five thousand and twenty-three pounds four shillings and three-pence.

In the middle of April, 1660, about six weeks before the Restoration of King Charles II. there was a muster in Hyde-Park of the troops belonging to the city, when there appeared six regiments of trained bands, six regiments of auxiliaries, and one regiment of horse. Of the twelve regiments of foot, eight had seven companies, and the other four, six companies in each; in all, eighty companies of two hundred and fifty men, making eighteen thousand effective infantry. The regiment of horse consisted of six troops of one hundred men each. The assembling of this force before his majesty's return, was judged to be highly instrumental in facilitating that happy work.

This force being judged very useful, not only for the defence of the city, but for the safety of the king's person, his majesty, soon after his restoration,

appointed

appointed a commission of lieutenancy for the city of London, which he invested with the same powers as those possessed by the lord-lieutenants of counties, by whom the trained bands were new-modelled. The number of the regiments of infantry remained the same, but the cavalry was increased to two regiments of five troops, with eighty men in each.

The six regiments of auxiliary infantry and the cavalry, were not however kept up longer than necessity required, and the permanent military force of the city of London was settled in the six regiments of trained bands, the effective strength of which was as follows:

Number of men in the blue regiment	1411
in the green	1566
in the yellow	1526
in the orange	1740
in the red	2089
in the white	1630
	9962
Officers and drums	336
Total	10,298

Subsequent to the period when this establishment was made, the continued tranquillity of the city rendered any call upon their own forces unnecessary, in consequence of which, the trained bands went to decay, though they were nominally kept up, and the commissions filled with the chief citizens; each regiment being commanded by an alderman, who was also usually a knight. But when on the breaking out of the late war with France, it was found necessary to put forth all the energies of the country, the insufficiency of the trained bands was so apparent, that a new system was resorted to; and in July, 1794, an act of parliament was passed, for raising two regiments of militia for the defence of the city, to be trained and exercised under the superintendence of the commissioners of lieutenancy; for which purpose, two courts of lieutenancy are held annually, viz. on the third Wednesdays in January and June.

By the above act, it was proposed to raise the men by ballot, in the following manner: every person or corporation within the city, possessed of a tenement of the annual value of fifteen pounds, and less than one hundred pounds if ballotted, was to serve, or find one substitute: from one to two hundred pounds, to find two substitutes; and above two hundred pounds, three substitutes.

The men so provided, were to be formed into two regiments of six hundred rank and file each, and to be officered with citizens, and exercised in a similar manner to the other militia regiments; but when embodied for service, one regiment to be put under general officers in any part of the country, within twelve miles of London, or in the nearest encampment; the other to remain in the city for the defence of it and the suburbs.

This mode of ballot, however, being found on trial, to be attended with many inconveniencies, a second act was passed in May, 1796, by which it was enacted, that a certain number of men should be raised, and the expense be defrayed by an equal assessment upon the different parishes, in pursuance of which, the numbers appointed to be raised in each ward, are as follow:

For the east regiment,

In Aldgate ward	60
Bassishaw	12
Billingsgate	41

Bishopsgate

In Bishopsgate within	44
without	50
Bridge	26
Broad-street	50
Candlewick	20
Coleman-street	36
Cornhill	36
Dowgate	27
Langbourn	67
Lime-street	20
Portsoken	45
Tower	66
Total	600

For the west regiment,

Aldersgate within, and St. Martin's-le-grand	18
without	21
Bread-street	24
Castle Baynard	44
Cheap	44
Cordwainer	22
Cripplegate within	44
without	36
Farringdon within	84
without	192
Queenhithe	21
Vintry	23
Wallbrook	27
	600

The commissioners of lieutenancy for the city of London are the lord mayor, aldermen and their deputies, the recorder, chamberlain and common-serjeant for the time being, with one hundred and fifty-five of the principal citizens, appointed by his majesty.

jesty. Their usual place of meeting is at Barber's hall.

Besides these two regiments of militia, the city is defended by the artillery company, which is a voluntary enrolment of the younger citizens, and others, of long standing; and by eleven regiments of volunteers, formed during the last and present wars, and amounting to near eight thousand of the citizens, their sons and confidential servants.

The following is the account of the origin of the artillery company, as given by Strype, from Howe's Chronicle. "In the year 1585, the city having been greatly troubled and charged with continual musters and training of soldiers, certain gallant, active, and forward citizens, having had experience both at home and abroad, voluntarily exercised themselves, and trained up others for the ready use of war. So as within two years, there were almost three hundred merchants, and others of like quality, very sufficient and skilful to train and teach common soldiers the management of their pieces, pikes, and halberts, to march, counter-march, and ring. Which said merchants, for their own perfecting in military affairs and discipline, met every Thursday in the year, practising all usual points of war, and every man by turns bare orderly office, from the corporal to the captain. Some of them, in the dangerous year 1588, had charge of men in the great camp at Tilbury, and were generally called captains of the artillery garden, the place where they exercised. These took precedent from the merchants of Antwerp.

"But this useful artillery exercise became afterwards discontinued for a great while, till the year 1610; when, by means of Philip Hudson, lieutenant of the said company, Thomas Laverock, Robert

Hughs, Sam. Arthois, Robert Greenhurst, and divers other gentlemen and citizens of London, this brave exercise was renewed and set on foot again. These gentlemen associated in the said garden, having sufficient warrant and toleration granted them by the lords of King James's privy-council, to whom they became humble suitors in the beginning, for prevention of all future misconstructions of their honest intent and actions therein. And having duly considered the necessity of the knowledge of arms in so populous a place, and the inconveniences that happened to Antwerp, and other their late populous and flourishing neighbour-cities, principally by reason of their neglect of that most noble exercise of arms and martial discipline, in times of wealth and peace. These, therefore, now undertook, at their own private and particular charge, a weekly exercise of arms, after the modern and best fashion and instruction then in use. And, moreover, for their better ease and conveniency, they erected a strong and well furnished armory in the said ground; in which were arms of several sorts, and of such extraordinary beauty, fashion, and goodness for service, as were hardly to be matched elsewhere."

From this period, the artillery company increased greatly. Gentlemen resorted to the Artillery-ground from all parts, to learn military discipline, and having acquired a competent knowledge of the art of war, returned home to instruct the trained bands in every part of the kingdom.

At length, the company grew so numerous, amounting to nearly six thousand men, that the Artillery-garden was too small to contain them; wherefore they were obliged to seek for a more convenient and capacious place to exercise in, and, having procured a large field without Moorgate, they removed thither, about the end of the reign of James I. This is the ground in which the company continue to assemble.

The Artillery company is governed by a president, vice-president, treasurer, and court of assistants. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is their captain-general; but all their other military officers are chosen annually.

In addition to this force, which may be considered as peculiar to the city of London, there are also one regiment of volunteer infantry, belonging to the Bank, and three regiments of the same description belonging to the East-India Company; all of which are composed of the servants of these two companies, and are officered by the directors, and the principal persons in their employ. These regiments were raised for the purpose of defending the immense property belonging to these bodies, in case of insurrection or invasion.

LIST OF THE

MAYORS AND SHERIFFS OF LONDON,

From the earliest Accounts to the present Year.

Years.	LORD MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1189	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Henry de Cornhell, Rich. Reyner
1190	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	John Herlisum, Roger le Duk
1191	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Will. de Havylle, John Bokoynte
1192	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Nichole Duket, Peres Nevlum
1193	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Roger le Duc, Roger fil. Alani
1194	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Will. fil. Isabel, Will. fil. Aluf
1195	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Robert Besaul, Jukel Alderman
1196	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Godard de Antioche, Ro. fil. Durant
1197	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Robert Blundul, Nichole Duket
1198	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Constantine fil. Aluf, Rob. de Bel
1199	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Arnaud fil. Aluf, Rich. fil. Barthelmi
1200	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Roger de Desert, Jacob Alderman
1201	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Sim. de Aldermanbir, Will. fil. Aliz
1202	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Norman le Blunt, John de Kai
1203	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Walt. le Brun, Will. Chaumberleyn
1204	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Tho. de Haville, Hamund Brand
1205	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	John Waleran, Rich. Wincestrie
1206	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	John Elylond, Edmund de la Halle
1207	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Serle Mercier, Hen. de Sent Auban
1208	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Robert de Wincestre, Will. Hardel
1209	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Thomas fil. Neel, Peres le Duc
1210	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Peres le Juneen, William Wite
1211	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Stephen Crassul, Adam Whiteby
1212	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Goce fil. Peres, John Gerlande
1213	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Const. Unienis, Randulph Elyland
1214	Serle Mercer	Martin fil. Aliz, Peter Bac
1215	William Hardel	Salmon de Basing, Hugo de Basing
1216	Jacob Alderman Salmon Basing	Andrew Nevelun, John Travers
1217	Serle Mercer	Benet le Seynter, Will. Blundus
1218	Serle Mercer	Randulph Elyland, Tho. Bokerel
1219	Serle Mercer	Goce le Pesur, John Viel
1220	Serle Mercer	John Viel, Richard de Wimbledon
1221	Serle Mercer	Richard Renger, Goce Juniens

1222 Serle

Years.	LORD MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1222	Serle Mercer	Richard Renger, Thomas Lambert
1223	Richard Renger	Thomas Lambert, William Joyner
1224	Richard Renger	John Travers, Andrew Bokerel
1225	Richard Renger	Andrew Bokerel, John Travers
1226	Richard Renger	Roger le Duc, Martyn fil. William
1227	Roger Duke	Martyn fil. William, Roger le Duc.
1228	Roger Duke	Henry de Cochin, Stephen Bokerel
1229	Roger Duke	Stephen Bokerel, Henry de Cochin
1230	Roger Duke	Rob. fil. John, Walter de Wencestre
1231	Roger Duke	John de Woburne, Rich. fil. Walter
1232	Andrew Buckerell	Walt. de Bufle, Mich. de St. Heleyne
1233	Andrew Buckerell	Henry Edemonton, Gerard Bat
1234	Andrew Buckerell	Roger Bluudus, Simon fil. Marie
1235	Andrew Buckerell	Radulph Aswy, John Norman
1236	Andrew Buckerell	Gerard Bat, Robert Hardel
1237	Andrew Buckerell	Hen. de Cochin, Jurdan de Coventre
1238	Richard Renger	J. de Walbroc, Gervase Chamberleyne
1239	Wyllyam Joynour	John de Wilchale, John de Coudres
1240	Gerarde Bat	Remer de Bungeye, Radulph Aswy
1241	Reginald Bongay	Michel Tony, John de Gysors
1242	Reginald Bongay	John Viel, Thomas Dureme
1243	Rauffe Ashway	Radulph Aswy, Robert fil. John
1244	Mychael Tony	Adam de Gyseburne, Hugo Blundul
1245	Johan Gysors	Nichole Bat. Radulph de Arcubus
1246	Johan Gysors	Nichole Bat. Robert de Cornhull
1247	Pyers Aleyne	Sim. fil. Marle, Laurence de Frowick
1248	Mychael Tony	William Viel, Nichole Bat
1249	Roger Fitz Roger	Nic. fil. Jocei, Galdfred de Wincestre
1250	Johan Norman	John Tolesan, Radulph Hardel
1251	Adam Basing	Humf. de Faber, Will. fil. Richard
1252	Johan Tholozane	Nichole Bat, Laurence de Frowik
1253	Nycholas Batte	Will. de Dureme, Tho. de Winburne
1254	Richard Hardell	Rich. Picard, John de Norhamton
1255	Richard Hardell	William Aswy, Henry Walemund
1256	Richard Hardell	Mathias Bokerel, John le Minur
1257	Richard Hardell	William Aswy, Richard Ewelle
1258	Richard Hardell	Tho. fil. Thomas Rob. de Catelene
1259	Johan Gysours	John Adrian, Robert de Cornhull
1260	Will. Fitz-Richard	Adam Browning, Hen. de Coventre
1261	Will. Fitz-Richard	Rich. Picard, John de Norhamton
1262	Tho. Fitz-Thomas	Philip de Tailur, Rich. de Walebroc
1263	Tho. Fitz-Thomas	Osb. de Suffolchia, Rt. de Munpeylers
1264	Tho. Fitz-Thomas	Gregori de Rokesle, Thomas de Forda
1265	Tho. Fitz-Thomas	Edward Blund, Peter Aunger
1266	Will. Fitz-Richard	Gregori de Rokesle, Simon Hadestok

Years.	LORD MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1267	Alein Souch	John Adryan, Luke Badecot
1268	Alein Souch	Tho. Basynge, Rob. de Cornehyll
1269	Tho. Fitz-Thomas	William de Durham, Walter Henry
1270	Johan Adryan	Will. Haddystoke, Anketyll de Alverne
1271	Johan Adryan	Walter Porter, Philip Taylour
1272	Sir Walter Harvey	Gregory Rokysle, Henry Waleys
1273	Sir Walter Harvey	Rychard Parys, John Bedyll
1274	Henry Waleis	Johan Horne, Walter Potter
1275	Gregory Rokeslie	Nic. Wynchester, Henry Coventre
1276	Gregory Rokeslie	Lucas Patincourt, Henry Frowyke
1277	Gregory Rokeslie	Johan Horne, Rauffe Blount
1278	Gregory Rokeslie	Robert Bracey, Rauffe Fenour
1279	Gregory Rokeslie	Johan Andryan, Walter Langley
1280	Gregory Rokeslie	Robert Basyng, Wyllyam Mazarer
1281	Gregory Rokeslie	Thomas Box, Rauffe More
1282	Henry Waleys	Wyll. Faryngdon, Nic. Wynchester
1283	Henry Waleys	Wyll. Mazarer, Nic. Wynchester
1284	Henry Waleys	Rauffe Blunt, Hawkyn Betnell
1285	Gregory Rokeslie	Jordan Goodchepe, Martyn Box
1286	Rauf Sandwich	Stephen Cornehyll, Robert Rokesby
1287	Johan Breton	Walter Blount, Johan Wade
1288	Rauf Sandwich	Thomas Crosse, Willyam Hawteyn
1289	Rauf Sandwich	Wyllyam Hereford, Thomas Stanys
1290	Rauf Sandwich	Wyll. Betayn, Johan of Canterbury
1291	Rauf Sandwich	Fulke of St. Edmunde, Saln. Langforde
1292	Rauf Sandwich	Thomas Romayn, Wyll. de Lyre
1293	Rauf Sandwich	Rauffe Blount, Hamonde Boxe
1294	Sir Johan Breton	Henry Bale, Elys Russell
1295	Sir Johan Breton	Robert Rokesley, Martyn Awbry
1296	Sir Johan Breton	Henry Boxe, Richarde Gloucester
1297	Sir Johan Breton	Johan Dunstable, Ad. Halyngbery
1298	Henry Waleis	Thomas Suff', Adam de Fulham
1299	Elyas Russell	Jo. de Stordforde, Will. de Stortforde
1300	Elyas Russell	Richard Reffham, Thomas Seley
1301	Johan Blount	John Armenter, Hen. de Fryngeryth
1302	Johan Blount	Luke Haverynge, Rich. Champeis
1303	Johan Blount	Robert Caller, Peter Bosham
1304	Johan Blount	Hugh Pourt, Simon Parys
1305	Johan Blount	Wil. Combmartyn, Johan de Burfforde
1306	Johan Blount	Roger Parys, John Lyncolln
1307	Johan Blount	Raynold Doderell, Will. Cansyn
1308	Nych. Faryngdone	Symon Bolet, Godf. de la Conduyt
1309	Thomas Rumayne	Nicholas Pygotte, Myghell Drury
1310	Richard Roffham	Wyllyam Basynge, John Butler
1311	Johan Gysours	James of St. Edmunde, Rog. Palmer

Years.	LORD-MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1312	Johan Pounteney	Simon Scroppe, Peter Blacnay
1313	Nych. Faryngdone	Simon Merwode, Rych. Wylforde
1314	Johan Gysours	John Lambyn, Adam Lutekyn
1315	Steph. Abyngdone	Adam Burden, Hugh Gayton
1316	Johan Wentgrave	Step. of Abyngdone, Ham. Chykwell
1317	Johan Wentgrave	Hamonde Goodchepe Wil. Redynge
1318	Johan Wentgrave	Wyllyam Caston, Rauffe Palmer
1319	Ham. Chyckwell	Johan Pryoure, Wyll. Furneure
1320	Nich. Faryngdone	Johan Pontenay, John Dallynge
1321	Ham. Chyckwell	Symon Abyngdon, Johan Preston
1322	Ham. Chyckwell	Reynolde at Conduyt, Wil. Prodham
1323	Nych. Faryngdone	Rych. Constantyne, Rich. Hakeney
1324	Ham. Chyckwell	Johan Grantham, Rycharde of Ely
1325	Ham. Chyckwell	Adam Salisbury, Johan of Oxynforde
1326	Richard Betayne	Benet of Fulham, Johan Causton
1327	Hamond Chyckwell	Gylbert Moordon, Johan Cotton
1328	Johan Grauntham	Henry Darcey, Johan Hawteyne
1329	Symond Swanland	Sym. Fraunces, Hen. Combmartyne
1330	Johan Pounteney	Rychard Lazar, Henry Gysors
1331	Johan Pounteney	Robert of Ely, Thomas Harwode
1332	Johan Preston	Johan Mockynge, Andrew Awbry
1333	Johan Pounteney	Nicholas Pyke, Johan Husband
1334	Reyn. at Conduyte	Johan Hamonde, Wyll. Hansarde
1335	Reyn. at Conduyte	Johan Kyngston, Walter Turke
1336	Johan Pounteney	Walter Mordon, Richard Upton
1337	Henry Darcey	Wyllyam Brykelsworth, Jn. Northall
1338	Henry Darcey	Walter Neale, Nycholas Crane
1339	Andrew Awbrey	Wyll. Pountfreyt, Hugh Marbre
1340	Andrew Awbrey	Wyll. Thorney, Roger Forsham
1341	Johan Oxynforde	Adam Lucas, Bartholomewe Marres
1342	Symond Fraunces	Richard Berkynge, Johan Rockyslee
1343	Johan Hamond	Johan Luskyn, Richard Kyslyngbury
1344	Johan Hamond	Johan Stewarde, Johan Aleysham
1345	Richard Lacere	Geffrey Wychyngham, Tho. Legge
1346	Geff Wychyngham	Edm. Hempnall, Johan Glouceter
1347	Thomas Legge	Johan Croydon, Wyllyam Clopton
1348	Johan Lewkyn	Adam Bramson, Rich. Besyngstoke
1349	Wyllyam Turke	Henry Pycarde, Symond Dolsely
1350	Rich. Killingbury	Adam Bury, Rauffe Lynne
1351	Andrew Awbrey.	Johan Notte, Wyllyam Worcestre
1352	Adam Fraunceys	Johan Wrothe, Gylbert Steyndrope
1353	Adam Fraunceys	Johan Peche, Johan Stodeney
1354	Thomas Legge	Johan Welde, Johan Lytell
1355	Symond Fraunceys	Will. Totyngham, Richard Smert
1356	Henry Picard	Thomas Forster, Thomas Brandon
1357	Johan Stody	Richard Notyngham, Tho. Dosell

1358 Johan

Years.	LORD-MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1358	Johan Lewkyn	Stephen Caundyshe, Bart. Frestelyng
1359	Symond Doffelde	Johan Bernes, Johan Buryn
1360	Johan Wroth	Symond de Benyngton, J. Chychester
1361	Johan Peche	Johan Denys, Walter Borney
1362	Stephen Caundish	Wyllyam Holbech, James Tame
1363	Johan Notte	John of St. Albones, James Andrew
1364	Adam Bury	Richard Croydon Johan Hyltoste
1365	Johan Lewkyn	Johan of Metforde, Sym. de Mordon
1366	Johan Lewkyn	Johan Bykylsworth, Johan Yrelande
1367	James Andrew	Johan Warde, Wyllyam Dykman
1368	Symond Mordon	Johan Tergolde, Wyll. Dykman
1569	Johan Chychester	Ad. Wymbyngham, Rob. Gyrdeler
1370	Johan Bernes	Johan Pyell, Hugh Holdyche
1371	Johan Bernes	Wyllyam Walworth, Rob. Gayton
1372	Johan Pyell	Robert Hatfelde, Robert Gayton
1373	Adam of Bury	Johan Phylpott, Nycholas Brember
1374	Wyll. Walworth	Johan Awbry, Johan Fysshyde
1375	Johan Warde	Rycharde Lyons, Wyll. Wodhouse
1376	Adam Staple	Johan Hadley, Wyllyam Newporte
1377	Nicholas Brembyr	Johan Northamton, Rob. Launde
1378	Johan Phylpot	Andrew Pykman, Nich. Twyforde
1379	Johan Hadley	Johan Boseham, Tho. Cornwaleys
1380	Wyll. Walworthe	Johan Heylesson, Wyllyam Baret
1381	Johan Northampton	Walter Doket, Wyll. Knyghthode
1382	Johan Northampton	Johan Rote, Johan Hynde
1383	Nicholas Brembyr	Johan Sely, Adam Bamme
1384	Nicholas Brembyr	Symond Winchcombe, John More
1385	Nycholas Brembyr	Nicholas Ereton, Johan Frensbe
1386	Nycholas Exton	Johan Organ, Johan Chyrcheman
1387	Nycholas Exton	Wyllyam Stondon, Wyllyam More
1388	Nicholas Swyford	Wyllyam Venour, Hughe Forstalfe
1389	Wyllyam Venour	Thomas Austeyne, Adam Cathyll
1390	Adam Bamme	Johnn Walcot, Johan Loveney
1391	Johan Heende	Tho. Vyvent, Johan Fraunces
1392	Wyllyam Stondon	Johan Chadworth, Henry Vamere
1393	Johan Hadley	Gib. Manfelde, Tho. Newyngtyn
1394	Johan Frenche	Rich. Whyttington, Drew Barentyne
1395	Wyllyam More	Wyllyam Brampton, Tho. Knolles
1396	Adam Bamme	Roger Elys, Johan Sheryngham
1397	Rich. Whittington	Tho. Wylforde, Wyll. Parker
1398	Drew Barentyne	Wyll. Askeham, Johan Wodecoke
1399	Thomas Knolles	Johan Wade, Johan Warner
1400	Johan Fraunces	Wyllyam Waldern, Wyll. Hyde
1401	Johan Shadworth	Wyllyam Wakele, Wyll. Eliot
1402	Johan Walcot	Wyll. Venour, Wyll. Fremyngham
1403	William Askam	Richard Marlowe, Robert Chicheley

1404 Johan

Years.	LORD MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1404	Johan Hyende	Thomas Fawconer, Thomas Poll
1405	Johan Woodcock	William Lowste, Steph. Spylman
1406	Rich. Whittington	Henry Barton, Wyllyam Crowner
1407	William Stondon	Nych. Wotton, Godfrey Brooke
1408	Drew Barentyne	Henry Pomfret, Henry Hatton
1409	Richard Marlowe	Thomas Duke, Wyllyam Norton
1410	Thomas Knolles	Johan Lawe, Wyllyam Chycheley
1411	Robert Chycheley	Johan Penne, Thomas Pyke
1412	William Waldren	Johan Raynewell, Wyll. Cotton
1413	William Crowmer.	Rauf Levenham, Wyll. Sevynok
1414	Thomas Fawconer	Johan Sutton, Johan Micoll
1415	Nicholas Wotton	Johan Mychell, Tho. Aleyn
1416	Henry Barton	Aleyn Everard, Tho. Cambrydge
1417	Richard Marlowe	Rob. Wodtyngdon, Johan Coventre
1418	William Sevenoke	Henry Rede, Johan Gedney
1419	Rich. Whittington	J. Bryan, Rauf. Barton, J. Parnasse
1420	William Cambrege	Robert Whytingham, Johan Butler
1421	Robert Chichelee	Johan Boteler, Wyllyam Weston
1422	William Waldern	Richard Gosselyn, Willyam Weston
1423	William Crowmer	William Estfelde, Robert Tetersale
1424	Johan Michel	Nycholas James, Tho. Wadeforde
1425	Johan Coventre	Symon Seman, John Bywater
1426	William Rynwell	Wyllyam Mylred, Johan Brokle
1427	Johan Gedney	Johan Arnold, Johan Hyghman
1428	Henry Barton	Henry Frowick, Robert Otley
1429	William Estfeld	Tho. Duffhouse, Rauffe Holand
1430	Nicholas Wotton	Johan Ruffe, Rauffe Holand
1431	Johan Wellis	Water Chertsey, Robert Large
1432	Johan Parneys	Johan Addyrlee, Stephen Brown
1443	Johan Brokley	Johan Olney, Johan Paddysley
1434	Robert Otley	Thomas Chalton, Johan Lynge
1435	Henry Frowyk	Thomas Bernwell, Simond Eyer
1436	Johan Michell	Thomas Chatworth, Robert Clopton
1437	William Estfeld	Thomas Morsted, Wyll. Gregory
1438	Stephen Brown.	Wyll. Chapman, Wyll. Halys
1439	Robert Large	Hugh Dyke, Nicholas Yoo
1440	Johan Paddesley	Robert Marchall, Phylyp Malpas
1441	Robert Clopton	Johan Sutton, Wyll. Whetynhale
1442	Johan Atherly	William Cumbys, Richard Ryche
1443	Thomas Chatworth	Thomas Beaumont, Rich. Nordon
1444	Henry Frowick	Nych. Wyfforde, Johan Norman
1445	Symken Eyer	Stephyn Forster, Hugh Wyche
1446	Johan Olney	Johan Derby, Geffrey Feldyng
1447	Johan Gedney	Robert Horne, Godfrey Boloyne
1448	Stephen Brown	Wyllyam Abraham, Thomas Scot

1449 Thomas

Years.	LORD-MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1449	Thomas Chalton	Wyll. Cantlow, Wyll. Marowe
1450	Niclas Wyfforde	Wyllyam Hulyn, Tho. Canynges
1451	William Gregory	Johan Mydylton, Wyllyam Dere
1452	Geffrey Feldyng	Math. Phylyp, Chrystofer Warton
1453	Johan Norman	Richard Lee, Richarde Alley
1454	Stephen Forster	Johan Walden, Thomas Cooke
1455	William Marowe	Johan Felde, Wyllyam Taylour
1456	Thomas Caning	Johan Yonge, Thomas Oulgrave
1457	Geffrey Boleyn	Johan Steward, Raufe Verney
1458	Thomas Scot	Wyllyam Edward, Thomas Reyner
1459	William Hulyn	Raufe Joselyn, Richard Nedeham
1460	Richard Lee	Johan Plummer, Wyllyam Stocker
1461	Hugh Wyche	Rych. Hemynge, Johan Lambarde
1462	Thomas Cooke	Johan Looke, George Irelande
1463	Matthew Philip	Will. Hampton, Bartylmew Jemys
1464	Rauf Josselyne	Robert Basset, Thomas Muschamp
1465	Rauf Verney	John Tate, Johan Stone
1466	Johan Yonge	Sir Henry Wavyr, James Constantyne
1467	Thomas Owlgrave	Johan Brown, H. Bryce, J. Stockton
1468	William Taylour	Humffry Heyforde, Thomas Stalbroke
1469	Richard Lee	Wyll. Haryot, Symond de Smyth
1470	Johan Stockton	Robert Drope, Richard Gardyner
1471	William Edward	Johan Croſby, Johan Warde
1472	William Hampton	Johan Alleyn, Johan Shelley
1473	Johan Tate	Johan Browne, Thomas Bledlow
1474	Robert Drope	Johan Stoker, Robert Byllysdon
1475	Robert Basset	Edmond Shaa, Thomas Hylle
1476	Rauf Josselyn	Hugh Bryce, Robert Colwych
1477	Humphry Heyforde	Richard Rawson, Wyllyam Horne
1478	Richard Gardiner	Johan Stocker, Henry Colet
1479	Bartilmew James	Robert Hardynge, Robert Byfelde
1480	Johan Brown	Thomas Ilam, Johan Warde
1481	William Haryot	William Danyell, William Bakon
1482	Edmond Shaa	R. Tate, Wyll. Wyking, R. Chawry
1483	Robert Billesdon	Wyllyam Whyte, Johan Matthewe
1484	Thomas Hylle	Thomas Norlond, Wyll. Martyn
1485	Hugh Bryce	Richard Chestir, Thomas Bretayn
1486	Henry Colet	Robert Tate, Johan Tate
1487	William Horne	Hugh Clopton, Johan Percyvall
1488	Robert Tate	Johan Fenkyll, Johan Remyngton
1489	William White	Wyllyam Isaak, Rauf Tilny
1490	John Matthew	Wyllyam Capell, Johan Brooke
1491	Hugh Clopton	H. Coote, R. Revell, Hugh Pemberton
1492	William Martyn	Thomas Wood, Wyllyam Browne
1493	Rauf Astry	William Purchase, Wyll. Walbek

1494 Richard

Years.	LORD-MAYORS.	SHERIFE.
1494	Richard Chawry	Robert Fabyan, Johan Wyngar
1495	Henry Colet	Nycholas Alwyn, Johan Warner
1496	Johan Tate	Thomas Knesworth, Henry Somyr
1497	William Purchase	Johan Shaa, Richarde Haddon
1498	Johan Percival	Bartholomew Reed, Tho. Wyndowght
1499	Nicholas Alwyn	Thomas Bradbery, Steven Jenyns
1500	Johan Reymington	Jamys Wilforde, Rychard Brond
1501	Sir John Shaa	Johan Hawys, William Stede
1502	Bartholomew Reed	Sir Laurence Aylemer, Hen. Hede
1503	Sir William Capell	Henry Keble, Nicholas Nynes
1504	Johan Wyngar	Chryst. Hawys, R. Wattes, T. Granger
1505	Thomas Knesworth	Roger Acyhlly, Wyllyam Brown
1506	Sir Richard Haddon	Richard Shore, Roger Grove
1507	William Brown	Wyllyam Copynger, T. Johnston, Willyam Fitz-Wyllyms
1508	Stephen Jenyns	William Butler, Johan Kirkby
1509	Thomas Bradbury	Thomas Exmew, Rychard Smyth
1510	Henry Keble	George Monox, John Doget
1511	Roger Aichiley	John Milborne, John Rest
1512	Sir Will. Copinger	Nicholas Skelton, Tho. Mirfine
1513	W. Brown & J. Tate	Robert Aldarnes, Robert Fenrother
1514	George Monoux	John Dawes, John Bridges
1515	Sir William Butler	James Yarford, John Monday
1516	John Rest	Henry Warley, R. Grey, Will. Bailey
1517	Sir Thomas Exmew	Thomas Seimer, John Thurston
1518	Thomas Mirfin	Thomas Baldrie, Ralph Simondes
1519	Sir James Yarford	John Allen, James Spencer
1520	Sir John Bruge	John Wilkinson, Nicholas Patrich
1521	Sir John Milborne	Sir John Skevington, John Kyme
1522	Sir John Munday	John Breton, Thomas Pargetor
1523	Sir Thomas Baldry	John Rudstone, John Champneis
1524	Sir William Bailey	Michaell English, Nich. Jenines
1525	Sir John Allen	Ralph Dodmer, William Roch
1526	Sir Thomas Seamer	John Caunton, Christopher Askew
1527	Sir James Spencer	Stephen Peacock, Nich. Lambert
1528	Sir John Rudstone	John Hardy, William Holles
1529	Ralph Dodmer	Ralph Warren, John Long
1530	Sir Thomas Pargitor	Michael Dormer, Walter Champion
1531	Sir Nich. Lambard	William Dauntsey, Richard Champion
1532	Sir Stephen Peacoke	Richard Gresham, Edward Altham
1533	Sir Christop. Askew	Rich. Reynolds, Nicholas Pinchon, John Martin, John Priest
1534	Sir John Champneis	William Forman, Sir Tho. Kitson
1535	Sir John Allen	Nicholas Levison, Will. Denham
1536	Sir Ralph Waren	Humfrey Munmoth, John Cootes

1537 Sir

Years.	LORD-MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1537	Sir Richard Gresham	Robert Paget, William Boyer
1538	William Forman	Sir John Gresham, Thomas Lewen
1539	Sir William Holles	William Welkenson, Nich. Gibson
1540	Sir William Roch	John Feiry, Thomas Huntlow
1541	Sir Michael Dormer	Sir William Laxton, Martin Bowes
1542	John Cootes	Rowland Hill, Henry Suckley
1543	Sir W. Bowyer Sir R. Waren	Henry Habberthorne, Hen. Amcotes
1544	Sir William Laxton	John Toleus, Richard Dobbes
1545	Sir Martin Bowes	John Wilford, Andrew Jude
1546	Sir H. Hubarthorne	George Barnes, Ralph Alley
1547	Sir John Gresham	Richard Jarveis, Thomas Curties
1548	Sir Henry Amcotes	Thomas White, Robert Charsey
1549	Rowland Hill	William Locke, Sir John Ailife
1550	Sir Andrew Jude	Richard Turke, John Yorke
1551	Sir Richard Dobbes	Augustine Hind, John Lyon
1552	Sir George Barnes	John Lamberd, John Cowper
1553	Sir Thomas White	William Gerard, John Maynard
1554	Sir John Lyon	Thomas Ofley, William Huet
1555	Sir William Gerard	David Woodrofe, William Chester
1556	Sir Thomas Offley	Thomas Leigh, John Machil
1557	Sir Thomas Curties	William Harper, John White
1558	Sir Thomas Leigh	Richard Malorie, James Aitham
1559	Sir William Huet	John Halse, Richard Champion
1560	Sir William Chester	Thomas Lodge, Roger Martin
1561	Sir William Harper	Christopher Draper, Thomas Row
1562	Sir Thomas Lodge	Aleaxnder Avenon, Hump. Baskerville
1563	Sir John White	Will. Alin, Richard Chamberlaine
1564	Sir Richard Malorie	Edward Bankes, Rowland Heyward
1565	Sir Rich. Champion	Edward Jakeman, Leonel Ducket
1566	Sir Christo. Draper	John Rivers, James Hawes
1567	Sir Roger Martin	Rich. Lambert, Ambroſe Nicholas
1568	Sir Thomas Rowe	Thomas Ramsey, William Bond
1569	Alexander Avenon	John Oleph, Rob. Harding, J. Bacon
1570	Sir Rowl. Heyward	Henry Becher, William Dane
1571	Sir William Allen	Francis Bernam, William Box
1572	Sir Leonel Ducket	Henry Miles, John Branch
1573	Sir John Rivers	Richard Pipe, Nicholas Woodrofe
1574	James Hawes	James Harvie, Thomas Pullison
1575	Ambrose Nicholas	Thomas Blancke, Anthony Gamage
1576	Sir John Langley	Edward Osborne, Wolstane Dixie
1577	Sir Thomas Ramsey	William Kimpton, George Barne
1578	Richard Pipe	Nich. Backhouse, Francis Bowyer
1579	Sir Nich. Woodrofe	George Bond, Thomas Starkie
1580	Sir John Branch	Martin Calthorp, John Hart
1581	Sir James Harvie	Ralph Woodcock, John Alate

1582 Sir Thomas

Years.	LORD MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1582	Sir Thos. Blancke	Richard Martin, William Webbe
1583	Edward Osborne	William Rowe, John Havden
1584	Sir Edwd. Pullison	William Masham, John Spencer
1585	Sir Wolstane Dixie	Stephen Slany, Henry Billingsley
1586	Sir George Barne	Anthony Radcliffe, Henry Parnell
1587	Sir George Bond	Robert House, William Elkin
1588	Martin Calthorp	Thomas Skinner, John Ketcher
1589	Sir John Hart	Hugh Ofley, Rich. Saltenstall
1590	John Allot	Richard Gurney, Stephen Some
1591	Sir Wm. Web	Nicholas Mosley, Robert Broke
1592	Sir Wm. Rowe	William Rider, Bennet Barnham
1593	Sir C. Buckle Sir R. Martin	John Gerard, Robert Taylor
1594	Sir John Spencer	Paul Banning, Peter Hanton
1595	Sir Stephen Slany	Robert Lee, Thomas Bennet
1596	Tho. Skinner SirH. Billingsly	Thomas Low, Leonard Holiday
1597	Sir Rich. Saltenstall	John Wattes, Richard Godard
1598	Sir Stephen Some	Henry Rowe, John More
1599	Sir Nich. Mosley	Edward Holmeden, Robert Hampson
1600	Sir Wm. Ryder	Humphrey Weld, Roger Clarke
1601	Sir John Gerard	Robert Cambell, Thomas Smith
1602	Robert Lee	Henry Anderson, William Glover
1603	Sir Thomas Bennet	James Pemberton, John Swinnerton
1604	Sir Thomas Low	Sir W. Rumney, Sir T. Middleton
1605	Sir Hen. Hollyday	Sir Tho. Hayes, Sir Roger Jones
1606	Sir John Wats	Clement Scudamor, Sir John Jolles
1607	Sir Henry Rowe	William Walthall, John Lemon
1608	Sir Humph. Weld	Geffrey Elwes, Nicholas Style
1609	Sir Tho. Cambell	George Bolles, Richard Farrington
1610	Sir Wm. Craven	Sebastian Harvey, William Cockaine
1611	SirJamesPemberton	Richard Pyat, Francis Jones
1612	SirJohn Swinnerton	Edward Barkham, George Smithes
1613	Sir Tho. Middleton	Edward Rotherham, Alexand. Prescot
1614	Sir John Hayes	Thomas Bennet, Henry Jaye
1615	Sir John Jolles	Peter Proby, Martin Lumley
1616	Sir John Leman	William Goare, John Goare
1617	George Bolles	Allen Cotton, Cuthbert Hacket
1618	SirSebastianHarvey	William Holyday, Robert Johnson
1619	Sir Wm. Cockain	Richard Hearne, Hugh Hamersley
1620	Sir Francis Jones	Richard Deane, James Cambell
1621	Sir Edw. Barkham	Edward Allen, Robert Ducie
1622	Sir Peter Proby	George Whitmore, Nich. Rainton
1623	Sir Martin Lumley	John Hodges, Humfrey Hanford
1624	Sir John Goare	Ralph Freeman, Thomas Moulson
1625	Sir Allen Cotten	Rowland Heilin, Robert Packhurst

Years.	LORD MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1626	Sir Cuthbert Aket	Tho. Westway, Ellis Crispe, John Poole, Christopher Cletherowe
1627	Sir Hu. Hammersley	Edward Bromfield, Richard Fenne
1628	Sir Richard Deane	Maurice Abbot, Henry Garway
1629	Sir James Cambell	Rowland Backhouse, Will. Acton
1630	Sir Robert Ducy	Humphrey Smith, Edmund Wright
1631	Sir Geo. Whitmore	Arthur Abdy, Robert Cambell
1632	Sir Nich. Raynton	Samuel Cranmer, Henry Prat
1633	Ralph Freeman	Hugh Perry, Henry Andrews
1634	Sir Thos. Mouson	Gilbert Harrison, Richard Gurney
1635	Sir Rob. Packhurst	John Highlord, John Cordall
1636	Sir Christ. Cletheroe	Thomas Soame, John Gayer
1637	Sir Edw. Bromfield	William Abell, Jacob Gerrard
1638	Sir Richard Fenn	Thomas Atkyn, Edward Rudge
1639	Sir Maurice Abbot	Isaac Pennington, John Woollaston
1640	Sir Henry Garway	Thomas Adams, John Warner
1641	Sir William Acton	John Towse, Abrah. Reynardson
1642	Sir Richard Gurney	George Garret, George Clarke
1643	Sir Isaac Pennington	John Langham, Thomas Andrews
1644	Sir John Woollaston	John Fowke, James Bunce
1645	Sir Thomas Atkins	William Gibbs, Richard Chambers
1646	Sir Thomas Adams	John Kendrick, Thomas Foote
1647	Sir John Gayre	Thomas Cullum, Simond Edmonds
1648	Sir John Warner	Samuel Avery, John Bide
1649	Sir Ab. Reynardson	Thomas Vyner, Richard Browne
1650	Thomas Toote	Chr. Pach, Rowld. Wilson, J. Dethick
1651	Thomas Andrews	Robert Tichborne, Richard Chiverton
1652	John Kendrick	John Ireton, Andrew Ryccard
1653	John Fowkes	Stephen Eastwick, Will. Underwood
1654	Thomas Vyner	James Philips, Walter Big
1655	Christopher Pack	Edmund Sleigh, Thomas Alleyn
1656	John Dethick	William Thomson, John Frederick
1657	Robert Tichborne	Tempest Milner, Nathaniel Temse
1658	Richard Chiverton	J. Robinson, T. Chandler, R. King
1659	John Ireton	Anthony Bateman, John Lawrence
1660	Sir Thomas Alleyn	Francis Warner, William Love, Esq.
1661	Sir Rich. Brown	Sir W. Boulton, Sir William Peake
1662	Sir John Frederick	Francis Minell, Samuel Starling, Esqrs.
1663	Sir John Robinson	Sir Tho. Budworth, Sir W. Turner
1664	Sir Anth. Bateman	Sir Richard Ford, Sir Richard Reeves
1665	Sir John Lawrence	Sir Geo. Waterman, Sir Charles Doe
1666	Sir Tho. Bludworth	Sir Rob. Hanson, Sir Will. Hooker
1667	Sir Will. Boulton	Sir Robert Viner, Sir Joseph Sheldon
1668	Sir William Peake	Sir Dennis Gauden, Sir Thomas Davis
1669	Sir Wm. Turner	John Forth, Esq. Sir Francis Chaplin
1670	Sir Samuel Starling	Sir J. Smith, Sir James Edwards

Years.	LORD MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1671	Sir Richard Ford	Samuel Ford, Patience Ward, Esqrs.
1672	Sir Geo. Waterman	Sir J. Dawes, Sir R. Clayton, Sir J. Moore
1673	Sir Robert Hanson	Sir Will. Prichard, Sir James Smith
1674	Sir Wm. Hooker	Sir Henry Tulse, Sir Robert Geffery
1675	Sir Robert Viner	Sir Nath. Herne, Sir J. Lethieullier
1676	Sir Joseph Sheldon	Sir Thomas Gould, Sir John Shorter
1677	Sir Thos. Davis	Sir John Peake, Sir Thomas Stampe
1678	Sir Fran. Chaplin	Sir Tho. Raustern, Sir John Beckford
1679	Sir James Edwards	Richard How, John Chapman, Esqrs.
1680	Sir Robert Clayton	Sir Jonath. Raymond, Sir Sim. Lewis
1681	Sir Patience Ward	Slingsby Bethell, Hen. Cornish, Esqrs.
1682	Sir John Moore	Tho. Pilkington, Sam. Shute, Esqrs.
1683	Sir Wm. Prichard	Sir Dudley North, Sir Peter Rich
1684	Sir Henry Tulse	Peter Daniel, Sam. Dashwood, Esqrs.
1685	Sir James Smith	Sir Will. Gustlyn, Sir Benj. Vandeput
1686	Sir Robert Geffery	Sir Benj. Thorowgood, Sir T. Kensey
1687	Sir John Peake	Sir Tho. Rawlinson, Sir Tho. Fowles
1688	Sir John Shorter Sir John Eyles	Sir Basil Firebrace, Sir John Parsons —*no Freeman of London.*
1689	Sir J. Chapman Sir T. Pilkington	Sir Humphry Edwin, Sir John Fleet
1690	Sir Tho. Pilkington	Sir Christ. Lethieullier, Sir J. Houblon
1691	Sir Tho. Pilkington	Sir Edward Clarke, Sir Francis Child
1692	Sir Thos. Stampe	Sir W. Ashhurst, Sir Richard Levett
1693	Sir John Fleet	Sir Thomas Lane, Sir Thomas Cooke
1694	Sir Wm. Ashhurst	Sir Tho Abney, Sir William Hedges
1695	Sir Thomas Lane	Sir John Sweetapple, Sir Will. Cole
1696	Sir John Houblon	Sir Ed. Wills, Sir Owen Buckingham
1697	Sir Edward Clarke	Sir John Woolfe, Sir Samuel Blewitt
1698	Sir Humph. Edwin	Sir Barth. Gracedieu, Sir James Collett
1699	Sir Francis Child	Sir William Gore, Sir Joseph Smart
1700	Sir Rich. Levett	Sir Cha. Duncombe, Sir Jeff. Jefferies
1701	Sir Thomas Abney	Sir Rob. Beachcroft, Sir Hen. Furnese
1702	Sir Wm. Gore	Sir Will. Withers, Sir Peter Floyer Sir James Bateman
1703	Sir Sam. Dashwood	Sir R. Beddingfeld, Sir Sam. Garrard
1704	Sir John Parsons	Sir Gilb. Heathcote, Sir Jos. Woolfe
1705	Sir O. Buckingham	Sir J. Buckworth, Sir W. Humphreys
1706	Sir Tho. Rawlinson	Sir Charles Thorold, Sir Sam. Stanier
1707	Sir R. Beddingfeld	Sir Will. Benson, Sir Ambrose Crowley
1708	Sir Wm. Withers	Sir Benjamin Green, Sir Charles Peers
1709	Sir Cha. Duncombe	Sir Charles Hobson, Sir Richard Guy
1710	Sir Samuel Garrard	Sir Richard Hoare, Sir Thomas Dunk
1711	Sir Gil. Heathcote	Sir George Thorold, Sir Francis Eyles
1712	Sir Rob. Beachcroft	Sir John Cass, Sir William Stewart
1713	Sir Richard Hoare	Sir William Lewen, Sir Sam. Clarke

1714 Sir

Years.	LORD-MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1714	Sir Samuel Stainier	Sir Francis Forbes, Sir Joshua Sharpe
1715	Sir W. Humphreys	Sir Rob. Breedon, Sir Randolph Knipe
1716	Sir Charles Peers	Sir John Ward, Sir John Fryer
1717	Sir James Bateman	Sir Gerard Conyers, Sir Charles Cooke
1718	Sir William Lewen	Sir Peter Delme, Sir Harcourt Master
1719	Sir John Ward	Sir John Bull, Sir Thomas Ambrose
1720	Sir G. Thorold	Sir John Eyles, Sir John Tash
1721	Sir John Fryer	Sir George Caswall, Sir Willi Billers
1722	Sir Will. Stewart	Sir George Merttins, Sir Ed. Beecher
1723	Sir Gerard Conyers,	Humphry Parsons, Esq. Sir Fr. Child
1724	Sir Peter Delme	Sir Rich. Hopkins, Sir Felix Feast, Sir Edward Bellamy
1725	Sir George Merttins	Sir Robert Baylis, Sir Joseph Eyles
1726	Sir Fran. Forbes	Sir Francis Porten, Sir Jeremiah Murden, Sir John Thompson
1727	Sir John Eyles, Bart.	Sir John Lock, Sir William Ogbourn
1728	Sir Edward Beecher	Sir John Grosvenor, Sir Tho. Lombe
1729	Sir Robert Baylis	Sir Richard Brocas, Rich. Levett, Esq.
1730	Sir Richard Brocas	John Barber, Esq. Sir John Williams,
1731	Hump. Parsons, Esq;	John Fuller Esq. Sir Isaac Shard
1732	Sir Francis Child	Samuel Russel, Thomas Pindar, Esqrs.
1733	John Barber, Esq;	Robert Alsop, Esq. Sir Henry Hankey
1734	Sir William Billers	R. Westley, Daniel Lambert, Esqrs.
1735	Sir Edward Bellamy	Micajah Perry, Esq. Sir John Salter
1736	Sir John Williams	Sir John Barnard, Sir Rob. Godschall
1737	Sir John Thompson	Sir Will. Rous, Benj. Rawling, Esq.
1738	Sir John Barnard	Sir Geo. Champion, Tho. Russel Es. Sir Robert Carter
1739	Micajah Perry, Esq;	James Brooke, W. Westbrooke, Esqrs.
1740	Sir John Salter	Geo. Heathcote, Esq, Sir J. Lequesne
1741	H. Parsons, Esq; D. Lambert, Esq;	Henry Marshall, Rich. Hoare, Esqrs.
1742	Sir R. Godschall G. Heathcote, Esq;	Rob. Willimot, Will. Smith, Esqrs.
1743	Rob. Willimot, Esq;	Will. Benn, Charles Eggleton, Esqrs.
1744	Sir Robert Westley,	Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Wil. Calvert
1745	Sir Henry Marshal,	Walt. Bernard, Esq. Sir Sam. Pennant
1746	Sir Richard Hoare,	J. Blanchford, Fra. Cokayne, Esqrs.
1747	William Benn, Esq;	Tho. Winterbottom, R. Alsop, Esqrs.
1748	Sir Robert Ladbroke	Sir Crisp Gascoyne, Ed. Davies Esqrs.
1749	Sir William Calvert	Edw. Ironside, Tho. Rawlinson Esqrs.
1750	Sir S. Pennant, J. Blachford Esq.	W. Whitaker, S. T. Janssen, Esqrs.
1751	Fran. Cokayne, Esq.	Will. Alexander, Robert Scott, Esqrs
1752	T. Winterbottom Rob. Alsop, Esqs.	S. Bethell, M. Dickinson, Esqrs.

1753 Sir

Years.	LORD-MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1753	Sir Crisp Gascoyne,	Sir Charles Asgill, Sir Richard Glyn
1754	Ed. Ironside, Esq. T. Rawlinson, Esq.	Sir T. Chitty, Sir Mat. Blakiston
1755	Step. T. Janssen, Esq.	Sir Sam. Fludyer, Sir John Torriano
1756	Slingsby Bethell Esq.	Will, Beckford, Ive Whitbread Esqrs.
1757	Mar. Dickinson, Esq.	Will. Bridgen, W, Stephenson, Esqrs.
1758	Sir Charles Asgill,	George Nelson, Fr. Gosling, Esqrs.
1759	Sir R. Glyn	Alex. Master, J. Dandridge, Esqrs.
1760	Sir Thomas Chitty,	Geo, Errington, Paul Vaillant Esqrs
1761	Sir Matt. Blakiston	Sir Robert Kite, Sir William Hart
1762	Sir S. Fludyer,	Sir Nathan Nash, Sir J. Cartwright
1763	Will. Beckford, Esq.	Sir Tho. Challenor, Sir Henry Bankes
1764	Will. Bridgen, Esq.	Hon. Thos. Harley, Richard Blunt, Samuel Turner, Esqrs.
1765	Sir W. Stephenson,	Sir Thos. Harris, Brass Crosby Esq.
1766	George Nelson, Esq.	Brackley Kennet, Ben. Charlwood, Barlow Trecothick, Esq.
1767	Sir Robert Kite,	Sir Robert Darling, Sir James Esdaile
1768	Rt. Hon. T. Harley	Richard Peers, William Nash, Esqrs.
1769	Samuel Turner, Esq.	Sir T. Hallifax, J. Shakespear, Esq.
1770	W. Beckford, Esq. B. Trecothick, Esq.	James Townsend, J Sawbridge, Esqrs.
1771	Brass Crosby, Eq.	William Baker, Joseph Martin, Esqrs.
1772	William Nash Esq.	John Wilkes, Frederick Bull, Esqrs.
1773	J. Townsend Esq.	Rich. Oliver, Esq. Sir Watkin Lewes
1774	Fred. Bull, Esq.	Steph. Sayre, Will. Lee, Esqrs.
1775	John Wilkes, Esq.	William Plomer, John Hart, Esqrs.
1776	John Sawbridge, Esq.	G. Hayley, N. Newnham, Esqrs.
1777	Sir T. Hallifax, Knt.	Sam. Plumbe, Nath. Thomas, Esqrs.
1778	Sir J. Esdaile, Knt.	Rob. Peckham, Richard Clark, Esqrs.
1779	Samuel Plumbe Esq.	John Burnell, Henry Kitchen Esqrs.
1780	Brackley Kennet Esq.	Tho. Wright, Evan Pugh, Esqrs.
1781	Sir W. Lewes Knt.	Tho. Sainsbury, Will. Crichton, Esqs.
1782	Sir W. Plomer Knt.	Will. Gill. Will. Nicholson Esqrs.
1783	Nat. Newnham Esq.	Sir R. Taylor, Knt. Benj. Cole, Esq.
1784	Robert Peckham, Esq.	Sir Barn. Turner, Knt. Tho Skinner. Will. Pickett Esqrs.
1785	Richard Clark Esq.	J. Hopkins, J. Bates, J. Boydell Esqrs.
1786	Thomas Wright Esq.	Sir J. Sanderson, Knt. B. Watson Esq.
1787	Tho. Sainsbury Esq.	Paul Le. Mesurier, C. Higgins Esqrs.
1788	John Burnell Esq.	James Fenn, Matt. Bloxham, Esqrs.
1789	William Gill, Esq.	W. Curtis, Esq. Sir B. Hammet. Knt.
1790	William Pickett Esq.	Will. Newman, Thos. Baker, Esqrs.
1791	John Boydell Esq.	G. M. Macauley, R. Carr Glyn, Esqrs.
1792	John Hopkins, Esq.	J. W. Anderson Harvey, C. Combe Esqs.

Years.	LORD MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1793	Sir J. Sanderson. Knt.	Alex. Brander, Benj. Tebbs, Esqrs
1794	P. Le Mesurier Esq.	Peter Perchard, C. Hamerton Esqrs.
1795	Thomas Skinner Esq.	Sir J. Eamer Knt. T. Burnett Esq.
1796	Sir Will. Curtis Bt.	Rich. Glode, John Leptrap, Esqrs.
1797	Sir B. Watson, Bart	Sir S. Langston, Sir W. Staines Knts.
1798	Sir J. W. Anderson, Bt.	Sir W. Herne Knt. R. Williams Esq.
1799	Sir R. Carr Glyn, Bt.	W. Champion, Peter Mellish Esq. Sir C. Price, Bart.
1800	H. Chris. Combe Esq.	W. Flower John Blackall Esqrs.
1801	Sir W. Staines, Knt.	John Perring, Tho. Cadell, Esqrs.
1802	Sir J. Eamer, Knt.	Sir W. Rawlins, Knt.. W. A. Cox Es.
1803	Sir C. Price, Bart.	Sir R. Welch, Sir J. Alexander Knt
1804	John Perring Esq.	J. Shaw Esq. Sir W. Leighton, Knt.
1805	Peter Perchard Esq.	Geo. Scholey, W. Domville Esqrs.
1806	James Shaw Esq.	John Ansley, Thomas Smith, Esqrs.

LIST OF THE

RECORDERS OF LONDON,

As far back as could be obtained from ancient Records.

1298 John de Norton.
1304 John de Wangrave
1321 Jeffrey de Hertpoll.
1321 Robert de Swalchyne.
1329 Gregory de Norton.
1339 Roger de Depham.
1363 Thomas Lodelow.
1365 William de Halden.
1377 William Cheyne.
1389 John Tremayne, common-serjeant.
1392 William Makenade.
1394 John Cokam
1398 Matthew de Suthworth.
1403 Thomas Thornburgh.
1405 John Preston.
1415 John Barton, senior, afterwards made a serjeant.
1422 John Fray, made lord chief baron in 1436.
1426 John Simonds.
1435 Alexander Anne.
1440 Thomas Cockayn.
1440 William (alias John) Bowis.

1442 Robert Danvers, common-serjeant.

1451 Thomas Billing, who was afterwards made the king's serjeant, and at length chief justice.

1455 Thomas Urswyck, common-serjeant, afterwards made chief baron.

1471 Humphrey Starkey, made chief baron in 1484.

1483 Thomas Fitz-William, made Speaker of the House of Commons in 1483.

The Recorders from this period follow in regular order.

1508 Sir Robert Sheffield, Knt.

1508 John Chalyner.

1511 Richard Brook, made a justice of Common-pleas in 1521. In 1526, made chief baron.

1530 William Shelley. In 1522, made a serjeant. In 1527, made a justice of the Common-pleas.

1527 John Baker, one of the judges of the sheriffs courts.

1536 Sir Roger Cholmley, serjeant at law; afterwards made king's serjeant; and in 1546, made chief baron.

1546 Robert Brook, common-serjeant. In 1554, made justice of the Common-pleas.

1553 Ranulph Chomley, one of the judges of the sheriffs court, who was made chief justice of the Common-pleas.

1563 Richard Onslow. In 1556, made queen's solicitor.

1566 Thomas Bromley. In 1569, made queen's solicitor.

1569 Thomas Wilbraham, one of the common pleaders.

1571 William Fleetwood. In 1580, made a serjeant. In 1592, made queen's serjeant.

1591 Edward Coke. In 1606, made chief justice of the Common-pleas. In 1613, made chief justice of the King's-bench.

1592 Edward Drew, serjeant at law. In 1596, made a queen's serjeant.

1594 Thomas Flemynge, who was degraded in 1595.

1595 John Crooke.

1636 Henry Montagu. In 1610, made king's serjeant. In 1616, made chief justice of the King's-bench.

1616 Thomas Coventry, one of the judges of the sheriffs courts. In the same year made king's solicitor.

1616 Anthony Benn.

1618 Richard Martin.

1618 Sir Robert Heath. In 1620, made king's solicitor.

1620 Robert Shute.

1620 Heneage Finch. In 1623, made a serjeant.

1631 Edward Littleton. In 1634, made king's solicitor.

1634 Robert Mason.

1635 Henry Calthrop, queen's solicitor; afterwards made attorney of the court of wards.

1635 Thomas Gardiner.
1643 Peter Pheasant, serjeant at law.
1643 John Glyn, made king's serjeant in 1660.
1649 William Steele. In 1655, made lord chief baron.
1655 Littleburn Long.
1658 John Green, one of the judges of the sheriffs court.
1659 William Wylde. In 1661, made a serjeant, and king's serjeant. In 1668, made a justice of the Common-pleas. In 1672, made a justice of the King's-bench.
1668 John Howell.
1676 Sir William Dolben. In 1677, made king's serjeant. In 1678, made justice of the King's-bench.
1680 Sir George Jeffreys, common-serjeant. In 1683, made chief justice of the King's-bench, and afterwards lord chancellor.
1680 Sir George Treby. In 1692, made chief justice of the Common-pleas.
1683 Sir Thomas Jenner, by commission. In 1685, made one of the barons of the Exchequer.
1685 Sir John Holt, by commission.
1687 Sir John Tate, serjeant at law, by commission.
1687 Sir Bartholomew Shower, by commission, Oct. 6. Sir Geo. Treby reinstated.
1692 Sir Salathiel Lovell, serjeant at law, in the room of Treby, who had been restored upon King James's re-granting the city's liberties, and was now made justice of the Common-pleas. In 1708, made baron of the Exchequer.
1708 Sir Peter King. In 1714, made chief justice of the Common-pleas; afterwards lord chancellor.
1714 Sir William Thompson. In 1716, made king's solicitor-general, and afterwards one of the barons of the Exchequer.
1739 Sir John Strange, Solicitor-general. In 1742, made master of the Rolls.
1742 Sir Simon Urlin, serjeant at law.
1746 John Stracey, Esq. senior judge of the sheriffs court.
1749 Sir Richard Adams, senior of the four common pleaders. In 1753, made a baron of the Exchequer.
1753 Sir Wm. Moreton, senior judge of the sheriffs court.
1763 Sir James Eyre, senior city counsel, made a baron of the Exchequer in 1772.
1772 John Glyn, Esq. serjeant at law, and member for Middlesex.
1779 James Adair, Esq. serjeant at law.
1789 Sir J. W. Rose.
1803 John Silvester, Esq.

CHAP. XXXV.

Of the Antiquity and present Government of the City of Westminster.

WESTMINSTER received its name from the abbey, or minster, situated to the westward of the city of London, which, according to several historians, was thus denominated to distinguish it from the Abbey of Grace, on Tower-hill, called Eastminster; but Maitland proves this to be a mistake, by showing that the former is called Westminster, in an undated Charter of Sanctuary, granted by Edward the Confessor, who died in 1066, and that the latter was not founded till 1359: he therefore supposes, that the appellation of Westminster was given to distinguish it from St. Paul's church, in the city of London.

In ancient times, this was a mean, unhealthy place, remarkable for nothing but the Abbey, which was situated on a marshy island, surrounded on one side by the Thames, and on the other by what was called Long Ditch. This ditch was a branch of the river, which began nearly where Manchester-buildings now stand; and crossing King-street, ran westward to Delahay street, where it turned to the south, and continued its course along Princes-street, until it crossed Tothill-street, from whence it passed along the south wall of the Abbey-garden, to the Thames again. It has, however, been arched over for many years, and is at present a common sewer.

This island was, exclusive of the minster, an entire waste, and so overgrown with thorns and briers, that it obtained the appellation of Thorney Island. In process of time, however, a few houses were erected round the monastery, which, at length, grew into a small town, called in ancient books, "The Town of Westminster." But the principal cause of the increase of Westminster, was the continual jealousy of the government against the privileges and immunities claimed by the citizens of London. To this cause must be attributed the establishment of the wool-staple, at Westminster, in preference to London, which occasioned a great resort of merchants thither. Another cause of its growth, was, the royal residence being generally here; for which reason, most of the chief nobility also erected inns, or town-houses, in its vicinity, the sites of many of which still retain the names of their former owners.

Westminster continued for many ages a distinct town from London, and the road between them, on the sides of which the street called the Strand was afterwards built, passed along the river side, and through the village of Charing. This road, however, from the frequent passing of horses and carts, had become so dangerous both to men and carriages, that in the year 1353, a toll was laid on all merchandize and provisions carried to the staple of Westminster, for repairing it. In 1385, it was new paved from Temple-bar to the Savoy; and some years after, by the interest of Sir Robert Cecil, who had an elegant mansion where Cecil-street now stands, the pavement was continued as far as his house.

In course of time, Westminster became a place of some consideration; but it received its most distinguished honours from Henry VIII. who, on the dissolution of the monastery of St. Peter, converted it into a bishopric, with a dean and twelve prebendaries; and appointed the whole county of Middlesex, except Fulham, which was to remain to the Bishop of London, for its diocese. On this occasion Westminster became a city; for the making of which, according to Lord Chief Justice Coke, nothing more is required, than to be the seat of episcopal power.

The old palace, near the Abbey, having been nearly destroyed by fire in 1512, Henry VIII. took up his residence at Whitehall, which he purchased, in 1530, of Cardinal Wolsey. He also built the palace of St. James, and inclosed a fine spot of ground, which he converted into a park, for the accommodation of both palaces.

From this period, the buildings about Westminster began greatly to increase: but it did not long enjoy the honour of being a city; for it never had but one bishop, Thomas Thirlby, who being translated to the see of Norwich, by Edward VI. in 1550, the new bishopric was dissolved, and its right to the epithet of city was thereby lost. However, Westminster is still considered as a city, and is so stiled in our statutes.

The city of Westminster, properly so called, consists but of two parishes, viz. St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist; but the liberties contain seven parishes, which are as follow: St. Martin, in the Fields, St. James, St. Anne, St. Paul, Covent-garden, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Clement Danes, and St. George, Hanover-square; to which must be added, the precinct of the Savoy, and that of St. Martin-le-Grand.

The government of both the city and liberties of Westminster is under the jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter's, as well in civil as in ecclesiastical affairs, whose authority also extends to some towns in Essex, and the whole of their district is exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of of London, and of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Since the Reformation, the management of the civil part of the government has been in the hands of laymen,

men, elected, or, when appointed by their principals, confirmed by the dean and chapter.

The form of the civil government of Westminster was settled by an act of parliament passed in the 27th of Queen Elizabeth, intituled, "An Act for the good Government of the City and Borough of Westminster;" which directs the appointment of twelve burgesses, and twelve assistants, annually, to preside over the twelve wards into which Westminster was at that time divided; and gives power to the dean, high steward, or his deputy, and the twelve burgesses, or any three of them, whereof the dean, high steward, or his deputy, to be one, to hear, determine, and punish, according to the laws of the realm, or laudable and lawful customs of the city of London, all matters of incontinency, common scolds, inmates, common annoyances, &c. and to commit persons offending against the peace, to prison; but to give notice, within twenty-four hours, to some justice of the peace for the county. All good orders and ordinances, made by the dean and high steward, with the assistance of the burgesses, concerning the government of the inhabitants, and not repugnant to the queen's prerogative, or the laws of the land, to be of full force and strength.

Though the increase of the liberties of Westminster has rendered some alterations in this statute necessary, yet the substance of it is still the basis of the government of this city.

The first of these magistrates is the high steward, who is usually one of the chief nobility, chosen by the dean and chapter. His office has some affinity to that of a chancellor of an university; and he holds his place during life. On his death, or resignation, a chapter is called for the election of another, in which the dean sits as high steward, until the election is determined.

The deputy steward is appointed by the high steward, and confirmed by the dean and chapter. He is chairman of the court-leet; by which the high constable, the petty constables, and the annoyance juries are appointed.

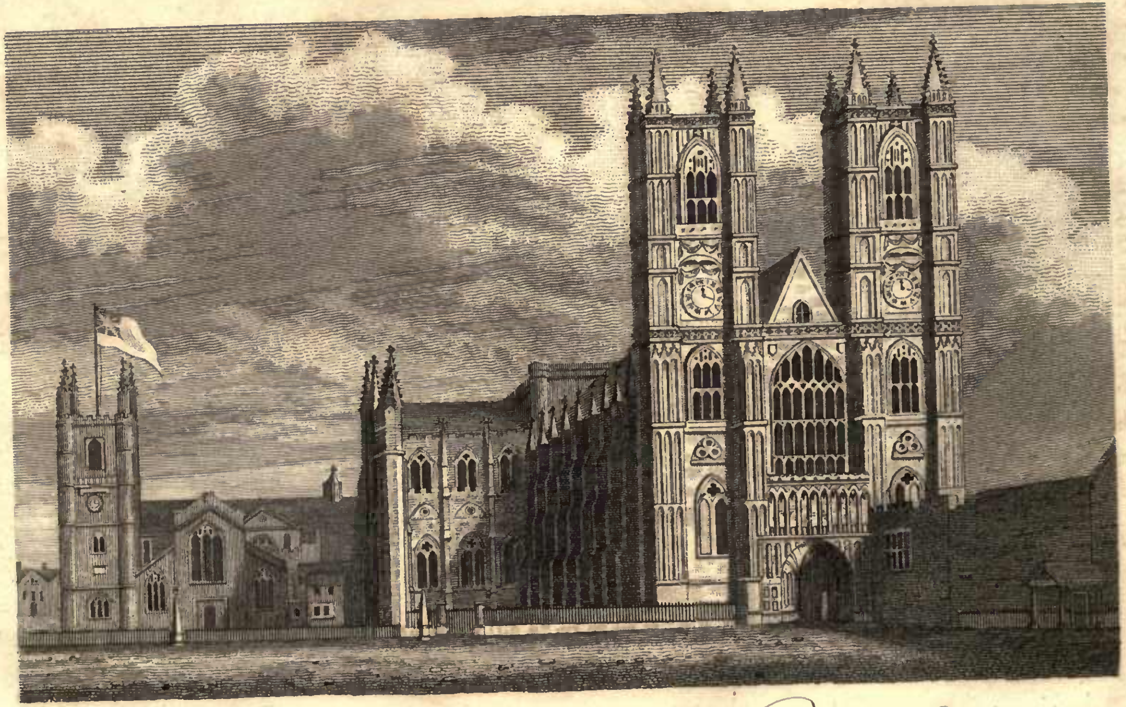
The high bailiff is nominated by the dean, and confirmed by the high steward, and holds his place for life. He is returning officer at the election for members of parliament, and enjoys considerable profits from fines, forfeitures, &c. The office is generally executed by a deputy, who is an attorney of repute.

The burgesses are at present sixteen in number, each of whom has an assistant. They are nearly similar to the aldermen and deputies in the city of London; but the exercise of their office is now principally confined to attending the courts leet, &c.

Under the high constable, who cannot hold his office more than three years, are eighty petty constables, appointed annually, at Michaelmas, viz. fourteen for the parish of St. Margaret; four for the parish of St. John, the Evangelist; twelve for the parish of St. George, Hanover-square; fourteen for the parish of St. Martin in the Fields; fourteen for the parish of St. James; eight for the parish of St. Anne; six for the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden; six for the parish of St. Clement Danes; and two for the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand.

Before the year 1696, the inhabitants of Westminster were liable to be called upon to serve as jurors at the quarter sessions for the county of Middlesex; but a clause was introduced into an act, passed in that year for regulating jurors, by which they were exempted from this duty.

Notwithstanding the great extent of Westminster, the government of it bears but little resemblance to that of a large city; the inhabitants have no exclusive corporation privileges, nor are there any trading companies within its jurisdiction. The two members who represent it in parliament, like those of a common country borough, are chosen by the inhabitant householders at large; and the only courts held in Westminster, are, the court-leet, the quarter sessions, and two courts of requests, for the recovery of small debts. Westminster has, however, long been the seat of the royal palace, the high court of parliament, and of our law tribunals.



Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Of the City of Westminster.—Westminster-Abbey.—Henry the Seventh's Chapel.—The Cloisters.—The Chapter-House.—The Sanctuary.—St. Margaret's Church.—Westminster-Hall.——Courts of Justice.——House of Lords.—House of Commons.—Painted Chamber.——Westminster-School.—St. John's Church.

THE city of Westminster, as has been already observed, contains but two parishes; viz. St. Margaret's and St. John's. We shall begin the survey of this part of the metropolis with the former, the most remarkable building in which, is the ancient abbey church dedicated to St. Peter.

There are so many miraculous stories related of the foundation of this abbey, in the legends of monkish writers, that by this enlightened age the bare recital would hardly be excused: all that can with truth be said, amounts only to this, that Sebert, king of the East-Saxons, who died in 616, being by Austin's preaching, and his uncle Ethelbert's example, converted to christianity, threw down the temple of Apollo, west of London, and there most devoutly erected a church, which he dedicated to the honour of St. Peter, prince of the apostles, and appointed Mellitus, then bishop of London, to consecrate it accordingly. Ranulphus, indeed, does not particularly mention Sebert, but has these remarkable words, " That some one, at the instigation of Ethelbert, built a church to the honour of St. Peter in the west part of the city of London, in a place called Thorney, which signifies an island of thorns, but is now called Westminster."

Sir Christopher Wren, however, whose opinion is by no means to be contemned, rejects as fabulous the notion of a temple to Apollo in Thorney island; and the rather, because it is said to be destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Antonius Pius, in order to make way for a Christian church to be erected by King Lucius upon its ruins. Sir Christopher, to strengthen his opinion, declares, that when he was employed to survey Westminster-abbey, though he examined both the walls and ornaments about it with the nicest care, yet he could neither discover the least fragment of cornice or capital, to indicate the work of a Roman builder, which he thinks he must undoubtedly have done, had the fact been true, as earthquakes break few stones, though they overturn edifices.

The dedication of this ancient abbey is a matter as uncertain as the foundation of it; the church historians will have it miraculous, and none but St. Peter himself, though dead five hundred years before, must be admitted to that honour.

The king had ordered Mellitus to perform the ceremony, but St. Peter, as the legend says, was beforehand with him; for over-night he called upon Edricus, a fisherman, and desired to be ferried over to Thorney, which happened to be then flooded round by heavy rains: the fisherman obeyed, and the apostle (having consecrated the church, amidst a grand chorus of heavenly music, and a glorious appearance of burning lights, of which Edricus was both an ear and an eye-witness,) discovered himself on his return, and bid the fisherman tell Mellitus what he had heard and seen; giving him at the same time, a specimen of his divine mission, by a miraculous draught of salmon, of which kind of fish, when in season, the apostle assured him, none of his occupation should ever want, provided they honestly made an offering of the tenth fish to the use of the newly consecrated church. This custom appears to have been continued until the end of the fourteenth century.

That the above romantic tale was generally credited for many ages after, is evident from two royal charters. The first is a charter of King Edgar, who says, "this church was dedicated by no less than St. Peter, the Prince of Apostles, to his own honour." The other is a charter of Edward the Confessor, which is still more explicit, affirming it to be "dedicated by St. Peter himself with the attendance of angels, by the impression of the holy cross, and the anointment of the holy chrism."

This church and its monastery were repaired and enlarged by Offa, King of Mercia; but being destroyed by the pagan Danes, they were rebuilt by Edgar, who endowed them, and in the year 969, granted them many ample privileges. But having again suffered by the ravages of the Danes, Edward the Confessor pulled down the old church, and erected a most magnificent one for that age in its place, in the form of a cross, which was begun in the year 1049, and became a pattern for that kind of building.

The work being finished in the year 1066, he caused it to be consecrated with the greatest pomp and solemnity; and by several charters not only confirmed all its ancient rights and privileges, but endowed it with many rich manors and additional immunities; and the church, by a bull of Pope Nicholas I. was constituted the place for the inauguration of the Kings of England. But as an abbey in those days would have been nothing without relics, here were to be found the veil and some of the milk of the Virgin; the blade-bone of St. Benedict; the finger of St. Alphage; the head of St. Maxilla; and half the jaw-bone of St. Anastasia.

William the Conqueror, to show his regard to the memory of his late friend King Edward, no sooner arrived in London, than he repaired to this church, and offered a sumptuous pall, as a covering for Edward's tomb. He also gave fifty marks of silver, together with a very rich altar-cloth, and two caskets of gold; and the Christmas following was solemnly crowned there, which was the first coronation performed in that place.

The next prince that undertook to enlarge this great work was Henry III. who built a chapel to the Blessed Virgin, then called the new work at Westminster, the first stone whereof he laid himself on Saturday before his coronation, in the year 1220. But about twenty years after, finding the walls and steeple of the old structure much decayed, he pulled them all down, with a design to enlarge and rebuild them in a more regular manner.

He commenced this great work in 1245, in the style of architecture which began to prevail in his days, but did not carry it further than four arches west of the middle tower; and the vaulting of this part was not completed until 1296. He did not live to accomplish his design. It was continued by his successor, and carried on slowly by succeeding princes; and from the portcullises on the roof of the last arches it appears, that either Henry VII. or VIII. had some concern in it, that being the device of these monarchs. The building was never finished, the great tower and the two western towers remaining incomplete at the Reformation, after which the two present towers were erected.

About the year 1502, Henry VII. began that magnificent structure, which is now generally called by his name: for this purpose, he pulled down the chapel of Henry III. already mentioned, and an adjoining house, called the White Rose Tavern. This chapel, like the former, he dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; and designing it for a burial place for himself and his posterity, he carefully ordered in his will, that none but those of royal blood should be permitted to lie therein: and, for the health of his soul, he procured a bull from the Pope, for uniting to this abbey the collegiate church of St. Martin's-le-grand, and the manor of Tykill, in Yorkshire, for the maintenance of a chauntry of three monks and two lay brethren. This was the origin of the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Westminster, in St. Martin's-le-grand.

On the general suppression of religious houses, the abbey was surrendered to Henry VIII, by William Benson, the abbot, and seventeen of the monks, in the year 1539, when its revenues amounted, according to Speed, to three thousand, nine hundred and seventy-seven pounds, six shillings and four-pence per annum, a sum, at least equal to twenty thousand pounds a year of present money. Besides its furniture, which was of inestimable value, it had, in different parts of the kingdom, no less than two hundred and sixteen manors, seventeen hamlets, with ninety-seven towns and villages; and though the abbey was only the second in rank, yet in all other respects it was the chief in the kingdom, and its abbots had a seat in the house of lords.

The abbey being thus dissolved, Henry VIII. erected it first into a college of secular canons, under the government of a dean, an honour which he chose to confer on the last abbot. This establishment, however, was of no long duration, for two years after he converted it into a bishopric, which was dissolved nine years after by Edward VI. who restored the government by a dean, which continued till Mary's accession to the crown.

In 1557, Queen Mary restored it to its ancient conventual state: but Queen Elizabeth again ejected the monks, and, in 1560, erected Westminster Abbey into a college, under the government of a dean, and twelve secular canons or prebendaries. She also founded a school for forty scholars, denominated the Queen's, to be educated in the liberal sciences, preparatory to the university, and to have all the necessaries of life, except cloathing, of which they were to have only a gown every year. To this abbey belong choristers, singing-men, an organist, twelve almsmen, &c.

No very material alterations were made in the outward structure of this church after the death of Henry VII. till the time of King William and Queen Mary; when it became the object of parliamentary concern, and was rescued from that ruin into which it was falling, by a thorough reparation at the national expense: and though the ravage that was made within it by Henry VIII. and the havoc without it, during the unhappy civil commotions that defaced the ancient beauty of all the religious houses in this kingdom, can never be recovered; yet by the labour and skill of Sir Christopher Wren, and those who succeeded him, it has been decorated with such ornaments as have rendered the building more complete than it had ever been.

This venerable fabric has been new coated on the outside, except that part called Henry the Seventh's Chapel, which is, indeed, a separate building; and the west end has been adorned with two new stately towers, that have been thought equal, in point of workmanship, to any part of the original building. But though such pains were taken in the coating, to preserve the ancient Gothic grandeur, that this church, in its distant prospect, has all the venerable majesty of its former state, yet the beautiful carving with which it was once adorned, is irretrievably lost: the buttresses once coped with free-stone, and the statues of our ancient kings, that formerly stood in niches, near the top of those buttresses, are for the most part removed. Some of these statues are still standing next the towers, on the north side, and, indeed, it is on this side that an outward view of the Abbey must be taken, the other being so incumbered with buildings, that even its situation can hardly be distinguished.

In viewing the outside of this building, the attention is particularly engaged by the magnificent portico that leads into the north cross, which has been stiled *The Beautiful*, or *Solomon's*, *Gate*. It is probable, that this was built by Richard II. as his arms, carved in stone, were formerly over the gate.

This portico is Gothic, and extremely beautiful; and over it is a most elegant window of modern date, and admirably well executed. On the south side is a window, set up in 1705, which is likewise very masterly. But the principal beauties of this structure are to be found within.

The length of the building, from east to west, is three hundred and seventy-five feet, measuring from the steps leading to Henry the Seventh's Chapel. The length of the cross, from north to south, is one hundred and ninety-five feet; and the breadth of the nave and side aisles is seventy-two feet. The height, from the pavement of the nave to the inner roof, is one hundred feet, and from the choir pavement to the roof of the lantern, is one hundred and forty feet.

On entering the west door, the whole body of the church presents itself at one view; the pillars which divide the nave from the side aisles being so curiously formed as not to obstruct the side openings; nor is the sight terminated to the east, but by the fine painted window over the portico of Henry

VIIth's chapel, which, anciently, when the altar was low, and the beautiful shrine of Edward the Confessor was included in the prospect, must have afforded one of the grandest sights the imagination can paint.

These pillars terminate toward the east by a sweep, thereby inclosing the chapel of Edward the Confessor in a kind of semi-circle: and it is worthy of observation, that, as far as the gates of the choir, the pillars are filleted with brass, but all beyond with free-stone; from which circumstance, some take occasion to determine the bounds of the different enlargement of this church at different times, but with much uncertainty. Answerable to the middle range of pillars are others in the walls, which, as they rise, spring into semi-arches, and are every where met in acute angles by their opposites; thereby throwing the roof into a variety of segments of arches, decorated with ornamental carvings at the closings and crossings of the lines. On the arches of the pillars are galleries of double columns, fifteen feet wide, covering the side aisles, and enlightened by a middle range of windows, over which there is an upper range of larger windows; by these and the under range, together with the four capital windows, facing the north, east, south, and west, the whole fabric is admirably enlightened.

At the bottom of the walls, between the columns, are shallow niches, arched about eight or ten feet high, on which the arms of the original benefactors are depicted; and over them, in Saxon characters, their titles, &c. but these are almost all hid from the sight, by the monuments of the dead being placed before them.

The next objects of attention, are, the fine paintings in the great west window, of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; Moses and Aaron, and the twelve patriarchs; the arms of King Sebert, King Edward the Confessor, Queen Elizabeth, King George II. and Dean Wilcox, Bishop of Rochester. This window was set up in the year 1733, and is very curious. To the left of it, in a less window, is a painting of one of our kings, supposed to be Richard II. but the colours being of a water blue, the features of the face cannot be distinguished. In the window, on the other side the great window, is a lively representation of Edward the Confessor, in his robes, and under his feet his arms painted. These are the most perfect of the many remains of this ancient art, to be seen in the different windows of the Abbey.

After surveying this part of the church, the next thing to be noticed is the choir, which may always be seen during divine service, and at other times is shown to those who pay for seeing the monuments in the north cross and western end of the Abbey. The grand entrance to it is by a pair of beautiful iron gates, and the floor is paved with black and white marble. The stalls in this choir were formerly painted of a purple colour, and in it, near the pulpit, was an ancient portrait of Richard II. six feet eleven inches high, by three feet seven inches broad. He is represented sitting in a chair of state, with a globe in one hand, and the sceptre in the other; a crown on his head, and his dress, which is a green vest flowered with gold, extremely rich and elegant, and marked in many places with his initial R, surmounted by a crown. The countenance of this portrait is remarkably fine and gentle, little indicative of his bad and oppressive reign. Latterly, the choir has undergone a considerable alteration in the position of the stalls and seats, which are rendered much more commodious for public worship, and are so contrived, that they can be removed to make room for the celebration of any service which requires greater space, and can be replaced without injury, or much expense.

Since this improvement, the portrait of Richard has been hung up in the Jerusalem chamber.

Beyond the choir is the fine altar, surrounded with a curious balustrade, within which is a pavement of Mosaic work, made at the charge of Abbot Ware, and said to be the most beautiful in its kind of any in the world. By some Latin verses it appears, that it is composed of porphyry, and some other stones of various colours, and that it was laid in the year 1272.

This beautiful pavement sustained irreparable injury during a fire, which destroyed the roof of the lantern above it, on the 9th of July, 1803. The fire was occasioned by the negligence of some plumbers, who were employed to repair the lead work of the roof, and, for a short time, seemed to threaten the destruction of this venerable pile; for the height of the place is such, that water was not conveyed to it without great difficulty. Happily, however, it was extinguished without communicating to the long timber roofs, which extend in every direction from this common center of the building; and the damage has been since repaired with so much skill, that, when the freshness is worn off the new work, it will scarcely be distinguishable from the old.

The altar, which formerly stood in a chapel at Whitehall, is a stately and beautiful piece of white marble, and was removed from the stores at Hampton-court, in the year 1707, by order of her late majesty Queen Anne, who presented it to this church. There is, however, a striking impropriety in the appearance of an elegant specimen of Grecian architecture, as a part of a Gothic temple. On each side the altar are marble doors, opening into St. Edward's chapel, where, at their coronation, our kings retire to refresh themselves.

The chapel of St. Edward the Confessor is inclosed in the body of the church, at the east end of the choir, and directly behind the altar. The principal object in this chapel is the ancient shrine, erected by Henry III. to the memory of Edward the Confessor, King of England, and the last of the Saxon race. He died in the year 1066, and was canonized in 1269, by Pope Alexander III. who caused his name to be placed in the catalogue of saints, and issued his bull to the Abbot Lawrence, and the Convent of Westminster, enjoining, "That his body be honoured here on earth, and his soul be glorified in heaven." A cloistered life was his sole happiness; and though he was married eighteen years to one of the most accomplished women of her time, daughter to Earl Godwin, yet 'tis said, she confessed on her death-bed, he suffered her to live and die a virgin. This shrine, which was once esteemed the glory of England, is now much defaced and neglected. It was composed of stones of various colours, beautifully enriched with all the cost and art that human imagination could project; and consists of three rows of arches, the lower pointed, the upper round; and on each side of the lower is a most elegant twisted pillar: a lamp was kept continually burning before it. On one side stood a silver image of the Blessed Virgin, which, with two jewels of immense value, were presented by queen Eleanor, the wife of Henry III. On the other side stood another image of the Virgin Mary, wrought in ivory, presented by Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. To this shrine Edward I. offered the Scots regalia and chair, in which the kings of Scotland used to be crowned. About the year 1280, Alphonso, third son to Edward I. offered here the golden coronet of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, and other jewels.

The beautiful mosaic pavement of this chapel was the performance of Peter Cavalini, inventor of that species of ornament. It is supposed that he was brought into England by the abbot Ware, who visited Rome in 1256. Weever, in his Funeral Monuments, says; "He brought from thence certain workmen, and rich porphery stones, whereof he made that curious, singular, rare pavement before the high altar; and with these stones and workmen he did also frame the shrine of Edward the Confessor."

This shrine is now so stripped as to afford but little satisfaction, except to the curious; however, some of the stone-work with which it was adorned is still to be seen. This stone work is hollow within, and now encloses a large chest, which Mr. Keep, soon after the coronation of James II. found to contain the remains of St. Edward; for it being broken by accident, he discovered a number of bones, and turning them up, found a crucifix richly ornamented and enamelled, with a gold chain twenty inches long, both which he presented to the king, who ordered the bones to be re-placed in the old coffin, and inclosed in a new one made very strong, and bound with iron,

In this chapel are several other memorials of deceased royalty on the south side of the shrine lies Editha, Queen to St. Edward, one of the most accomplished women of her age, who survived her husband eight years, and beheld all the miseries consequent on his dying without issue. She was however treated with great respect by William the Conqueror, who allowed her an apartment in his palace at Winchester, where she died, and was interred here, by his express orders.

On the north side of the chapel is the tomb of Henry III. the pannels of which are of polished porphyry, surrounded by mosaic work of scarlet and gold. At the corners are twisted pillars, gilt and enamelled; and upon it is the effigy of that king in brass, gilt, finely executed, and supposed to be the first brazen statue cast in this kingdom.

At the feet of Henry III. is a table monument of grey marble, on which lies the effigy of Eleanor, queen to Edward I. It is remarkable that only the body of this queen was interred here, and that her heart was placed in the choir of the Friars Predicants, in London.

Here is also a large plain coffin of grey marble, composed of seven slabs; four of which form the sides, two the ends, and one the cover. This rough unpolished tomb incloses the remains of Edward I. just mentioned, who was named in honour of the Confessor, and surnamed Longshanks, from his tall and slender habit of body.

On the south side of this chapel is a black marble monument to the memory of Philippa, queen of Edward III. to whom she was married forty-two years, and bore him fourteen children. Edward bestowed a profusion of expense on her tomb, round which were placed, as ornaments, the brazen statues of thirty kings, princes, and noble personages her relations.

Adjoining to this under a gothic canopy, is the tomb of Edward III. The effigy of this prince is placed recumbent upon a table of grey marble, and though his tomb is distinct from that of the queen, yet their bodies were deposited in the same grave, according to her request on her death bed. Like the former, this tomb is surrounded with statues, particularly those of his children; and at the head of it are placed the sword and shield carried before him in France. The sword is seven feet long and weighs eighteen pounds.

Next to this is a tomb erected to the memory of Richard II. and his first consort Anne; over which is a canopy of wood, remarkable for a curious painting, still visible upon it, of our Saviour and the Virgin Mary. This prince was murdered in Pomfret Castle, on Valentine's day, in the year 1399. The robing of his effigy is curiously wrought with peascod shells open and the peas out, supposed to be in allusion to his having been once in full possession of sovereignty, which, before his murder, was reduced to an empty title.

In this chapel are deposited the coronation chairs of our kings and queens, the most ancient of which, as has been already mentioned, was brought with the regalia from Scotland, by King Edward I. in the year 1297, and offered at the shrine of St. Edward. Under the seat of this chair is a square stone, which, according to the Scots tradition, is believed to have been Jacob's pillow. The other chair was made for Mary II. At the coronation, one or both of these chairs, as circumstances require, are covered with gold tissue, and placed before the altar, behind which they now stand.

Along the frieze of the screen of this chapel are fourteen legendary sculptures respecting the Confessor. The first is the trial of Queen Emma; the second, the birth of Edward; the next his coronation; the fourth represents the manner in which he was terrified into the abolition of the dane-gelt, by seeing the devil dance upon the money casks; the fifth is the story of his winking at a thief who was robbing his treasury; the sixth is intended to represent the appearance of our Saviour to him; the seventh shows how the invasion of England was frustrated by the drowning of the Danish king; the eighth represents the quarrel between the boys Tosti and Harold, predicting their respective fates; the ninth contains the Confessor's vision of the seven sleepers; the tenth shows his meeting with

St. John the Evangelist, in the disguise of a pilgrim; the eleventh, the curing the blind by washing their eyes in his dirty water; the twelfth represents St. John delivering to the pilgrims a ring; in the thirteenth they deliver the ring to the king which he had unknowingly given to St. John as an alms, when he met him in the form of a pilgrim: this was attended with a message from the saint, foretelling the death of the king; and the fourteenth shows the consequent haste made by him to complete his pious foundation.

The chapel of Henry the Fifth is only separated from that of St. Edward by an iron screen, on each side of which are images as large as life, guarding, as it were, the staircase ascending to the chantry over it. In it is his monument, which is of black marble, surrounded with iron rails and gates, and on it is placed his statue made of heart of oak; but the head, with the sceptre and regalia being of beaten silver, were sacrilegiously stolen, according to the account of the guides, in the time of Oliver Cromwell. The beautiful gothic inclosure of this tomb was erected by Henry VII. in compliment to his illustrious relation and predecessor; but he paid less respect to the memory of his grandmother, Catherine, the relict of this prince, who was interred in the chapel of the Virgin. When Henry VII. ordered that to be pulled down to make way for his own magnificent chapel, he neglected her remains, which he suffered to be carelessly flung into a wooden chest and removed into this chapel.

On each side of this chapel is a winding staircase, inclosed in a turret of iron work, the tops of which spread into roofs of uncommon elegance. These stairs lead to a chantry, over the chapel, from which the inner part of the Confessor's shrine can be seen. Here are a helmet, shield and saddle, which are believed to be those used by Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, and brought here, as the custom was, at his funeral. The various models designed by Christopher Wren and other eminent architects, which had remained for many years in an obscure part of this church, were brought here in 1779. The section of the Abbey, with the spire, as designed by Sir Christopher, is greatly admired.

Around the chapel of St. Edward are nine chapels, besides that of Henry the seventh, which appear not to have been comprehended in the original plan of the building, though they were erected by Henry III. Beginning at the north cross and passing round to the south they are in the following order: St. Andrew's; St. Michael's; St. John the Evangelist's; Islip's, or St. John the Baptist's; St. Erasmus's; St. Paul's; St. Nicholas's; St. Edmund's and St. Benedict's.

These chapels with the whole of the area, the aisles, the nave, and the north and south crosses are filled with such a wilderness of monuments, that it would require a volume to give the descriptions of them all; we shall therefore confine ourselves to noticing some of the most remarkable.

In St. Michael's chapel is a monument to the memory of Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale and his lady, which is one of the capital performances of that great master in sculpture, Roubiliac, and is visited and admired by all judges of elegance and ingenuity.

Above is represented a lady expiring in the arms of her husband; and beneath, slily creeping from a tomb, the king of terrors presents his grim visage, pointing his unerring dart to the dying figure, at which sight the husband, struck with astonishment, horror and despair, endeavours to ward off the fatal stroke from the distressed object of his care.

On it is the following inscription; "Here rest the ashes of Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale, of Mamhead, in the county of Devon, Esq, who died July the 20th, 1752, aged 56; and of lady Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheiress of Washington, Earl Ferrers, who died August the 17th, 1734, aged 27. Their only son Washington Gascoigne Nightingale, Esq. deceased, in memory of their virtues, did, by his last will, order this monument to be erected."

In the centre of the chapel of St. John the Evangelist is a curious monument, erected to the memory of Sir Francis Vere, a gentleman well skilled both in learning and arms; but being brought up from his youth in the camp, he dedicated his study to the art of war, in which he was equalled by few, and not excelled by any. He commanded in front under Prince Maurice, at the battle of Newport, against the Spanish army, who came to the relief of that town, under the command of the Archduke Albert, then governor of the Low Countries. Vere, in posting the English soldiers advantageously, had occasion to pass a ford, in order to which the soldiers were preparing to strip; but he prevented that delay, by telling them that what they were going to do was entirely useless, for in a few hours they might either have dry clothes, or need of none. By this seasonable encouragement, the enemy's horse that had left their foot behind, were beat back, and the English, who were not above one thousand five hundred in number, gained the eminence of the downs, supported by a body of Friesland foot, ready to sustain the first shock of the enemy's fire. Though this was a dangerous enterprize, in which Vere himself was wounded, his horse shot under him, and half the English slain, yet it proved the cause of victory to the Dutch: for Prince Maurice advancing suddenly with his fresh troops, while the

Spaniards were yet greatly exhausted by their attack upon this small body, found it easy to put them to the rout, and thereby obtained a complete victory. The monument is a table, supported by four knights kneeling, on which lie the several parts of a complete suit of armour, and underneath the effigy of Sir Francis, in a loose gown, lying on a quilt of alabaster. There is a short description in Latin, on the base of the monument, signifying that he was nephew to the Earl of Oxford, and that this was consecrated to his memory by his disconsolate widow. He died in the fifty-fourth year of his age, on the 28th of August, 1608.

In former times, there were many ancient monuments in this chapel, of which only one is now remaining. It has the figure of an abbot, in his mass habit, curiously engraved on brass, representing John de Eastrey, who died on the 4th of March, 1498. By the records of the church, he appears to have been a great benefactor to it. He adorned the west window with many grand paintings on glass, a small part of which still remains: he built the screen to this chapel, and presented two images, gilt, for the altars of St. Peter and St. Paul; and one for the Chapter-house. 'Tis very singular, that, in breaking up the grave, in the year 1706, the body of this abbot was discovered in a coffin quilted with yellow satin, dressed in a gown of crimson silk, fastened round his waist with a black girdle. On his legs were white silk stockings, and over his face a clean napkin, doubled up and laid corner-ways. The face was in some degree discoloured, but the legs and arms were firm.

In the chapel of Islip are two monuments deserving of notice; that of John Islip, Abbot of Westminster, and founder of this chapel, and that of Sir Christopher Hatton.

Islip's monument is a plain marble table, supported by four pillars of brass: above it, on the roof, was formerly a fine painting of our Saviour on the cross; which was destroyed in Cromwell's time, by the puritans, who were enemies to every thing that appeared to be connected with popish idolatry. Islip was employed by Henry VII. in decorating his new chapel, and in repairing and beautifying the whole abbey, to which he added several embellishments, especially the statues of our kings, along the buttresses. He also projected a most superb dome, or lantern, to be erected in the center of the cross; but the pillars were found too weak to support it. His own chapel he dedicated to St. John the Baptist; and died the second of January, in the year 1510.

The other monument is erected to the memory of Sir Christopher Hatton, Knight of the Bath, and nearest of kin, in the male line, to Sir Christopher Hatton, Chancellor of England, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. According to the inscription, he died on the 10th of September, 1619. The figures on the tomb are, a knight in armour, and a lady in deep mourning, both resting on the ascending sides of a triangular pediment, separated in the middle by a trunkless helmet. Over their heads is a neat piece of architecture, in the center whereof is a scroll, with their arms, held up by naked boys; the one over the knight holds a torch, put out and reversed, to show that Sir Christopher died first; the other, over the lady, holds his torch erect, and burning, to signify that she survived him.

In a chantry, over this chapel, are handsome wainscot presses, which contain the effigies in wax, of Queen Elizabeth, King William and Queen Mary, and Queen Anne, in their coronation robes. Here is also an excellent figure of the late Earl of Chatham, in his parliamentary robes.

Against the south wall of St. Erasmus's chapel, is an antique stone monument, on which, under a Gothic canopy, lies the figure of a bishop properly habited, and is supposed to be Thomas Ruthal, made Bishop of Durham by King Henry VIII. He had been secretary of state to Henry VII. and was made a privy-counsellor, and sent abroad on various embassies by Hen. VIII. He died in the year 1524. Bishop Goodwin relates the following circumstance, relative to the discovery of his possessions, which occasioned his death, viz. That, being commanded to write down a true state of the kingdom in general, for his majesty's private information, he took great pains in the performance, and, having fairly transcribed it, caused the book to be bound in vellum, gilt, and variously ornamented; and, at the same time, having taken an account of his own private estate, with an inventory of his jewels, plate, and money, he caused that likewise to be bound and ornamented exactly like the other, and laid them both carefully together in his closet. However, it so fell out, that the king, on some occasion, sent Cardinal Wolsey in haste for the national tract, which he had so long expected from Ruthal; but by mistake, Wolsey received the book containing the schedule of the bishop's own wealth. The cardinal soon discovered the mistake, but being willing to do Ruthal, to whom he had no liking, a shrewd turn, he delivered the book to the king, just as he received it, telling his majesty that now if he wanted money, that book would inform him where he might command a million; for so much did the bishop's inventory amount to. When the bishop discovered his error, it affected him so much that he died soon after.

In the middle of this chapel is a large table monument, erected to the memory of Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, Baron Burleigh, Knight of the Garter, privy-counsellor to King James; on which is his effigy, in his robes, with a lady on his right side, and a vacant space for another on his left. Dorothy Nevil, his first wife, who was daughter and co-heiress to the noble Lord Latimer, lays on his right side; and the place that is vacant was left for his second wife, Frances Bridges, who was of the noble family of Chandois. This lady however, gave express orders in her will, that, as the right side was taken up, her effigy should not be placed on the left; notwithstanding which, agreeable to the inscription, they are all buried together in one vault.

On the south side of this chapel is a monument erected to the memory of Colonel Edward Popham, and his lady; the statues of whom are in white marble, as big as the life, and stand under a lofty canopy, resting their arms in a thoughtful position on a marble altar, on which lie the gloves of an armed knight. This gentleman was an active officer in Cromwell's army, and his atchievements were inscribed on his tomb. At the time of the Restoration, this inscription was ordered to be defaced, and the whole monument destroyed; but at the intercession of some of his lady's relations, who had been particularly useful to his majesty, the stone on which the inscription was engraved, was only inverted, and the monument received no other injury. The time of his death cannot be ascertained, as the inscription is entirely obliterated.

Nearly in the centre of St. Paul's chapel is a magnificent monument of alabaster, with pillars of Lydian marble, gilt; on the table of which lies the effigy of an old man, in a chancellor's habit, with the figures of his eight children, four sons and four daughters, kneeling on the base. This monument was erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Bromley, Knt, privy-counsellor, and eight years chancellor to Queen Elizabeth, in which office he died April 12th, 1587.

Here is also a monument of black touchstone, remarkably different from any other in the abbey. On the top of it is a circular frame of gilt brass, which encloses the bust of Ann, Lady Cottington, wife to Francis, Lord Cottington. Beneath, on a table monument, lies the effigy of her husband, resting on his left arm; and over the head of a satyr is the following inscription: "Here lies Francis Lord Cottington, of Hanworth, who, in the reign of king Charles I. was chancellor of his majesty's exchequer, master of the court of wards, constable of the Tower, lord high treasurer of England, and one of the privy-council. He was twice ambassador in Spain, once for the said king, and a second time for King Charles II. now reigning, to both which he most signally shewed his allegiance and fidelity, during the unhappy civil broils of those times; and for his faithful adherence to the crown (the usurper prevailing) was forced to fly his country, and during his exile, died at Valadolid in Spain, June 19th, 1652, in the 74th year of his age, whence his body was brought, and here interred by Charles Cottington, Esq. his nephew and heir, in 1679." This great man was secretary to Charles, prince of Wales, whom he attended on his journey to visit the Infanta of Spain, when on the point of marriage with that princess. Lady Cottington died the 22d of February, 1633, in the 33d year of her age.

Adjoining to the east wall of the chapel of St. Nicholas is a stately monument of various coloured marble, erected to the memory of Anne, Duchess of Somerset, wife to Edward duke of Somerset, brother to the third wife of Henry VIII. Queen Jane Seymour, uncle to Edward VI. and some time regent during his minority. He was afterwards disgraced, accused of treasonable practices against the king, tried by his peers, and acquitted; but condemned of felony in levying armed men contrary to law. In consequence of which he was sentenced to be hanged, but, in respect to his high quality, was beheaded on Tower-hill, the 22d of January, in the year 1551. The inscription on the tomb is in Latin and English, and describes the noble lineage of this great lady, who died at Hanworth, the 16th of April, 1587, in the ninetieth year of her age.

At a small distance from this is a very elegant monument erected by the great Lord Burleigh, to the memory of Mildred his wife, and their daughter lady Anne, Countess of Oxford. It represents a magnificent temple made of porphyry, and other kinds of marble gilt. It is divided into two compartments, one raised over the other. In the upper is the figure of a venerable old man, in the robes and ensigns of the garter, kneeling, as it were, at prayers, and is supposed to be designed for Lord Burleigh. In the lower compartment lies Lady Burleigh with her daughter Lady Jane in her arms, and at her head and feet are her grand-children kneeling. There is a long Latin inscription explaining the figures, and setting forth their respective virtues. This amiable lady died at Greenwich the 5th of June in the year 1588.

On the west side of this chapel, against the wall, is a beautiful monument erected to the memory of Lady Winifred, who was first married to Sir Richard Sackville, Knt. and afterwards to John Paulet, Marquis of Winchester. In the front of this monument, on the base, are the figures of a knight armed and kneeling; opposite him is a lady in deep mourning, in the like attitude; behind whose back, on a baptismal font, lies an infant with its head supported by a pillow. By the inscription it appears, that she was descended from illustrious parents, and married first a gentleman of an ancient house whose ancestors were renowned before the Conqueror's time; and that her second husband was of noble blood.

Next to this is a handsome monument, erected to the memory of the late Duchess of Northumberland. Between two large figures of Faith and Hope, is a group of distressed objects, to whom her Grace, in the character of Charity, is distributing her bounty. Above are two Genii weeping over an urn. The inscription recites her illustrious descent and titles; and concludes thus: "Having lived long an ornament of courts, an honour to her country, a pattern to the great, a protectress of the poor, ever distinguished for the most tender affection for her family and friends, she died December 5th, 1776, aged sixty, universally beloved, revered and lamented. The Duke of Northumberland, inconsolable for the loss of the best of wives, hath erected this monument to her beloved memory."

At the door of this chapel lie the remains of that great and learned antiquary, Sir Henry Spelman, who died at upwards of eighty years of age, in the year 1641.

At the entrance of St. Edmund's chapel, on the right hand, is the ancient monument of William de Valence, whose effigy lies in a cumbent posture on a chest of wainscot placed upon a tomb of grey marble; the figure is wood, covered originally with copper gilt, as was the chest in which it lies, but the greatest part has been taken away; and of thirty small images that were placed in little brass niches round, scarce one remains entire. He was treacherously slain at Bayonne in the year 1296, but his body being brought to England, was interred in this chapel, and an indulgence of one hundred days granted to all devout people who should pray for the welfare of his soul.

Near this is a most magnificent monument, partly inclosed, to the memory of Edward Talbot, eighth Earl of Shrewsbury, who died February the 8th, 1617, aged fifty-seven, and his Lady Jane, eldest daughter and coheiress of Cuthbert, Baron Ogle, whose effigies in their robes lie on a black marble table, supported by a pedestal of alabaster. This monument is finely ornamented, and the carving on the various coloured marble is exquisite. The inscription contains nothing more than his titles and character, which is indeed very high: he was honourable without pride: potent without ostentation: religious without superstition: liberal both in mind and bounty; warded ever against fortune, his whole life was a path of justice; and his innocence escaping envy, continued through the whole course of his life.

Under the window, fronting the entrance of this chapel, is a very ancient monument representing a Gothic chapel, in which is the figure of a knight in armour, in a cumbent posture, with his feet resting on a lion's back. This monument was erected for Sir Bernard Brocas, of Baurepaire in the county of Hants, chamberlain to Anne, queen to Richard II. But this princess dying, and Richard falling under the displeasure of his people, who deposed him, Sir Bernard still adhered to his royal master in his misfortunes, which cost him his life; for being concerned with many others in an unsuccessful attempt to restore him to the crown, he shared the common fate of almost all the leaders of that conspiracy, and was beheaded on Tower-hill in the month of January, 1399.

On the east side of this chapel is a monument erected to the memory of John of Eltham, second son of King Edward II. and so called from Eltham in Kent, the place of his nativity. His statue is of white alabaster, the head encircled in a coronet of greater and less leaves, and his habit is that of an armed knight. He died in Scotland at the age of nineteen, unmarried, though three different matches had been proposed to him; the last of which, to Mary, daughter of Ferdinand King of Spain, he accepted, but did not live to consummate it. His funeral was so magnificent and costly, that the prior and convent demanded one hundred pounds (a great sum at that time) for a horse and armour presented there on the day of his interment.

On the east side of St. Benedict's chapel, where once stood the altar of St. Benedict, is a beautiful monument, composed of various kinds of marble, erected to the memory of Lady Frances, Countess of Hertford, who is here represented in her robes in a cumbent posture, with her head resting on an embroidered cushion, and her feet on a lion's back. The sculpture of this monument is exceeding curious.

Between this chapel and the next, against the wall, is a monument of Mosaic work, the sides in plain pannels, but the top of the table wrought in figures, said to be done with the same kind of stones as the floor before the altar, and erected for the children of Henry I. and Edward I. Over this tomb is something which seems to have been a piece of church perspective, but now almost defaced. This certainly was once a rich and costly monument; for in the records of the Tower, there is the king's order for erecting such a one in this place, and for allowing Master Simon de Wells five marks and a half, to defray his expenses in bringing from the city a handsome brass image to set upon his daughter Catharine's tomb; and for paying to

Simon de Gloucester the king's goldsmith, for a silver image for the like purpose, the sum of seventy marks.

On the north side of the area, adjoining to St. Andrew's chapel, is the superb monument erected at the expense of the nation to the memory of General Wolfe. The front of the pediment represents the landing of the troops at Quebec, and the difficulties they had to encounter in getting up their cannon and climbing the rocks; and in the background is a representation of the city, with the engagement. The monument is supported by lions, and on each side of it is a medallion, with a wolf's head. The general appears in the agonies of death, supported by a grenadier, who seems to express, by pointing with his finger to a distance, that the victory is gained. Behind the general is the faithful Highland serjeant who attended him, leaning on his halbert, and looking at the dying hero with admiration and grief. At the feet of the general lie his hat, fusee, gorget, &c. Near these is the representation of a tent, underneath which is a group of figures. Behind the tent is seen a large tree, and by it lie a tomahauk, scalping-knife, and hatchet, the Indian weapons of war. On the top of the monument is the figure of Victory descending with a crown of laurel to immortalize the dying victor. In the front of the monument is the following inscription:

To the memory of
JAMES WOLFE,
Major-General and Commander in Chief
Of the British land-forces
On an Expedition against Quebec,
Who, after surmounting by ability and valour
All obstacles of art and nature,

Was slain in the moment of victory,
On the 14th of September, 1759,
The King and Parliament of Great-Britain,
Dedicate this monument.

Nearly opposite to this were formerly three ancient tombs, all of which are now almost obliterated. The first of free-stone, made like a close bed, was walled up, and another tomb placed against it. This monument was covered with an ancient Gothic arch, the sides adorned with vine branches in relief, and the roof within springing into many angles, under which lies the image of a lady in a very antique dress, her feet resting upon lions, and her head on pillows supported by angels, sitting on each side the effigy, gilt and painted. On the side of the tomb are six niches, in which seem to have been painted monks, and on the pedestal are still to be seen some remains of paintings. This monument covered the remains of Aveline, Countess of Lancaster, who died the 4th of November, 1293, the very year of her marriage. This lady was daughter to William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle and Holdernesse, and married Edmund Earl of Lancaster, son to King Henry II.

Adjoining to this is another ancient monument of grey marble, erected to the memory of Aymer de Valence, second and last Earl of Pembroke of this family, who was poisoned in France, by the secret contrivance of the Earl of Arundel, the 23d of June, 1324. He had been three times married, but had no issue by either of his wives. In the time of Edward I. he was a great general, and not only attended that prince in his expedition to Flanders, but likewise accompanied him to Scotland, where that king died. He is said to have been one of the judges who gave sentence against the great Earl of Lancaster.

The third is an ancient monument to the memory of Edmund Crouchback, fourth son to Henry III. so called, as is supposed by some, from the deformity of his person; others imagine it arose from his attending his brother in the holy wars, where they wore a crouch or cross on their shoulders, as a badge of christianity. On the base of the tomb, towards the area, are the remains of a curious, and perhaps the most antique English painting extant, but much defaced, being ten knights armed with banners, surcoats of armour, and cross-belted, representing, undoubtedly, his expedition to the Holy Land, the number exactly agreeing with what Matthew Paris reports, namely, Edward and his brother, four earls and four knights. It was originally a very lofty monument, painted, gilt and inlaid with stained glass. The inside of the canopy has been a sky with stars, but by time is changed into a dull red.—From this prince the House of Lancaster claimed their right to the crown.

In this area lie the remains of many persons of note, among whom may be mentioned Anne of Cleve, who was married to Henry VIII. on the 9th of January, 1539, and in July following, divorced, with liberty to marry again: but being sensibly touched with the indignity put upon her, she lived in retirement with the title of Lady Anne of Cleve, and saw the rival who supplanted her in the king's affection suffer a worse fate. She died in 1557, four years after the death of the king.

Near the ashes of this lady lie those of a more unfortunate queen, Anne, daughter of the great Earl of Warwick, and wife to Richard III. She was poisoned by her husband to make way for his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of his brother Edward IV. This marriage, however, was never consummated, Richard being slain at the battle of Bosworth.

Here are also the remains of an ancient monument, erected to the memory of Sebert, King of the East Saxons, who first built this church, and died in July, 616.

Quitting the area at the south west extremity we return to the south cross, or, as it is commonly called from the number of persons of that description buried here, the Poets' corner, from whence we shall proceed round the open part of the Abbey to the north cross.

In the poets' corner the monuments are so crowded upon each other as to obscure or wholly conceal from view some of the most ancient; while the confusion among those exposed to view is such as to bewilder the eye of the spectator, and cause him to pass over many beautiful specimens of monumental architecture, which, were they single, would command his admiration. Here are to be found the names of Davenant, Dryden, Cowley, Chaucer, Phillips, Drayton, Johnson, Spenser, Milton, Prior, Shakespear, Thomson, Rowe, Gay, Goldsmith, Butler, and many others of inferior note: and here also are the tombs of Handel and Garrick. Among these we shall particularise the most striking.

That to the memory of Matthew Prior is a most beautiful monument, and richly ornamented. On one side of the pedestal stands the figure of Thalia, one of the nine muses, with a flute in her hand; and on the other, History, with her book shut; between both is the bust of the deceased upon a raised altar of fine marble. Over this is a handsome pediment, on the ascending sides of which are two boys, one with an hour glass in his hand run out; the other holding a torch reversed; on the apex of the pediment is an urn, and on the base of the monument a long inscription, setting forth the principal employments in which he had been engaged; particularly, by order of King William and Queen Mary, in assisting at the congress of the confederate powers at the Hague in 1690. In 1697, he was one of the plenipotentiaries at the peace of Ryswick; and in the following year was of the embassy to France, and also secretary of state in Ireland. In 1700 he was made one of the board of trade; in 1711 first commissioner of the customs; and lastly, in the same year, was sent by her majesty Queen Anne to Lewis XIV. of France, with proposals of peace. All which trusts he executed with uncommon address, and the most firm integrity. On the outermost side of the bust is a Latin inscription, importing, that while he was busied in writing the history of his own times, death interposed, and broke both the thread of his discourse and of his life the eighteenth of September, 1721, in the 57th year of his age.

The design and workmanship of Shakespear's monument are both extremely elegant. In the figure of the immortal bard the sculptor has most delicately expressed his attitude, his dress, his shape, his genteel air, and fine composure. The heads on the pedestal, which are likewise proper ornaments to grace the tomb, represent Henry V. Richard III. and Queen Elizabeth. In short, the taste here shown does honour to those great names, under whose direction, by the public favour, it was so elegantly constructed; namely, the Earl of Burlington, Dr. Mead, Mr. Pope, and Mr. Martin. It was designed by Kent, and executed by Scheemakers; and the expense defrayed by the grateful contributions of the public. The lines on the scroll, which were written by himself, are very properly adapted.

The cloud-cap'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself;
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind.

Next to this is a monument to the memory of Thomson, the author of the Seasons, and other poetical works. It was erected in the year 1762, and is the workmanship of Michael Henry Spang, after a design of Adam. The figure of this gentleman is represented sitting, with his left arm leaning on a pedestal, holding a book in one hand, and the Cap of Liberty in the other. On the pedestal is carved, in basso relievo, the Seasons; to which a boy points, offering him a laurel crown, as the reward of his genius. At the feet of the figure is the tragic mask, and the ancient harp. The whole is supported by a projecting pedestal, and in a pannel is this inscription:

James Thomson,
Ætatis 48. Obiit 27 August, 1748.

"Tutored by thee, sweet Poetry exalts her voice to ages, and informs the page with music, image, sentiment, and thought, never to die."

Against the south wall of this cross is a lofty and magnificent monument, inclosed with rails, and decorated with figures as large as life, erected to the memory of John, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich. The figure of Minerva is on one side the base, and that of Eloquence on the other; the one looking sorrowfully up at the principal figure above, the other pathetically displaying the public loss at his death. On the top is the figure of History, with one hand holding a book, and with the other writing, on a pyramid of finely coloured marble, the titles of the hero, whose actions are supposed to be contained in the book; on the cover of which, in letters of gold, are inscribed the date of his grace's death and age. On the pyramid is the following epitaph:

Briton, behold! if patriot worth be dear,
A shrine that claims thy tributary tear;
Silent that tongue, admiring senates heard,
Nerveless that arm opposing legions fear'd.
Nor less, O Campbell, thine the power to please,
And give to grandeur all the grace of ease.
Long from thy life, let kindred heroes trace,
Arts which ennoble still, the noblest race;
Others may owe their future fame to me,
I borrow immortality from thee.

Under this is written in large letters,

JOHN DUKE OF ARGYLE AND GR

at which point the pen of History stops'; the latter title having become extinct on his death.

The inscription on the base of the monument runs thus: "In memory of an honest man, a constant friend, JOHN, the great Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, a general and orator, exceeded by none in the age he lived. Sir Henry Farmer, Bart. by his last will left the sum of five hundred pounds towards erecting this monument, and recommended the above inscription."

On the west wall is Handel's monument, the last which that eminent statuary Roubiliac lived to finish. It is a curious fact, that this ingenious sculptor first became conspicuous, and afterwards closed his labours as an artist, with a figure of this extraordinary man. The first was erected in the gardens at Vauxhall, and the last is this monument; in which the whole figure is very elegant and highly finished, and the face is said to be a strong likeness of its original. The left arm is resting on a group of musical instruments, and the attitude is very expressive of great attention to the harmony of an angel playing on a harp in the clouds over his head. Before it lies the celebrated Messiah, with that part open, where is the much admired air, *I know that my Redeemer liveth.* Underneath is the following short inscription: "George Frederick Handell, Esq. born February 23, 1684, died April 14, 1759."

Near this is a very elegant monument, erected to the memory of that eminent divine and philosopher, Dr. Stephen Hales. In the front are two beautiful figures in relief; the one representing Botany, the other Religion. The first is presenting a medallion of this great explorer of nature to public view; the latter is deploring the loss of the divine. At the feet of Botany, the winds are displayed on a globe, which alludes to his invention of ventilators. The inscription is in Latin; a translation of which is as follows:

"To the memory of Stephen Hales, Doctor in Divinity, Augusta, the mother of that best of kings, George the Third, has placed this monument; who chose him, when living, to officiate as her chaplain; and after he died, which was on the 4th of January, 1761, in the 84th year of his age, honoured him with this marble."

On the same side is the monument erected to the memory of David Garrick, Esq. It consists of a figure of this unrivalled actor, in an animated position, throwing aside a curtain, which discovers a medallion of the great poet whom he has illustrated; while Tragedy and Comedy, adorned with their respective emblems, and supported by a pedestal, seem to approve the tribute. The curtain is intended to represent the veil of ignorance and barbarism, which darkened the dramatic works of the immortal bard, till the appearance of Garrick. The caressing attitude, airy figure, and smiling countenance of the comic muse, is indicative of the satisfaction she derives from at length, beholding a memorial of her favourite; while Melpomene, with a more majestic and dignified mien, raising her veil, gazes with characteristic admiration on the "sovereign of the willing soul," whom she at once delights in and deplores. The similitude to Garrick, will be felt by every spectator who holds the features of the original in remembrance: and where is the person of taste, who has seen him, even once, and can forget the resemblance? The back ground is formed of a beautiful dove-coloured marble, to relieve the figures, which are in pure statuary marble. The inscription, which is the composition of Mr. Pratt, is as follows.

To the memory of David Garrick,
who died in the year 1779,
at the age of 63.

To paint fair nature, by divine command,
Her magic pencil in his glowing hand,
A Shakespeare rose: then, to expand his fame,
Wide o'er this breathing world, a Garrick came.
Tho' sunk in death the forms the poet drew,
The actor's genius bade them breathe anew:
Tho' like the bard himself in night they lay,
Immortal Garrick call'd them back to day;
And, till Eternity, with power sublime,
Shall mark the mortal hour of hoary Time,
Shakespeare and Garrick like twin-stars shall shine,
And earth irradiate with a beam divine.

This monument, the tribute of a friend, was erected 1797.

Webber, Fecit.

At the north-west corner of this cross is an ancient monument to the great recorder of our antiquities,

William

William Camden, who is represented in a half-length, in the habit of his time, with his left hand holding a book, and in his right his gloves, resting on an altar, on the body of which is a Latin inscription, setting forth his indefatigable industry, in illustrating the British antiquities, and his candour, sincerity, and pleasant good humour, in private life. This monument has been repaired and beautified, and inclosed with iron rails, at the expense of the University of Oxford, where he received his education.

Among the stones which compose the pavement of this cross, are many memorials of "the silent tenants of the house appointed for all living;" which barely record their names and ages. The most remarkable of these, is that which covers the ashes of Thomas Parr, who was born in the county of Salop, in the year 1483. He lived in the reigns of ten princes, namely, Edward IV. Edward V. Richard III. Henry VII. Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I. and, having attained the great age of one hundred and fifty-two years, was buried here, November 15th, 1635. One of the extraordinary circumstances attending the life of this wonderful old man, is, that at the age of one hundred and thirty, a prosecution was instituted against him for bastardy, and with such effect, that he did penance publicly in church for that offence.

Almost at the south-west corner, is an ancient stone of grey marble, on which, by the marks, has been the figure of a man in armour. It covers the remains of John Haule, a private soldier in the reign of Richard II. and Henry IV. At the battle of Najara, in Spain, he, together with John Shakel, his comrade, took the Earl of Denia prisoner, who, under pretence of raising money for his ransom, obtained his liberty, leaving his son as surety in their hands. Upon their coming to England, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, demanded him for the king; but they refused to deliver him up without a ransom, and were therefore both committed to the Tower; from whence escaping, they took sanctuary in this abbey. Sir Ralph Ferreris and Alan Buxal, the one governor, the other captain of the Tower, with fifty men, pursued them, and having, by fair promises, gained over Shakel, they attempted to seize Haule by force, who made a desperate defence; but, being overpowered by numbers, was slain Aug. 11, 1378, in the choir, before the prior's stall, commending himself to God the avenger of wrongs; and, at the same time, a servant of the Abbey fell with him. Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, made this breach of privilege the ground of a complaint to parliament; and the church was shut up for four months, till it was purified from this profanation. The offenders were excommunicated, a large sum of money paid to the church, and all its privileges confirmed in the next parliament. Shakel had been thrown into prison, but was afterwards set at liberty; and the King and Council of England agreed to pay him, for the ransom of his prisoner, five hundred marks, and one hundred marks per annum. Some years afterwards Shakel died, and was likewise buried here, in 1396.

In the south aisle is a stately monument erected to the memory of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, on the base of which is represented in bas relief the ship Association, in which the admiral sailed, striking against a rock, with several others perishing at the same time, and at the top are two boys blowing trumpets. This great man received the honour of knighthood the 16th of May, 1689. The inscription on the monument is as follows: " Sir Cloudesley Shovel, knt. rear admiral of Great Britain; and admiral and commander in chief of the fleet, the just reward of his long and faithful services. He was deservedly beloved of his country, and esteemed, though dreaded, by the enemy who had often experienced his conduct and courage.—Being shipwrecked on the rocks of Scilly, in his voyage from Toulon the 22d of October, 1707, at night, in the 57th year of his age, his fate was lamented by all, but especially by the seafaring part of the nation; to whom he was a generous patron, and a worthy example.—His body was flung on the shore, and buried with others in the sand; but being soon after taken up, was placed under this monument, which his royal mistress had caused to be erected to commemorate his steady loyalty, and extraordinary virtues."

The execution of this monument has been censured by many men of judgment, and among others Mr. Addison, who complains that instead of the rough bravery which should characterize a seaman, the figure of the gallant admiral is represented in the garb of a beau, reposing on velvet cushions under a canopy of state: he likewise objects to the inscription, which, instead of reciting the long and faithful services of which this memorial is said to be the just reward, relates only the manner of his death, from which he could not obtain any glory. But with all these defects the aggregate is not undeserving of notice.

Within the gates which separate the western part of the church from the south cross is a neat monument in statuary marble; composed of a sarcophagus, elevated on a pedestal, upon the face of which is engraved the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Major Andre, who, raised by his merit, at an early period of life, to the rank of Adjutant-General of the British forces in America, and employed in an important, but hazardous enterprize, fell a sacrifice to his zeal for his king and country, on the 2d of October, 1780, aged 29, universally beloved and esteemed by the army in which he served, and lamented even by his foes. His gracious sovereign George III. has caused this monument to be erected.

On the front of the sarcophagus, General Washington is represented in his tent, at the moment when he had received the report of the Court-Martial held on Major Andre, at the same time that a flag of truce arrived from the British Army, with a letter for General Washington, to treat for the Major's life. But the fatal sentence being already passed, the flag was sent back without the hoped for clemency in his favour. Major Andre received his condemnation with that fortitude which had always marked his character, and is represented going, with unshaken spirit, to meet his doom. On the top of the sarcophagus is a figure of Britannia lamenting the fate of so gallant an officer. It is greatly to be regretted that several of the figures of this, as well as of many other of the monuments in the Abbey, have been wantonly mutilated.

General Hargrave's monument is the production of Roubiliac. It consists of the representation of the resurrection of a body from a sarcophagus, and of a conflict between Time and Death, wherein the former proving victorious divests his antagonist of his power by breaking his dart, and tumbling him down. Above is a great pile of building in a state of dissolution, and a cherub in the clouds sounding the last trumpet. The whole is finely imagined, and as ingeniously executed. This gentleman was Lieutenant-General of his majesty's forces, Colonel of the Royal English Fuzileers, and Governor of Gibraltar, who having been 57 years a commissioned officer, died the 21st of January, 1748, aged 79.

Over the door which opens into the cloisters is a very stately monument for General Wade. In the center is a beautiful marble pillar, enriched with military trophies exquisitely wrought. The principal figures represent Fame pushing back Time, who is eagerly approaching to pull down the pillar, with the ensigns of honour that adorn it. The General's head is in a medallion, under which is the following inscription:

"To the memory of George Wade, field-marshal of his majesty's forces, lieutenant-general of the ordnance, colonel of his majesty's third regiment of dragoon guards, governor of Fort William, Fort Augustus, and Fort George, and one of his majesty's most honourable privy-council. He died March 14, 1748, aged 75."

Near this is a highly finished bust of Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, accompanied by emblems of his sacred office. A long Latin inscription gives a character of the deceased, who died August the 10th, 1793, aged 81 years.

Between the pillars on the south side of the nave, stands the monument erected to the memory of Captain Montague, who was killed in the engagement on the 1st of June, 1794, under Earl Howe. A majestic figure of this brave commander stands on a marble pedestal, with his hand resting on a sword. Over his head is a figure of victory descending with a crown of laurels. In front of the pedestal is a representation of the engagement; on the right side is Neptune's trident, and a crown of oak, and on the left, a wreath of laurel containing the word "Constitution." On the back of the pedestal is a trophy of naval flags waving over a group of prisoners. This is a very classical composition and does honour to the artist, Mr. Flaxman, who first introduced detached monuments into this abbey.

Directly opposite, and in a similar situation, is a monument to the memories of Captains Harvey and Hutt, who died of the wounds they received in the same action. It is composed of two Colossal figures of Britannia and Fame, placed one on each side of a large vase, on which are medallions of the deceased Captains. Britannia is decorating the vase with laurel, while Fame points to the names of the heroes engraved on the base which supports it. On the front of the pedestal is a representation in alto relievo of that part of the action in which they were engaged; over which is a small flying angel, with a palm-branch in one hand, and a pair of scales in the other, illustrative of a superintending providence, who bestowed the victory in approbation of the justice of the cause in which they fought. The design of this monument, which is by Mr. Bacon, Jun. is very happy, and the figures are very elegantly sculptured.

Both of these monuments were erected at the public expense.

Nearly behind Captain Montague's monument is a very magnificent one, erected about thirty years ago to the memory of Admiral Tyrrell, designed and executed by that ingenious artist Mr. Read, who was pupil to the celebrated Mr. Roubiliac. On the top of the monument is an archangel descending with a trumpet, summoning the admiral to eternity from the sea. The clouds moving and separating discover the celestial light and choir of cherubs who appear singing praises to the Almighty Creator; the back-ground representing darkness. The admiral's countenance, with his right hand to his breast, is expressive of conscientious hope; his left arm significant of seeing something wonderfully awful. He appears rising out of the sea from behind a large rock, whereon are placed his arms, with the emblems of Valour, Prudence, and Justice. The sea is discerned over the rock at the extremity of sight, where clouds and water seem to join. On one side the rock, an angel has wrote this inscription: "The sea shall give up her dead, and every one shall be rewarded according to their works." In her left hand is a celestial crown, the reward of virtue, and her right hand is extended towards the admiral with a countenance full of joy and happiness. Hibernia leaning on a globe, with her finger on that part of it where his body was committed to the sea, lamenting the loss of her favourite son with a countenance expressing heart-felt grief. On one side the rock is the Buckingham (the admiral's ship) with the masts disabled; on the other side a large flag, with the trophies of war, near which is the following inscription;

Sacred to the memory of Richard Tyrrel, Esq. who was descended from an ancient family in Ireland, and died rear-admiral of the White on the 26th day of June 1766, in the 50th year of his age. Devoted from his youth to the naval service of his country, and being formed under the discipline and animated by the example of his renowned uncle Sir Peter Warren, he distinguished himself as an able and experienced officer in many gallant actions, particularly on the third of November, 1758, when commanding the Buckingham of 66 guns, and 472 men, he attacked and defeated three French ships of war, one of which was the Florisant of 74 guns and 700 men; but the Buckingham being too much disabled to take possession of her after she had struck, the enemy, under the cover of the night, escaped. In this action he received several wounds, and lost three fingers of his right hand. Dying on his return to England from the Leeward Islands, where he had for three years commanded a squadron of his majesty's ships, his body, according to his own desire, was committed to the sea, with the proper honours and ceremonies."

On the south side of the great west entrance is a noble monument to the memory of Captain Cornwall, who was killed in the battle between the English fleet under Matthews and Lestock, and the combined French and Spanish fleets. This monument, which is thirty six feet high, has at the back of it a pyramid of rich Sicilian marble, beautifully variegated and finely polished, standing upon a base of the same marble. Against the pyramid is a rock, embellished with naval trophies, sea-weeds, &c. in which are two cavities: in the one a Latin epitaph; in the other, a view of the sea-fight before Toulon, in basso relievo; in the fore-ground whereof, the Marlborough of ninety guns, is seen fiercely engaged with Admiral Navarro's ship, the Real, of one hundred and fourteen guns, and her two seconds, all raking the Marlborough fore and aft. On the rock stand two figures; the one represents Britannia under the character of Minerva, accompanied with a lion; the other figure is expressive of Fame, who having presented to Minerva a medallion of the hero, supports it, whilst exhibited to public view. The medallion is accompanied with a globe, and various honorary crowns, as due to valour. Behind the figures is a lofty spreading palm-tree, whereon is fixed the hero's shield or coat of arms, together with a laurel-tree; both which issue from the naturally-barren rock, as alluding to some heroic and uncommon event. The inscription is as follows:

Amongst the monuments of ancient merit,
in this sacred cathedral, let the name of

JAMES CORNWALL

Be preserved, the third son of Henry Cornwall,
Of Bradwardin Castle, in the county of Hereford, Esq.
Who from the very old and illustrious stock of
the Plantagenets,
Deriving a truly ancient spirit, became
A naval commander of the first eminence,
Equally and deservedly honoured by the tears and
Applause of Britons, as a man
Who bravely defending the cause of his country
in that sea-fight off Toulon ;
And being by a chain-shot deprived
Of both his legs at a blow, fell unconquered
On the 27th of Feb. 1743, in the 45th year of his age,
Bequeathing his animated example to his fellow
sailors,
As a legacy of a dying Englishman,
Whose extraordinary valour could not be recommended
To the emulation of posterity in a more ample eulogy
Than by so singular an instance of honour ;
Since the parliament of Great Britain, by an unanimous
suffrage,
Resolv'd that a monument at the public expence
should be consecrated to the memory
of this most heroic person.

General Killigrew's monument, on the north side, is a fine piece of sculpture ; the embellishments are very picturesque, and the inscription modest. It is as follows: Robert Killigrew, of Arwenack, in Cornwall, Esq. Son of Thomas and Charlotte ; Page of Honour to Charles II ; Brigadier General of her Majesty's forces ; killed in Spain, in the battle of Almanza, April 14th, 1707. Ætatis suæ 47. MILITAVIT ANNIS 24. But the greatest singularity of this monument is that it is cut out of a single stone.

In the north cross, on the west side of the screen of the transept, is a monument to the memory of the benevolent Jones Hanway, erected by the voluntary subscription of his friends and of the Marine Society, of which he was one of the founders. It consists of a pyramid of black marble, standing on a pedestal of the same. At the top of the pyramid is a lamp, emblematic of eternal light, and on the face of it is a medallion of the deceased, immediately under which is a sarcophagus, supposed to contain his remains. It is decorated at the top with his arms, festoons, &c. and on the body of it is a relievo of Britannia, seated on her lion, and surrounded by the emblems of Government, Peace and War, Trade and Navigation, with a benign countenance, distributing cloathing to an almost naked boy, alluding to the charitable purpose for which the Marine Society was instituted. A second boy is supplicating for the like bounty, his distresses visible in his imploring countenance, and a third, who appears to be made happy, by being fitted out and trained for sea, supports a ship's rudder with one hand, and, with the other, points up to his benefactor. Above the sarcophagus, on the right hand side of the pyramid, flies the British flag, over a conquered one, and on the other side is the banner of the Society, with its motto, "Charity and Policy United." The following inscription is on the front of the pedestal.

"Sacred to the Memory of
JONAS HANWAY,
Who departed this life, Sept. 5, 1786, aged 74:
But whose Name liveth, and will ever live,
Whilst active piety shall distinguish
The Christian;
Integrity and Truth shall recommend
The British merchant;
And universal kindness shall characterize
The Citizen of the world.

The helpless Infant, nurtured through his care,
The friendless Prostitute, sheltered and reformed,
The hopeless Youth, rescued from misery and ruin,
And train'd to serve and to defend his country,
United in one common strain of gratitude,
Bear testimony to their Benefactor's virtues.
THIS was the FRIEND and FATHER of the Poor!"

Next to this is a monument, erected by his widow, to the memory of Brigadier General Hope, Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, where he died in 1789, aged 43 years. It consists of a female Indian, whose affection has brought her to the monument; she kneels on the pedestal, and, bending over the sarcophagus, expresses the sorrow occasioned by the loss of such a benefactor.

Adjoining is the monument erected by the East India Company as a memorial of the military talents of Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. Commander in Chief of the British forces in India. It consists of two figures as large as life. The one, a Mahratta captive weeping beside a trophy of Eastern armour, indicating the subjugation of a part of that country, pours the contents of a cornucopia into a British shield. The other, Victory decorating a military trophy with a medallion of Sir Eyre Coote, by hanging it on a palm tree which rises from behind the armour. The Mahratta figure in this monument is particularly admired.

On the east side of the screen, near the north door, is a most magnificent monument erected by a vote of parliament to the memory of the late Earl of Chatham, and executed by Mr. Bacon, the same ingenious artist that was employed to erect his lordship's monument in Guildhall. It consists of six principal figures: in a niche, in the upper part of a grand pyramid, is placed the statue of the Earl of Chatham, in his parliamentary robes; he is represented in the action of speaking, the right hand thrown forward, and elevated, and the whole attitude strongly expressive of that species of oratory for which his lordship was so deservedly famed. On a sarcophagus, underneath, recline Prudence and Fortitude; and below these is Britannia seated on a rock, with Ocean and the Earth at her feet; intended to depict the effect of his wisdom and fortitude in the greatness and glory of the nation. Prudence has her usual symbols, a serpent twisted round a mirror: Fortitude is characterized by the shaft of a column, and is cloathed in a lion's skin. The energy of this figure is strongly contrasted by the repose and contemplative character of Prudence. Britannia, as mistress of the sea, holds in her right hand the trident of Neptune, while her left is supported by her own shield. Ocean is represented leaning on a dolphin, with a severe countenance and an agitated action, which is opposed by the great ease in the figure of the Earth, who reclines on a terrestrial globe, with her head crowned with fruit, which also lies in profusion at the foot of the pyramid. On the center of the plinth is the following inscription:

" Erected by the King and Parliament,
As a testimony to
The Virtues and Ability
of
William Pitt, Earl of Chatham,
During whose Administration,
In the reigns of George II. and George III.
Divine Providence
Exalted Great Britain
To an height of Prosperity and Glory
Unknown to any former Age.
Born Nov. 15, 1708. Died May 11, 1778."

Adjoining to this is another national monument, erected to the memory of the brave captains, who lost their lives in the engagements between the British fleet, under Lord Rodney, and the French fleet, under Count De Grasse, in the West Indies, in April, 1782. The back ground is formed by a tall pyramid, before which stands a rostrated column of black marble, on which a genius hangs three medallions, containing the portraits of the captains. Round the upper one is inscribed, Lord ROBERT MANNERS, aged 24; and round the other two, Captain WILLIAM BAYNE, aged 50, and Captain WILLIAM BLAIR, aged 41. At the foot of the column is the figure of Neptune, sitting on a sea-horse, and pointing out the portraits of the heroes to Britannia, who stands on the other side, with a countenance finely expressive of sorrow, as examples for posterity to emulate, and worthy of their country's gratitude. On the top of the column is an elegant figure of Fame, holding a crown of laurel. On the right side of the pedestal, which supports the pyramid, is a globe, &c. and on the left a naval trophy; and in the center is the following inscription:

"CAPT. WM. BAYNE,
CAPT. WM. BLAIR,
CAPT. LD. ROBT. MANNERS,
were mortally wounded
in the course of the naval engagements
under the command of Adm. Sir Geo. Brydges Rodney,
on the IX & XII of April, M.DCC.LXXXII.
In memory of their services,
the King and Parliament of Great Britain
have caused this monument to be erected."

Considered as a whole, this monument, which is by Mr. Nollekins, has a grand and impressive effect.

The figure of Neptune is particularly classical, and the left hand and arm inimitably executed; and the grouping of the figures does great honour to the taste, talents, and genius, of the sculptor.

Between this monument and the nave, is that lately erected to the memory of the Earl of Mansfield, and the first which was placed between the pillars of the Abbey, without a wall to block up the arch, and destroy the beauty of the building, for the sake of the monument. The introduction of this improvement in monumental sculpture, will perpetuate the name of Mr. Flaxman, the ingenious artist, who, unfettered by an adherence to example, dared to throw aside the prejudice of antiquated error, and act from the impulse of his own judgment. The earl is represented in judge's robes, sitting on the judgment-seat, which is placed on a circular elevation of peculiar elegance: in his left hand he holds a scroll of parchment; his right hand rests on his knees and his left foot is a little advanced. This attitude is taken from the celebrated painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds; but is executed with so much judgment and spirit by the sculptor, that it has the appearance of being done from the life. On his right hand, Justice holds a balance equally poised, and on his left hand, Wisdom is reading in the Book of Law. Between the statues of Wisdom and Justice is a trophy, composed of the Earl's family arms, surmounted by the coronet, the mantle of honour, the fasces, or rods of justice, and the curtana, or sword of mercy. On the back of the chair is the Earl's motto:—"Uni Æquus Virtuti," inclosed in a crown of laurel. Under it is a figure of Death, as represented by the ancients: a beautiful youth, leaning on an extinguished torch, and on each side of this figure is a funeral altar.

Sir Peter Warren's is a most superb monument of white marble, executed by that great master of his time, Roubiliac. Against the wall is a large flag hanging to the flag-staff, and spreading in natural folds behind the whole monument. In the front is a fine figure of Hercules placing Sir Peter's bust on its pedestal; and on one side is a figure of Navigation, with a wreath of laurel in her hand, gazing on the bust, with a look of melancholy mixed with admiration. Behind her is a cornucopia, pouring out fruit, corn, the fleece, &c. and by it is a cannon, an anchor, and other decorations. In the front of the monument is the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of
Sir PETER WARREN,
Knight of the Bath, vice-admiral of the red
Squadron of the British fleet, and
Member of parliament
For the city and liberty of Westminster.
He derived his descent from an ancient
Family of Ireland:
His fame and honours from his virtues and
Abilities.
How eminently those were displayed,
With what vigilance and spirit they were
exerted,
In the various services wherein he had the honour
to command,
And the happiness to conquer,
Will be more properly recorded in the
Annals of
GREAT BRITAIN.
On this tablet affection with truth must say,
That deservedly esteem'd in private life,
And universally renowned for his public
Conduct,

The judicious and gallant officer
Possessed all the amiable qualities of the
Friend,
The gentleman, and the christian:
But the Almighty,
Whom alone he feared, and whose gracious
Protection
He had often experienced,
Was pleased to remove him from a place of
Honour
To an eternity of happiness,
On the 29th Day of July, 1752,
In the 49th year of his age.

On the north side of the entrance into the choir, is a beautiful and superb monument to Sir Isaac Newton. The great man, to whose memory it was erected, is sculptured on it recumbent, leaning his right arm on four books, thus titled: Divinity, Chronology, Optics, and Phil. Prin. Math. and pointing to a scroll, supported by winged cherubs. Over him is a large globe, projecting from a pyramid behind, whereon is delineated the course of the comet in 1680, with the signs, constellations, and planets. On this globe sits the figure of Astronomy, with her book shut, and in a very thoughtful and composed mood. Beneath the principal figure is a most curious relief, representing the various labours in which Sir Isaac chiefly employed his time; such as discovering the cause of gravitation, settling the principles of light and colours, and reducing the coinage to a determined standard. The device of weighing the sun by the steel-yard, has been thought at once bold and striking, and, indeed, the whole monument does honour to the sculptor. The inscription on the pedestal is in Latin, short, but full of meaning, and intimates, that, by a spirit nearly divine, he solved, on principles of his own, the motion and figure of the planets, the paths of the comets, and the ebbing and flowing of the sea; that he discovered the dissimilarity of the rays of light, and the properties of colours from thence arising, which none but himself had ever dreamt of; that he was a diligent, wise, and faithful interpreter of nature, antiquity, and the holy scriptures; that by his philosophy he maintained the dignity of the Supreme Being; and by the purity of his life, the simplicity of the gospel. He was born on the 25th of December, 1642, and died on the 20th of March, 1726-7.

On the other side of the entrance into the choir is another magnificent monument, erected to the memory of James, Earl Stanhope; the principal figure of which represents the earl leaning upon his arm, in a cumbent posture, holding in his right hand a general's staff, and in his left a parchment scroll. Before him stands a Cupid, resting himself upon a shield. Over a martial tent sits a beautiful Pallas, holding in her right hand a javelin, and in the other a scroll. On the middle of the pedestal are two medals, and one on each side the pilasters. Under the principal figure is a Latin inscription, setting forth the merits of this great man as a soldier, a statesman, and a senator. He died in 1721, in the 47th year of his age.

Near the gate leading to the chapels, is a handsome monument to the memory of Dr. Busby. On it is the figure of the doctor, in his gown, looking earnestly on the inscription. In his right hand he holds a pen, and in his left a book open. Underneath, on the pedestal, are a variety of books, and at the top his family arms. The inscription is elegantly written, and highly to his praise: it intimates, that whatever fame the school of Westminster boasts, and whatever advantages mankind shall reap from thence, in time to come, are all principally owing to the wise institutions of this great man. He was made master of Westminster College, in the year 1640; elected Prebend of Westminster, July 5, 1660; treasurer of Wells, August 11, the same year; and died April 5, 1695.

Having now taken notice of the monuments most worthy of observation, we shall return to Henry VII.'s chapel, which, as has been already mentioned, is a distinct building from the Abbey.

This chapel, which is stiled by Leland, *the Wonder of the World*, is situated to the east of the Abbey; to which it is so neatly joined, that, on a superficial view, it appears to belong to the same building. It is supported without by fourteen Gothic buttresses, all beautifully ornamented, and projecting from the building in different angles; and is enlightened by a double range of windows, that throw the light into such an advantageous disposition, as at once to please the eye, and inspire reverence. The buttresses extend up to the roof, and are made to strengthen it by their being crowned with Gothic arches. In these buttresses are niches, in which formerly stood a number of statues; but these, being greatly decayed, have been long taken down.

The entrance to this edifice is, from the east end of the Abbey, by a flight of steps of black marble, under a very noble arch that leads to the gates opening to the body or nave of the chapel; for, like a cathedral, it is divided into a nave and side aisles, to which there is a passage by a door on each side. The gates, at the entrance of the nave, are of brass framework, curiously wrought, and have, in every open pannel, a rose and portcullis, alternately.

Being entered, the eye is naturally directed to the lofty ceiling, which is wrought with such astonishing variety of figures as to exceed description. The stalls are of brown wainscot, with Gothic canopies, most beautifully carved, as are the seats with strange devices; more particularly the carving under the seats, which are monstrous representations of beasts, but so strongly expressed by the artificer, that nothing on wood is now remaining equal to it.

The pavement is of black and white marble, laid at the charge of Dr. Killegrew, once prebendary of this abbey, as appears from two inscriptions, one on a brass plate, near the founder's tomb, and the other cut in the pavement. The view from the entrance presents the brass chapel and superb tomb of the founder; the work of Pietro Torregiano, an Italian sculptor, who had, for his labour and the materials, one thousand pounds; and round it, where the east end forms a semi-circle, are the chapels of the Dukes of Buckingham and Richmond.

The walls, both of the nave and side aisles, are adorned with the most curious imagery, and contain an hundred and twenty statues of patriarchs, saints, martyrs, and confessors; under which are angels supporting imperial crowns, beside innumerable small ones, all of them esteemed so curious, that the best masters are said to have come from abroad to take a copy of them.

The roof of the side aisles is flattish, and supported by arches turning upon twelve stately Gothic pillars, curiously adorned with figures, fruitage, and foliage.

The windows, beside a spacious one at the east end, are thirteen on each side above, and as many below; and were formerly of painted glass, having in each pane a white rose, the badge of the House of Lancaster, an H, the initial letter of the founder's name, or portcullises crowned, the badge of the Beaufort's family; of which there are some still remaining.

The length of this chapel, within, is ninety-nine feet, the breadth sixty-six, and the height fifty-four.

The original intent of this chapel was as a sepulchre, in which none but the remains of the royal family were to be deposited; and so far has the will of the founder been observed, that none have yet been interred there, but those of high quality, whose descent may generally be traced from some of our ancient kings.

In the middle of the east end of the nave is situated the magnificent tomb of Henry VII. and Elizabeth his queen. It is inclosed in a curious screen of cast brass, beautifully designed and well executed. This screen is nineteen feet in length, eleven in breadth and the same in height; and ornamented with statues, of which those only of St. George, St. James, St. Bartholomew, and St. Edward, are now remaining. Within it are the effigies of the royal pair, in their robes of state, lying close to each other on a tomb formed of a basaltic stone, called in the language of those days *Touche*, the head of which is supported by a red dragon, the ensign of Cadwalladar, the last king of the Britons, from whom king Henry VII. was fond of tracing his descent; and the foot by an angel. There are various devices alluding to his family and alliances; such as portcullises, signifying his relation to the Beaufort's by his mother's side; roses twisted and crowned in memory of the union of the two houses of Lancaster and York, by his marriage; and at each end a crown in a bush, alluding to the crown of Richard III. found in a hawthorn, in Bosworth field. He died the twenty-first of April, 1509, in the fifty-third year of his age.

Within the grate of the tomb was an altar of a single piece of touchstone, destroyed by the fanatics, to which he bequeathed "our grete piece of the holie crosse, which, by the high provision of our Lord God, was conveied, brought and delivered to us from the isle of Cyo, in Greece, set in gold and garnished with perles and precious stones: and also the preciouse relique of oon of the legges of St. George, set in silver parcel-gilte, which came into the hands of our broder and cousyn, Lewys of France, the time that he wan and recovered the citie of Millein, and given and sent to us by our cousyne the cardinal of Amboise."

At the head of this tomb lie the remains of Edward VI. grandson to Henry VII. who died in the sixteenth year of his age, and the seventh of his reign. A fine monument was erected to his memory by queen Mary, his sister and successor; it was adorned with curious sculpture, representing the passion and resurrection of our Saviour, with two angels on the top kneeling, and the whole elegantly finished; but it was afterwards demolished as a relict of Popish superstition.

On one side of Henry's tomb, in a small chapel, is a monument of cast brass, in which are the effigies of Lewis Stuart, Duke of Richmond, and Frances his wife. They are represented as lying on a marble table under a canopy of brass curiously wrought, and supported by the figures of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Prudence. On the top is a figure of Fame taking her flight, and resting only on her toe. This illustrious nobleman died the sixteenth of February, 1623; and his lady the eighth of October, 1639. Here is likewise a pyramid of black and white marble supporting a small urn, in which is contained the heart of Esme Stuart, son to the Duke of Richmond and Lenox, who died in France the fourteenth of August, 1661.

On the north side of this tomb is a monument decorated with several emblematical figures in gilt brass; the principal of which are Neptune in a pensive posture with his trident reversed, and Mars with his head crushed. These figures support the tomb on which lies the effigy of George Villars, Duke of Buckingham, the great favourite of King James I. and King Charles I. who fell a sacrifice to national resentment, and perished by the hands of an assassin. His duchess, Catharine, daughter of the Earl of Rutland, who caused this monument to be erected to his memory, lies in effigy by his side on the same tomb. There is a Latin inscription, which represents his high titles and honours, and alludes to the unhappy cause of his death.

Of a later date, and superior in design and workmanship, is a noble monument erected to the memory of John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham; in which his grace's statue, in a Roman habit, is laid in a half raised posture on an altar of fine marble, and his duchess, Catharine, natural daughter of the Duke of York, afterwards James II. is standing at his feet weeping. On each side are military trophies; and over all an admirable figure of Time, holding several medallions representing the heads of their Grace's children. This monument is greatly admired. It has been observed that the duke himself appears the principal figure in the group, and though he lies in a recumbent posture, and his lady is placed, in the most beautiful attitude at his feet, yet her figure is so characterized, as to be only a guide to his, and both reflect back a beauty on each other. The decorations are extremely picturesque and elegant; the trophies at his head, the figure of Time above, with the medallions of his children, fill up all the spaces with such propriety, that little could be added, and nothing appears superfluous. The inscription sets forth the Duke of Buckingham's posts, and his qualifications as a poet and a fine writer; and over his statue is inscribed some Latin sentences to the following purport:

I lived doubtful, not dissolute,
I die unresolved, not unresigned.
Ignorance and error are incident to human nature.
I trust in an Almighty and All;good God.
Thou King of Kings have mercy upon me.

And underneath:

For my King often, for my Country always.

At the end of the north aisle, against the east wall is a monument in the form of a beautiful altar, raised by King Charles II. to the memory of Edward V. and his brother. The inscription, which is in Latin, is thus translated "Here lie the reliques of Edward V. King of England, and Richard, Duke of York; who being confined in the Tower, and there stifled with pillows, were privately and meanly buried by order of their perfidious uncle Richard the usurper: their bones, long enquired after and wished for, after lying 201 years in the rubbish of the stairs, (those lately leading to the chapel of the White Tower) were, on the 7th of July, 1674, by undoubted proofs discovered, being buried deep in that place. Charles II. pitying their unhappy fate, ordered those unfortunate princes to be laid amongst the reliques of their predecessors, in the year 1678, and the 20th of his reign."

At the east end of the same aisle is a vault, in which are deposited the remains of King James I. and his Queen Anne, who was daughter to Frederick II. King of Denmark. This prince reigned over Scotland fifty-nine years, and England twenty-two; and died the 16th of March, 1625.

Over this vault is a small tomb adorned with the figure of a child, erected to the memory of Mary the third daughter of James I. who was born at Greenwich in 1605, and died at two years old.

There is also another monument, on which is the representation of a child in a cradle, erected to the memory of Sophia, the fourth daughter of the same king, who was born at Greenwich in 1606, and died three days after.

In this aisle is a lofty and beautiful monument with a canopy over it, erected to the memory of Queen Elizabeth by her successor King James I. The inscription describes her character thus: "she was the mother of her country, and the patroness of religion and learning: she was skilled in many languages, adorned with every excellence of mind and person, and endowed with princely virtues beyond her sex; in her reign religion was refined to its primitive purity; peace was established; money restored to its just value; domestic insurrections quelled; France delivered from intestine troubles; the Netherlands supported; the Spanish armada defeated; Ireland, almost lost by the secret contrivance of Spain, recovered; the revenues of both universities improved by a law of provisions; and, in short, all England enriched; that she was a most prudent governess, forty-five years a virtuous and triumphant queen; truly religious and blessed in all her great affairs; and that after a calm and resigned death in the seventieth year of her age, she left her mortal part to be deposited in this church, which she established on a new footing, till by Christ's word she is called to immortality." She died the 24th of March, in the year 1602.

In the south aisle of this chapel is a magnificent monument erected to the memory of Mary Queen of Scots, the mother of King James I. who was beheaded on the 8th of February, 1587, at Fotheringhay-castle in Northamptonshire, on a scaffold erected in the hall of that castle. She was afterwards pompously interred by order of Queen Elizabeth in the cathredral church of Peterborough; but, on the accession of her son to the throne of England, her remains were removed from thence, and placed near this monument amongst her ancestors.

Near this, inclosed with iron rails, is a handsome table monument, on which lies, finely robed, the effigy of Margaret Douglas, daughter of Margaret queen of Scots, by the Earl of Angus. Her son, the Lord Darnley, father to King James I. is represented foremost on the tomb kneeling with the crown over his head: and there are seven others of her children represented round the tomb. This great lady, though she herself never sat on the throne, had, according to the English inscription, King Edward IV. for her great grandfather; Henry VII. for her grandfather; Henry VIII. for her uncle; Edward VI. for her cousin-german; James V. of Scotland for her brother, Henry, King of Scotland for her son, and James VI. for her grandson. She had for her great grandmother and grandmother, two queens, both named Elizabeth; for her mother, Margaret, Queen of Scots; for her aunt, Mary, the French Queen; for her cousins-German, Mary and Elizabeth, Queens of England, and for her niece and daughter in law, Mary Queen of Scots. She died March 10th, 1577.

At the east end of this aisle is the royal vault, in which are deposited the coffins of King Charles II. King William III. and Queen Mary his consort, Queen Anne, and Prince George.

The nave of this chapel is used for the ceremony of the installation of the Knights of the most honourable order of the Bath, which order was revived by King George I. in the year 1725. In their stalls, which are ranged on each side of the nave, are brass plates of their arms, &c. and over them hang their banners, swords and helmets. Under the stalls are seats for the esquires, of whom each knight has three: their arms are also engraved on brass, and placed upon the back of the seats.

Underneath the body of this chapel is the vault prepared in 1737, on the death of Queen Caroline, for the reception of the present royal family. It consists of a double range of arched chambers, three on each side, open to the middle walk between them. This middle walk terminates with the principal vault in front, where, in a large marble sarcophagus, lie the two coffins of the late King George II. and his Queen Caroline; the side boards of which were, by the express command of the king, so constructed as to be removed, in order that their dust might intermingle. The coffins of Frederick, Prince of Wales, his princess, two Dukes of Cumberland, the Duke of York, Prince Frederick William, the Princesses Amelia, Caroline, Elizabeth, and Louisa Anne, and two infant sons of their present Majesties, the Princes Alfred and Octavius also lie here.

The exterior of this fine example of Gothic architecture is in a most ruinous condition. The roof has been lately repaired; but the turrets and the arched buttresses are going fast to decay, and, if not throughly repaired, must soon fall to total ruin.

From the south aisle of the abbey there are two entrances into the cloisters, which are entire, and consist of four arched walks on the sides of an open quadrangle. There are many monuments in these walks, but as they have nothing particular to distinguish them we shall pass them over, with the exception of four very ancient ones, on the pavement at the east end of the south walk, under which lie the remains of four of the Abbots of Westminster.

The first is of black marble, called Long Meg from its extraordinary length of eleven feet, eight inches, and covers the ashes of Gervasius de Blois, natural son to King Stephen, who died in 1106.

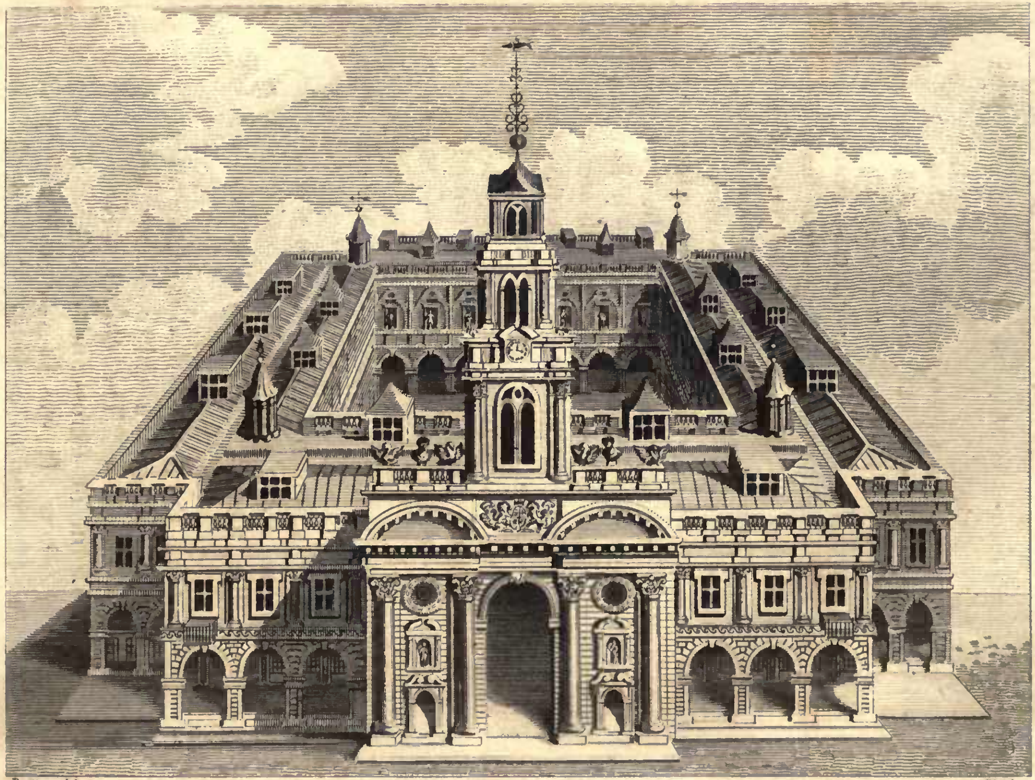
The second is a raised stone of Sussex marble, under which lies interred the Abbot Laurentius, who died in 1176, and is said to have been the first who obtained from Pope Alexander III. the privilege of using the mitre, ring, and globe.

The third is a stone of grey marble, to the memory of Geslebertus Crispinus, who died in the year 1114. His effigy may be still traced on his grave-stone by the fragments of his mitre and pastoral staff.

The fourth is the most ancient of all, and was formerly covered with plates of brass inscribed to the Abbot Vitalis, who died in 1082. All these seem to have had their names and dates cut afresh, and are indeed fragments worthy preservation.

From the east side of the cloisters is the entrance into the Chapter-house through an archway, the workmanship of which was in the first style of Gothic elegance, but now much defaced. In the centre of the design was the statue of the Virgin, exquisitely finished, which has been removed to make way for a mural monument, that also conceals a great part of the surrounding decorations.

The chapter-house is of an octangular form, and was originally very lofty, with a clustered column rising from the floor to support it, the groins of which arched to the several angles of the structure. From what remains uncovered and unmutilated of the ancient part of this building there can be no doubt that it was decorated with every degree of excellence which the endless variety of Gothic ornament could afford; but since the place has been employed as a repository for the public records belonging to the Treasury of the Exchequer, all the lower parts are hidden



Prattent del.

Designed & Engraved for Lamberts Hiſtory of London.

Bird sc.

A Bird's Eye View of the Royal Exchange

hidden by presses and galleries, filled with rolls of parchment, that very little of its original magnificence can be seen.

This structure owes its foundation to that magnificent monarch Henry III. and was used for the meetings of the Commons, in the time of Edward III. and several succeeding monarchs. Among the ancient records, at present deposited here, the curious enquirer will find those of the court of star-chamber, and the original Domesday-book, which is still as legible as the first hour it was written.

Beneath the chapter-house is a very singular crypt. The roof, on which rests the floor of the former, is supported by a short, round pillar, quite hollow, and spreads into plain massy ribs. The walls are not less than eighteen feet thick, and form a secure base to the superstructure. They were formerly pierced with several small windows, which are now concealed by the vast increase of earth on the outside: one only is just visible in the garden of an adjoining house, from which alone the crypt is accessible.

Against the south west part of the west front of the abbey is the north front of the Jerusalem chamber, which was built by Abbot Littlington, and was part of the abbot's lodgings. It is remarkable for being the place where Henry IV. breathed his last.

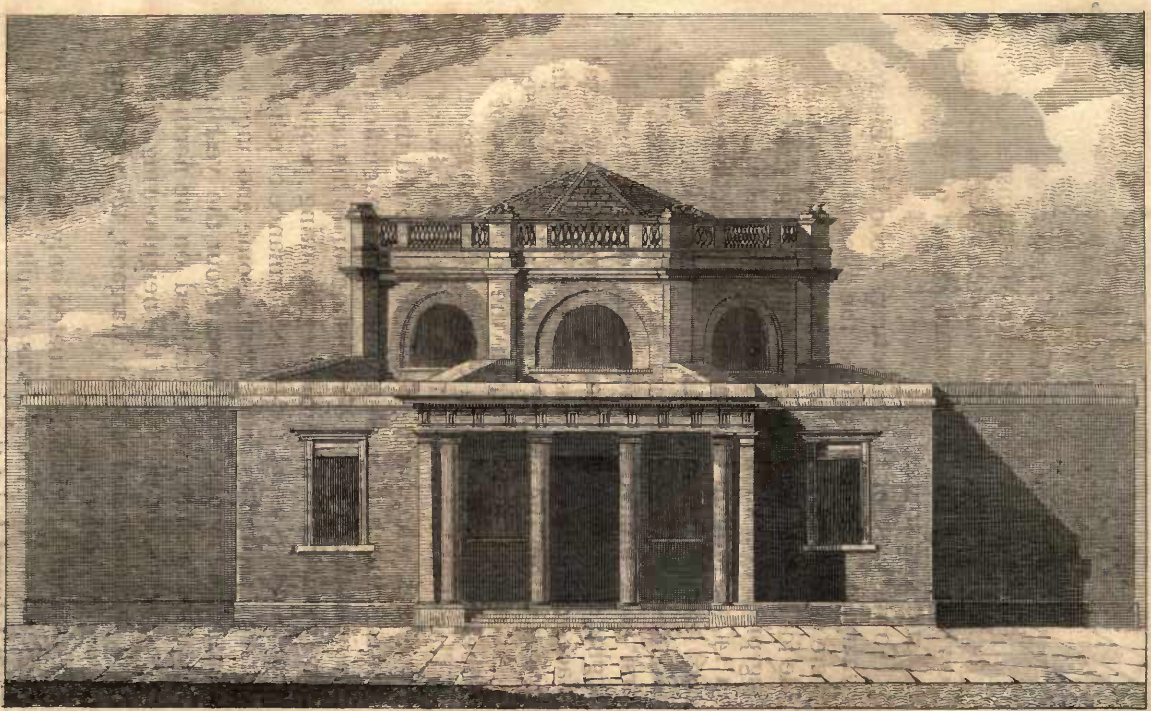
North from the abbey stood the Sanctuary, the place of refuge allowed in old times, to criminals of a certain description. The church belonging to it was in the form of a cross and double; one being above the other. It was of vast strength, and required great labour to demolish it. Edward the Confessor is supposed to have founded it. Within its precincts Edward V. was born; and here his unhappy mother took refuge, with her younger son Richard, to secure him from his uncle, who had already possession of the King. The site of this sanctuary was afterwards occupied by Westminster-market, which, in its turn, has given way to a new court-house, now building for the accommodation of the Westminster magistrates.

To the west of the Sanctuary stood the Eleemosynary, or Almonry, where the alms of the Abbey were used to be distributed; but it is more remarkable for having been the place where the first printing-press ever known in England was set up. Here, in 1474, William Caxton, probably encouraged by the learned Thomas Milling, at that time abbot, produced "The Game and Play of the Chesse," the first book printed in these kingdoms. There is a slight difference of opinion, respecting the exact place where this book was printed, but all agree, that it was within the precincts of this religious house.

At a small distance from the north door of the Abbey, stands the parish church of St. Margaret.

This church was originally erected by Edward the Confessor, who, having resolved to rebuild the conventual church of St. Peter with great magnificence, imagined that it would be a dishonour to his new and stately edifice, to have the neighbouring people assemble in it as usual, for the performance of religious worship, as well as prove troublesome and inconvenient to the monks; therefore, about the year 1064, he caused a church to be erected on the north side of St. Peter's, for the use of the neighbouring inhabitants, and dedicated it to St. Margaret, the virgin and martyr of Antioch.

This church, which is situated only thirty feet to the north of the Abbey, was rebuilt in the reign of King Edward I. by the parishioners and merchants of the staple, except the chancel, which was erected at the charge of the Abbot of Westminster. In the year 1735, it was not only repaired, but its tower



Engraved for Lambert's, History of London. Poole sc.

New Court House, Westminster

Published by T. Hughes, Stationers Court, Dec.r 1805.

was cased, at the expense of three thousand five hundred pounds, granted by parliament, in consideration of its being the church where the House of Commons attend divine service on stated holidays, as the Peers do in Westminster Abbey.

It is a plain, neat, and not inelegant, Gothic structure, well enlightened by a series of large windows. It has two handsome galleries of considerable length, adorned in the front with carved work: these are supported by slender pillars, which rise to the roof, and have four small black pillars running along each of them, adorned with gilded capitals, both at the galleries and at the top, where the flat roof is neatly ornamented with stucco. The steeple consists of a tower, which rises to a considerable height, and is crowned with a turret at each corner, and a small lantern, ornamented with carved work in the center; from whence rises a flag-staff.

In 1758, this church was again repaired and ornamented at the public expense; and, lately, the inside has been entirely rebuilt, and a new porch added at the west end.

At the east end of the church is a very beautiful window of painted glass, made by order of the magistrates of Dort, in Holland, and designed by them as a present to King Henry VII. for his new chapel in Westminster Abbey. But that monarch dying before it was finished, it was set up in the private chapel of the Abbot of Waltham, at Copt-hall, near Epping. At the dissolution of that monastery, it was removed to New-hall, in Essex, which coming afterwards into the possession of General Monk, he preserved the window from the destroying hands of the fanatics. In 1758, when this church underwent a thorough repair, it was purchased by the inhabitants, from the then owner, for four hundred guineas, and placed in its present situation. The subject is our Saviour's crucifixion; but there are many subordinate figures, which are finely executed. On one side is Henry VII. and on the other his queen, both kneeling. Their portraits were taken from original pictures sent to Dort for that purpose. Over the king is the figure of St. George, his patron saint, and above that, a white rose and a red one. Over the queen is the figure of St. Catharine, of Alexandria, and, above her head, the arms of the kingdom of Grenada.

This church is a rectory, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. It is one hundred and thirty feet in length, sixty-five in breadth, and forty-five in height; the altitude of the tower, to the top of the pinnacles, is eighty-five feet.

To the east of this church, and extending to the Thames, is the site of the original royal palace of Westminster, founded by Edward the Confessor, the first prince who had a regular residence here The stairs from it to the river still retain the name of Palace-stairs; and the two Palace-yards also belonged to this extensive palace.

Many parts of this ancient palace still exist, converted into other uses. The great hall was built, or possibly rebuilt, by William Rufus, a great hall being too necessary an appendage to a palace ever to have been neglected. The entrance into it, from New Palace-yard, was bounded on each side by towers, most magnificently ornamented with statues, in rows above each other, now lost, or concealed by modern buildings. In the reign of Richard II. the old building had become so ruinous that he ordered it to be pulled down; and the present hall, which is now know by the name of Westminster hall, was erected in its stead and completed in the year 1397, and called the New Palace to distinguish it from the Old Palace, where the Houses of Lords and Commons meet.

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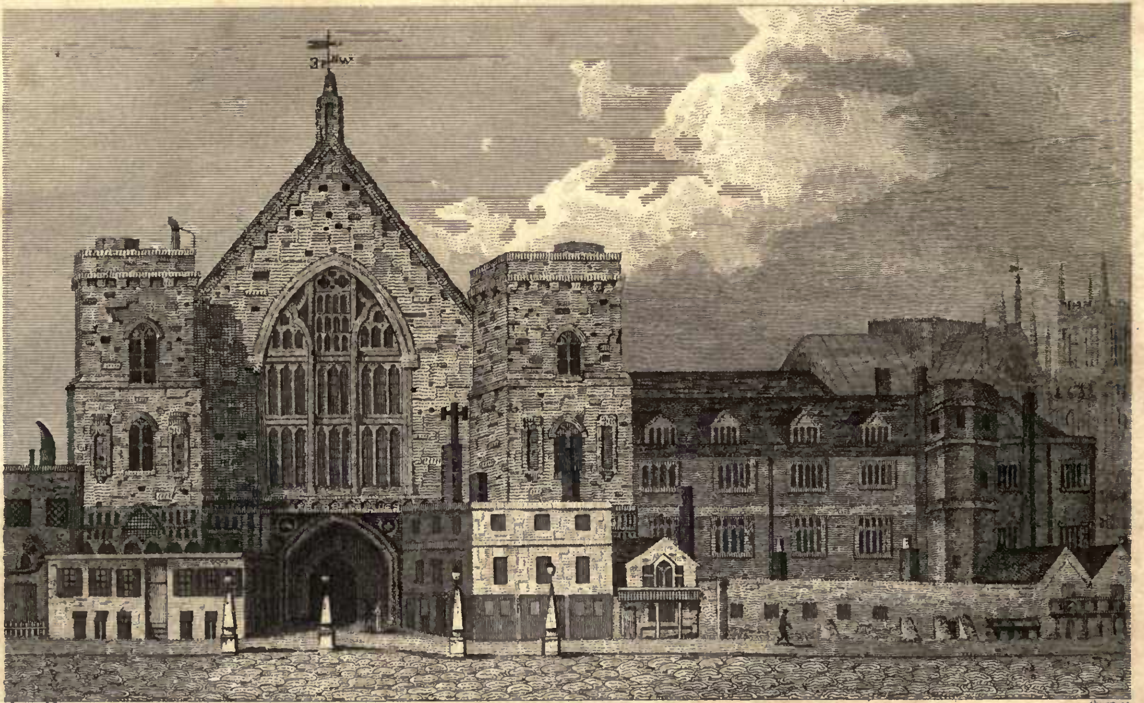

Green del.

Designed & Engraved for Lamberts History of London.

Owen sc.

Westminster Hall.

Published Sep. 7th 1805 by T. Hughes, Stationers Court.

This ancient building is of stone, the front of which is ornamented with two towers, adorned with carved work. The hall, within, is reckoned the largest room in Europe, unsupported by pillars, being two hundred and seventy feet in length, and seventy-four in breadth. The pavement is of stone, and the roof of oak, of curious Gothic workmanship, which is greatly admired. The cantilivers which support the roof, are decorated with angels, each bearing in his hands a shield, with the arms of Richard II. or those of Edward the Confessor. It was formerly covered with lead, but that being found too weighty, it has been for some years past covered with slates.

In the year 1399, King Richard held his Christmas here; during which time, the number of his guests, who were entertained in this hall, and the other rooms of the palace, amounted to ten thousand; for whose supply, eighty oxen, three hundred sheep, and an innumerable quantity of poultry were daily killed.

Parliaments frequently sat in this hall, and in it was held the ancient court of justice, in which the king presided in person.

In this hall the Kings of England have for many ages past held their coronation feasts. It is also generally used for the trying of peers accused of high treason, or any other crimes committed against the state; and it was in this hall that Charles I. was tried by a self-constituted court of judicature. Ever since the reign of Henry III. the three great courts of Chancery, King's-bench, and Common-pleas, have been held here; and the court of Exchequer is also held in an apartment belonging to the old palace, the entrance to which is from this hall.

The most ancient of the courts held under this venerable roof, is that of the chancery, which took its name, *Cancellaria*, from the cross-bars of iron or wood, called by the Romans, *cancelli*, with which it was formerly inclosed, to prevent the officers being incommoded by the crowding of the people. The supreme and sole judge of this court is the lord high chancellor. This great officer, who is assisted by the masters in chancery, takes precedency after the Archbishop of Canterbury; and, next to the king and princes of the blood, is the highest person in the kingdom in civil affairs. He is generally keeper of the great seal, and is thence stiled Lord-keeper.

The first chancellor we find on record was Unwona, chancellor to Offa, King of Mercia, who reigned from the year 757 to 796. Till about the year 1559, this high office was mostly filled with churchmen, who presiding over the king's chapel, became keepers of the king's conscience; and, in virtue of this office, the lord chancellor for the time being, is visitor, in right of the king, of all hospitals and colleges of the king's foundation; and patron of all the king's livings, under the value of twenty pounds per annum, in the king's books.

The chancery consists of two distinct tribunals; the one ordinary, being a court of common law; the other extraordinary, being a court of equity. In case of the chancellor's absence, his place upon the bench is supplied by the Master of the Rolls.

In this court is kept the *officina justitiæ*, out of which are issued writs for parliament, charters, patents for sheriffs, writs of *certiorari* to remove records and false judgments in inferior courts, writs of *moderata misericordia*, when a person has been amerced too high, and for a reasonable part of goods for widows and orphans. Here also are sealed and enrolled treaties with foreign princes, letters patent, commissions of appeal, oyer and terminer, bankrupts, &c.

No juries are summoned to this court, for the actions are all by bill, or plaint, and the depositions of the witnesses are taken at the Examination-office, and afterwards read in court as sufficient evidence: so that the determination of the sentence is vested in the judge alone.

The twelve masters in chancery are assistants of the chancellor, or lord-keeper; the first of whom is master of the rolls, which is a place of great dignity, and is in the gift of the king. These gentlemen sit at Westminster-hall, with the lord chancellor, three at a time, while the term lasts, and two at a time, when the chancellor sits to hear causes in his own house.

This court is held on the right-hand side of the stairs leading up to the court of Requests, and opposite to it is that of the King's-bench: the ancient *Curia Domini Regis;* a court in which the king was formerly accustomed to sit in person. The *justiciarius Angliæ* presided when the king did not; but on the suppression of that office, in 1267, the name was changed to *capitalis justiciarius*, and the first chief justice was Robert de Brus.

As the king in person is still presumed in law to sit in this court, though only represented by the judges, it is said to have supreme authority, and the proceedings are supposed to be *coram nobis*, that is, before the king.

All crimes against the public good, though they do not injure any particular individual, are under the cognizance of this court; and no subject can suffer any unlawful violence or injury against his person, liberty, or possessions, but a proper remedy is afforded him here; not only for satisfaction of damages sustained, but for the punishment of the offender: and whenever the court meets with an offence, contrary to the principles of justice, although not complained of, it may punish it.

The court of King's-bench is divided into a crown side and a plea side; the one determining criminal, and the other civil, causes. On the crown side it has jurisdiction in all criminal causes, from high treason to the most trivial misdemeanour, or breach of the peace. On the plea side, it determines all personal actions, commenced by bill or writ; as actions of debt, upon the case, detinue, trover, ejectment, trespass, waste, &c. against any one in the custody of the marshal of the court; as every person sued here is supposed to be in law. The court consists of a lord chief justice, who takes precedence next to the lord chancellor, and of three puisne justices, or judges.

About the middle of the hall, on the right hand side, is the court of Common-pleas, the next in seniority. Originally, the *Communia placita* followed the king's court wheresoever it happened to be; but this being found a great inconvenience, it was remedied by the twenty-second article of Magna Charta; which provides, that the Common-pleas shall not follow the court, but be held in some certain place; and Westminster-hall, as being in the principal palace of our kings, was the place appointed. The first chief justice was Gilbert de Preston, appointed in 1233.

All civil causes, as well real or personal, are, or formerly were, tried in this court, according to the strict law of the land. In personal and mixed actions, it has a concurrent jurisdiction with the King's-bench, but has no cognizance of pleas of the crown. The actions belonging to the court of Common-pleas come thither by original, as arrests and outlawries; or by privilege or attachment, for or against privileged persons; or out of inferior courts, not of record. Like the King's Bench it is composed of a Lord Chief Justice and three other judges; but no person can plead here, except at Nisi Prius, until he has been called up to the degree of a serjeant at law.

On entering the hall, at the great north gate, there are stairs on each side: those on the right hand lead to the court of Exchequer; and those on the left, to the office where the revenue is paid in, called the Receipt of the Exchequer.

The court of Exhequer is so called from a chequered cloth, which anciently covered the table where the judges or chief officers sat. This court was first established by William the Conqueror, for the trial of all causes relating to the revenues of the crown; its model being taken from a like court established in Normandy, long before that time. Anciently, its authority was so great, that it was held in the king's palace, and the acts of it were not to be examined or controuled in any other of the king's courts; but at present, it is the last of the four courts at Westminster. Originally, a certain number of lords spiritual and temporal sat as judges; but the present judges of this court are, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and three other judges, called Barons of the Exchequer. There is also one called the Cursitor Baron, before whom the sheriffs are sworn into their office; but he does not sit upon the bench. If any case should appear so difficult that the judges are divided in their opinion, the vote of the Chancellor of the Exchequer finally determines the matter.

To the south of Westminster-hall is that part of the old palace which was used for the meetings of the peers, and thence called the House of Lords. But since the late union of Great Britain and Ireland, the spacious room, called the Court of Requests, has been fitted up for that purpose; and the tapestry hangings, and furniture of the former House of Lords have been removed hither.

The outside of the south end of this room shows the great antiquity of the building, having in it two great round arches, with zigzag mouldings, our most ancient species of architecture. This court took its name from being that wherein all suits made to the king by way of petition were heard and ended; and it was also called the Poor Man's Court, because there he could have right without being put to expense.

The present House of Lords does not occupy the whole of the Court of Requests, part of the north end being formed into a lobby, by which the commons pass to the upper house; the height is also greatly reduced by an elevated floor of wood over the original stone pavement. The fitting up of the room is nearly similar to that of the old one. The design of the fine old tapestry with which it is hung was drawn by Cornelius Vroom, and the tapestry was executed by Francis Spiering. Vroom had a hundred pieces of gold for his labour: the tapestry itself cost one thousand six hundred and twenty eight pounds. It represents the defeat of the Spanish armada in 1588, and was bespoke by the Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral, and commander in chief in the engagement. The earl sold it to James I. but it was not put up till the year 1650, two years after the extinction of monarchy, when the House of Lords was used as a committe-room by the Commons. Before it was put up in its present situation it was cleaned and is now judiciously set off by large frames of brown stained wood, that divide it into four compartments, respectively containing the several portions of the story, viz. 1. The first appearance of the Spanish fleet. 2. The several forms in which it lay at different times on our coasts. 3. The place and disposition of it when engaged with the English fleet. And lastly, its departure.

The heads of the naval heroes who commanded on that glorious day, form a matchless border round the work, animating posterity to emulate their illustrious example.

At the upper end of the room is the throne, on which the king is seated, on particular occasions, in his robes, with the crown on his head, and adorned with all the ensigns of majesty. On the right hand of the throne is a seat for the Prince of Wales; on the left is another for the next person of the royal family; and behind the throne are places for the young peers who have no votes in the house.

Beneath the throne, on the king's right hand are the seats of the two archbishops, and a little below them the bench of bishops. Before the throne are three broad seats across the room, on which are seated the dignitaries of the law. On the first of these nearest the throne sits the lord chancellor, or keeper of the great seal, who, by his office, is speaker of the house of lords: on the other two sit the lord chief justice, the master of the rolls, and the other judges, who attend occasionally to be consulted in points of law. The benches for the lords are covered with red cloth; and there is a bar across the house at the end opposite to the throne. Without the bar sits the king's first gentleman usher, called the Black Rod, from a black wand he carries in his hand. Under him is a yeoman usher who waits at the inside of the door; a crier without; and a serjeant at mace, who always attends the lord chancellor.

When the king is present with the crown on his head, the lords sit uncovered, and the judges stand till his majesty gives them leave to sit. In the king's absence the lords, at their entrance, do reverence to the throne; as do all who enter the presence chamber.

ber. The judges, in the king's absence, must not be covered till the lord-chancellor or keeper signifies to them that the lords permit them so to be.

The king usually goes in state to the house of Lords on the first and last days of the Sessions, when he opens or closes the parliament with a speech from the throne; and he also goes occasionally during the session to pass such bills as require dispatch: but either of these parts of the royal office may be exercised by commissioners specially authorized for that purpose.

On his majesty's arrival at the House of Lords, he enters a room adjoining to it, called the Prince's Chamber, where he puts on his robes and crown, and from thence is conducted into the house by the lord chamberlain, where all the lords are dressed in their scarlet robes; and his majesty, being seated on the throne, sends for the commons by the gentleman usher of the Black Rod, When the commons appear, his majesty's speech is read by the lord chancellor to this grand united assembly; after which his majesty returns in the same state as he came.

The House of Lords, in conjunction with the king and commons, have the power not only of making and repealing laws, but of constituting the supreme judicature of the kingdom; the lords here assembled take cognizance of treasons and high crimes committed by the peers and others; try all who are impeached by the commons; and acquit or condemn without taking an oath, only laying their right hand upon their breast, and saying, *Guilty*, or *Not guilty, upon my honour*. They receive appeals from all other courts, and even sometimes reverse the decrees of chancery; and from this highest tribunal lies no appeal.

All the lords spiritual and temporal have the peculiar privilege of appointing proxies to vote in their stead, when from sickness or any other cause, they cannot conveniently appear; but such as would make proxies are obliged, at the beginning of every parliament, to enter them in person. Each peer has also a right, by leave of the house, when a vote passes contrary to his sentiments, to enter his dissenton the journals of the house, with the reasons for such dissent, which his usually stiled his protest.

The lords give their suffrages or votes, beginning at the puisne, or lowest baron, and then proceeding in a regular series, every one answering apart, *content*, or *not content*. If the affirmatives and negatives are equal, it passes in the negative, the speaker not being allowed a voice, unless he be a peer of the realm.

Adjoining to the south east angle of Westminster Hall is a building called St. Stephen's Chapel, from having been formerly dedicated to that saint. In the year 1347, it was rebuilt in a magnificent manner by King Edward III. who converted it into a collegiate church: but on its suppression in the reign of Edward VI. it was adapted for the assembly of the representatives of the commons of England; for which purpose it has been used from that time to the present, and is now generally known by the name of the House of Commons.

This is a spacious room, wainscoted to the ceiling, from the center of which hangs a very handsome branch. It is large enough to hold six hundred persons; and about it are very commodious apartments. The benches for the members gradually ascend one above another, and are covered with green cloth: the floor is matted, and round the house are galleries supported by slender iron pillars adorned with Corinthian capitals and sconces, in which strangers are often permitted to sit and hear the debates.

The chair in which the speaker sits is at the upper end of the room; it is ornamented behind with

Corinthian

Corinthian columns, and over it are the king's arms carved, and placed on a pediment. Before the speaker is a table, at which the clerk and his assistant sit near him on each hand, just below the chair; and on either side the room, as well below as in the galleries, the members are placed promiscuously.

The speaker and clerks always wear gowns in the house, as the professors of the law do in term time; but no other of the members ever wear robes, except the first day of every new parliament, when the four representatives for the city of London are dressed in scarlet gowns, and sit all together on the right hand of the chair next the speaker.

The House of Commons have an equal share with that of the Lords in making laws; nor can any be made without the consent of the Commons, who are the guardians of the liberties of the people: and as they are the grand inquest of the nation, they have a power to impeach the greatest lords in the kingdom, both spiritual and temporal.

The west front of this ancient building, with its beautiful Gothic window, is still to be seen in ascending the stairs to the Court of Requests: it consists of the sharp pointed species of Gothic. Between it and the lobby of the house is a small vestibule of the same sort of work, and of great elegance. At each end is a gothic door, and one in the middle, which is the passage into the lobby. On the south side of the outer wall of the chapel, appear the marks of some large Gothic windows, with abutments between, and beneath, some smaller windows, once of use to light an under chapel.

The undercroft or basement chapel has been a most beautiful building; a great part of which is still preserved. It consists of five divisions, made by clusters of columns supporting the groins, in which are bosses, with rich religious basso relievos, of simple and massy forms, well calculated to sustain, and give a pleasing introduction to the light and refined elegance of the profuse enrichments in the chapel above. A part of it is the present passage from Palace-yard to Westminster-hall.

One side of the cloister is entirely preserved, by being found convenient as a passage; the roof is Gothic workmanship, so elegant as to surpass the beautiful roof of Henry's VII chapel.

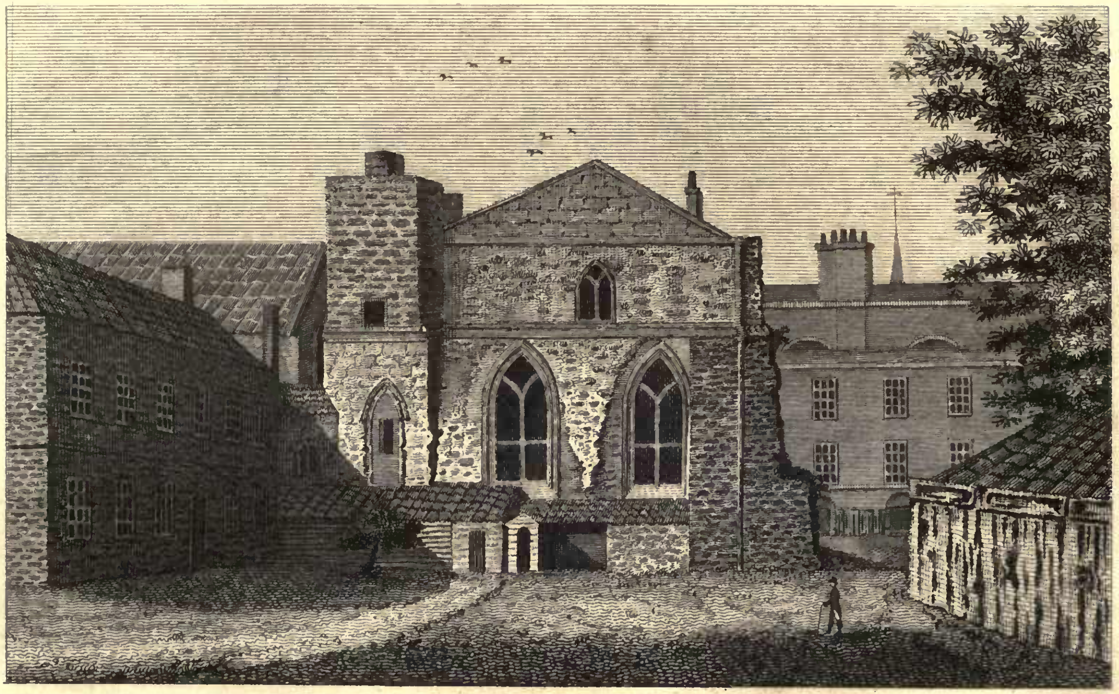
A gallery runs over each side of the cloister, from one part of which is a flight of stairs leading to a very ancient square tower of stone, standing almost close to the side of Westminster-hall, which probably was a belfry, to hold the bells that roused the members of the chapel to prayers.

Close to Waghorn's Coffee House in Old Palace Yard, in the crypt beneath the old House of Lords, is the vault or cellar, in which the conspirators of 1605 lodged the gunpowder, designed to annihilate, at one blow, the three estates of the realm.

Adjoining to the house of Lords is the Prince's Chamber, where the king is robed when he comes in state to the parliament. This apartment is hung all round with tapestry. The subject of the compartment on the west side is the birth of Queen Elizabeth. Anne Boleyn is in a grand bed, with hangings and appropriate decorations, receiving cordials from her attendants, some others of whom are employed in taking care of the royal infant. On the right is Henry VIII. in regal state, surrounded by his nobles and guards, giving his orders on this important occasion. The remainder of the compartments, except one which contains a rural subject, is made up with the different occurrences attendant on a battle, and total discomfiture of one party.

On the other side is the Painted Chamber, which is at present used for the occasional conferences between the two houses of parliament. It is a long, lofty room, enlightened by windows of the ancient simple Gothic, and is also hung with some beautiful ancient tapestry, in six different compartments, representing some of the principal events in the siege of Troy. From the circumstance of part of the history of that celebrated siege being wanting, it is presumed that it does not, at present, occupy its original situation, which from the height of the hangings agreeing with that of the walls of the great hall, from the pavement to the sills of the windows, is supposed to have been there; and this conjecture is, in some degree, corroborated by an observation in Stow's Survey (p. 470. Edit. 1603), who, speaking of a royal feast, given by Henry VII. on Twelfth-day, in the ninth year of his reign, to the lord mayor, aldermen, and commoners of London, says, "And after dinner, dubbing the maior knight, caused him, with his brethren, to stay and behold the disguisings, and other disports, in the night following shewed in the great hall, *which was richly hanged with arras*." This room is said to have been Edward the Confessor's bedchamber; while others assert, that it was erected by St. Thomas a Becket; but neither of these assertions appear to rest on any solid foundation: it is, however, certain, that it was included in the ancient palace of Westminster. It was in this room that the warrant for the execution of Charles I. was signed; and here was held that celebrated conference between the Lords and Commons, which, though ineffectual at the time, was followed by the glorious Revolution.

On the south side of Westminster Abbey is Westminster-school, or college, founded by Queen Elizabeth,



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The Painted Chamber Westminster.

beth, in the year 1590, for the education of forty boys, who have been ever since called the Queen's, or King's scholars, as the case happens to be. This school, since its establishment, has been rendered one of the most considerable in the kingdom; it having, for several years past, been likewise the place of education for many of the sons of the nobility and gentry, for the accommodation of whom there are several boarding-houses in the neighbourhood.

Out of the scholars on the foundation, a certain number of them, when properly qualified, are sent to the Universities, viz. to Trinity College, in Cambridge, and to Christ Church, in Oxford, where they have a very competent maintenance from the foundation; the former till they are fit for the ministry; the latter for life. The scholars have each a black gown every year; and there are four of them that are distinguished by the name of Lords Scholars, who wear purple gowns, and receive an annual stipend from the treasurer of the college, out of certain rents, settled for that purpose, by John Williams, D.D. Lord-keeper of the Great Seal, and Archbishop of York. This prelate was also a great benefactor to the library of this college, which is well furnished with a good collection of books, and is open every term.

There appears to have been a school here from the first foundation of the Abbey. Ingulphus, Abbot of Crowland, speaks of his having been educated at it; and of the disputations he had with the queen of the Confessor, and of the presents she made him, in money, in his boyish days.

In St. Margaret's parish are many charitable foundations, by different persons, for the relief of the poor. Among these, near Tothill-fields, is the GREY-COAT HOSPITAL, founded by letters patent, in the year 1706, for seventy boys, and forty girls, who are maintained with all necessaries, and put out to different trades, according to their abilities.

Here is also another charitable foundation, called the GREEN-COAT HOSPITAL, for the relief of poor fatherless children of this parish, established by King Charles I. in the year 1633, who endowed it with fifty pounds per annum, which is paid out of the Treasury. This hospital was rebuilt at the charge of Dr. Busby, and Charles Twitty, Esq. in the year 1700.

Near the Green-coat Hospital, by Tothill-fields, is a bridewell, or house of correction, for such as beg, live idly, or lead loose lives, in this city or its liberties. It is also a jail for criminals, who commit offences within the said city and liberties; and was so made by act of parliament, in the reign of Queen Anne.

Lady Ann Dacres Alms-houses, called Emanuel-College, were founded by her, on the 17th of December, anno 1601, for ten poor men and ten poor women (each of whom has liberty to bring up one poor child), according to the settlement, for seventeen of St. Margaret's parish, one of Hayes, and two of the parish of Chelsea; though over the door it is said to be for sixteen of St. Margaret's parish, two of Hayes, and two of Chelsea. She gave one hundred pounds per annum, issuing out of the manor of Bramsburton, in the county of York, until the expiration of a lease of one hundred and ninety-nine years; and afterwards, the whole manor (said to be worth six hundred pounds per annum), is to accrue, to augment this foundation. The one hundred pounds is paid out of the chamber of London, and is under the care and inspection of the lord mayor and court of aldermen. No person that is wicked, or cannot say the creed and ten commandments in English, or under fifty years of age, or who has inhabited less than three years in one of the said respective parishes, to be admitted into this hospital.

South of Westminster Abbey stands the parochial church of St. John the Evangelist.

The parish of St. Margaret being greatly increased in the number of houses and inhabitants, it was judged necessary to erect one of the fifty new churches within it. This church being finished, was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; a parish was taken out of St. Margaret's, and the parliament granted the sum of two thousand five hundred pounds, to be laid out in the purchase of lands, tenements, &c. for the maintenance of the rector; but, besides the profits arising from this purchase, it was also enacted, That, as a farther provision for the rector, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five pounds should be annually raised, by an equal pound rate upon the inhabitants.

This church was begun in 1721, and finished in 1728, and is remarkable only for having sunk while it was building, which occasioned an alteration in the plan. On the north and south sides are magnificent porticos, supported by vast stone pillars, as is also the roof of the church. At each of the four corners is a beautiful stone tower and pinnacle: these additions were erected, that the whole might sink equally, and owe their magnitude to the same cause. The parts of this building are held together by iron bars, which cross even the aisles.

The advowson of this church is in the Dean and Chapter of Westminster: and to prevent this rectory being held in commendam, all licenses and dispensations for holding it are, by act of parliament, declared null and void.

Beyond this church is the ancient Horse-ferry, between Westminster and Lambeth, which was suppressed on the building of Westminster-bridge; and a sum of three thousand pounds settled on the Archbishops of Canterbury, who were the proprietors of this ferry, in lieu of the profits arising from it.

CHAP. XXXVII.

The Liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster.—St. Clement Danes.—Outer Temple.—Essex-house.—Clement's-inn.—Clement's-well.—New-inn.—Lion's-inn.—Clare-market.—Pickett-street.—Arundel-house.—Craven-house.—Craven-buildings.—St. Mary-le-Strand.—The May-pole.—Somerset-house.—The Savoy.—St. Mary-le-Savoy.—Exeter-Exchange.

WE shall begin the Survey of the Liberties of Westminster at Temple-bar, on the outside of which begins the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster, which was granted to Peter of Savoy, from whom it passed to the House of Lancaster, by Henry III. in the thirtieth year of his reign, in the following words, "All those houses upon the Thames, which some time pertained to Brian de Insula, or Lisle, without the walls of the city of London, in the way or street called the Strand, to hold to him and to his heirs, yielding yearly in the Exchequer, at the feast of St. Michael, the Archangel, three barbed arrows, for all services. Dated at Reding, &c."

The extent of this liberty includes all the buildings between the south side of the Strand and the Thames, from Temple-bar to the east side of Cecil-street. On the north side of the Strand, it reaches from Temple-bar to where the May-pole stood; that is, near the west end of the church of St. Mary-le-Strand, and returns from thence through Holywell-street, including all Butcher-row, which has been lately pulled down, to Temple-bar. Beyond the May-pole, the liberty begins again in Catharine-street, at the Fountain-tavern, and reaches from thence into the Strand, as far as Exeter-change; then turning up Burleigh-street, it runs to within four houses of Exeter-street, whence it passes through the buildings to the Fountain-tavern.

Anciently this spot was occupied by the palaces of the chief nobility, the names of which are still preserved in the streets, &c. built on the sites of these mansions, and the gardens belonging to them. Hence we find here, Essex-street, Devereux-court, Arundel-street, Norfolk-street, Howard-street, Surrey-street, Burleigh-street, Exeter-street, Craven-buildings, Drury-lane, and several other names of titles, or families of distinction.

At a small distance from Temple-bar, on the north side of the Strand, is situated the parish-church of St. Clement Danes.

The first part of this name is derived from its dedication to St. Clement, a disciple of St. Peter, the Apostle, but the latter part has been always an object of conjecture. Baker says, it derived this name from having been the place of re-interment of Harold, whose brother, Hardicanute, had caused his body to be dug up and thrown into the Thames, where it was found by a fisherman, who "buried it in the church-yard of St. Clement, without Temple-bar; *then* called the Church of the Danes." William of Malmesbury mentions a church here, before the arrival of the Danes, which, he says, they burnt, together with the monks and abbot, and that they continued their savage and sacrilegious fury throughout the land. He then goes on, "Desirous, at length, to return to Denmark, they were about to embark, when they were, by the just judgment of God, all slain at London, in a place which has *since* been called the Church of the Danes." There is also another reason given for the denomination of this church, namely, that when most of the Danes were driven out of this kingdom, those few that remained, being married to

English women, were obliged to live between the Isle of Thorney (Westminster), and Caer Lud (Ludgate), where they built a synagogue, which was *afterwards* consecrated, and called, "Ecclesia Clementis Danorum." This is the account given by Fleetwood, the antiquary, Recorder of London, to the Lord-treasurer, Burghley, who resided in this parish.

The old church was taken down in 1680, and the present structure erected in 1682, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren; but the steeple was not added to it for some years.

It is a very handsome structure, built entirely of stone. The body of it is enlightened by two series of windows; the lower plain, but the upper well ornamented; and the termination is by an attic, whose pilasters are crowned with vases. The entrance, on the south side, is by a portico, to which there is an ascent of a few steps; the portico is covered with a dome, supported by Ionic columns. On each side the base of the steeple, in the west front, is a small square tower, with its dome. The steeple is carried to a great height in several stages; where it begins to diminish, the Ionic order takes place, and its entablature supports vases. The next stage is of the Corinthian order, and above that stands the Composite, supporting a dome, which is crowned with a smaller one, from whence rises the ball and its vane.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which was anciently in the Knights Templars; but, after passing through several hands, it at length came to the Earls of Exeter, in whom it still remains. The length of this church is ninety-six feet, its breadth sixty-three, and its height, to the roof, forty-eight feet; and the altitude of the steeple is about one hundred and forty feet.

At the dissolution of the order of Knights Templars, the advowson of this church, together with certain lands, and five messuages in this parish, were conferred upon the prior and canons regular of the church of the Holy Sepulchre; which lands and messuages were probably that part of the Temple, called the Outer; for, in the year 1324, the prior and canons having disposed of them to Walter, Bishop of Exeter, he erected a stately edifice upon that site, as a city mansion for himself and his successors, which he denominated Exeter House. This building being alienated some time after, it came to the noble families of Paget and Leicester, and, at last, to that of Essex. Now, that this building was within the bounds of the Temple, is evident from the account given by Stow, of the extent of that establishment. He says, "It contained all that space of ground, from the White-friars, eastward, unto Essex House, without Temple-bar; yea, and a part of that too. As appears by the first grant thereof to Sir Will. Paget, Knt. Secretary of State to Henry VIII. Pat. 2. Edw. VI."

It was from this house that the Earl of Essex, the imprudent favourite of Elizabeth, made a desperate sally, in hopes of exciting the city to arm against their sovereign; which proving ineffectual, he was compelled to return, and, after sustaining a short siege, during which a piece of artillery was placed on the tower of St. Clement's church, to batter his strong hold, he surrendered, and being taken to the Tower, was shortly after tried and executed.

Behind St. Clement's church, on the north side of Wych-street, is an inn of chancery, belonging to the Inner Temple, and called, from its situation, Clement's-inn.

The antiquity of this inn cannot be ascertained, but it is mentioned in a book of entries, dated in the 19th of Edward IV. Could Shakespeare's authority on the subject of dates be relied on, it must have been much older than this; for in the second part of his historical play of Henry IV. he makes one of his justices a member of that society. "He must to the inns of court. I was of Clement's once myself, where they will talk of mad Shallow still." In the 2nd of Henry VII. Sir John Cantlow demised this inn to John and William Elyot, probably in trust for the students; and in 1538, it descended to Sir William Holles, then lord mayor, and from him to the Earl of Clare, in whose heirs it still continues.

There is a tradition, that an inn for the reception of pilgrims and penitents, who came to St. Clement's Well, anciently stood upon this spot, and that a religious house was, in process of time, established, to which the foundation of the church is attributed. Whatever may have been the reputed sanctity or virtue of the waters of this well, it is recorded by Fitzstephen as being a place of great resort in his time. He says, "There are, near London, on the north side, special wells in the suburbs, sweet, wholesome, and clear; among which, Holy-well, Clerk's-well, and Clement's-well, are most famous, and frequented by scholars and youths of the city, in summer evenings, when they walk forth to take the air." This well, which is still in use, is situated in Clement's-lane, and has a pump erected over it; but its medicinal fame, in the cure of cutaneous diseases, is lost.

Adjoining to Clement's-inn, on the west, is another inn of chancery, called the New-inn. It was founded about the year 1485, for the reception of the students of an ancient inn, formerly situated at the south-east corner of Seacoal-lane, in Fleet-lane, where part of the stone walls are still remaining. This inn is an appendage to the Middle Temple. When the Strand-inn was destroyed by the Protector Somerset, the students removed hither.

Opposite to the New-inn, on the south side of Wych-street, is Lion's-inn, which is also a house of chancery, belonging to the Inner Temple. It was anciently a common inn, having the sign of the Lion, and is said to have been in the possession of the students and practitioners of the law, ever since the year 1420.

At the north-east corner of Clement's-inn, is a passage which leads into Clare-market.

This market receives its name from John, Earl of Clare, by whom it was built and opened, in the year 1656. It contains two market-houses, and is as well supplied with all sorts of provisions, as most markets in or near London.

Before proceeding westward in the survey, we must notice the *commencement* of the extensive plan for the improvement of this entrance into the city of London, submitted to the court of common-council, by a committee appointed for that purpose, in December, 1793, by taking down the whole of Butcher-row, and throwing the fronts of the new houses back in a line with the north side of Wych-street. This new range of buildings has been called Pickett-street, in honour of the projector of this improvement; to complete which, according to his design, and the recommendation of the committee, the houses on the south side of the Strand, from Thanet-place to Milford-lane, must be taken down, and a street fifty feet wide, be formed on the south side of St. Clement's church.

Westward from Essex House stood the Bishop of Bath's Inn, which in the reign of Edward VI. was severed from the bishoprick and granted to

Lord Thomas Seymour, high admiral, when it received the name of Seymour place. It came afterwards into the possession of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, who, on the attainture of the high admiral, purchased it of Edward VI. with several other messuages in the parish for forty one pounds six shillings and eight pence, when its appellation was changed to that of Arundel-house. Though this building covered great extent of ground, it appears from Thane's views of it to have been low and mean. When it was pulled down and the four streets bearing the family name and titles, were erected on its site, there was a design to build a mansion house for the family out of the accumulated rents, on that part of the gardens next to the river, and an act of parliament was obtained for that purpose, but the plan was never executed.

At the west end of Wych Street, and the south end of Drury-lane stood the ancient mansion of the noble families of Drury and Craven, and also that of the Queen of Bohemia, the unfortunate daughter of James I. The remains of the latter have been lately taken down to make way for a new Equestrian Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Astley.

Drury-house was built, according to Pennant, by Sir William Drury, a most able commander in the Irish wars, who unfortunately fell in a duel with Sir John Boroughs, in a foolish quarrel about precedency. During the time of the fatal discontents of the favourite Essex, it was the place where his imprudent advisers resolved on such counsels as terminated in the destruction of him and his adherents. This house afterwards came into possession of the heroic William, Lord Craven, who, in 1673, was created Earl Craven. Part of it is now a public house, and on the site of another part is erected a court called Craven Buildings, at the upper end of which is a portrait of this hero in armour, with a truncheon in his hand; mounted on a white horse. On each side is an earl's and a baron's coronet, and the initials W. C. It was supposed that this illustrious nobleman aspired to the hand of his royal neighbour, whose battles he had fought, and that he succeeded and married her privately. This conjecture was not a little strengthened some years ago, when on digging in the stable yard behind both houses, a subterranean passage was discovered communicating between them.

Opposite to the end of Little Drury lane is situated the parish church of St. Mary-le-strand, commonly called the New Church in the Strand.

The original church belonging to this parish is mentioned so early as the year 1222, when it was named St. Mary and the Innocents of the Strand; but how long it stood before that time is uncertain. It was then situated on the south side of the Strand nearly opposite the present edifice, but was taken down in 1549, by order of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset; which depriving the parishioners of a place of worship, they joined themselves to the church of St. Clement Danes, and afterwards to that of St. John Baptist in the Savoy, where they continued till the year 1723. At length the act having passed for erecting the fifty new churches within the bills of mortality, one was appointed for this parish, and the first stone laid on the 25th of February, 1714. It was finished in three years and a half, though it was not consecrated till the first of January, 1723, when, instead of its ancient name, it was called St. Mary-le-Strand. It was the first built of the fifty new churches.

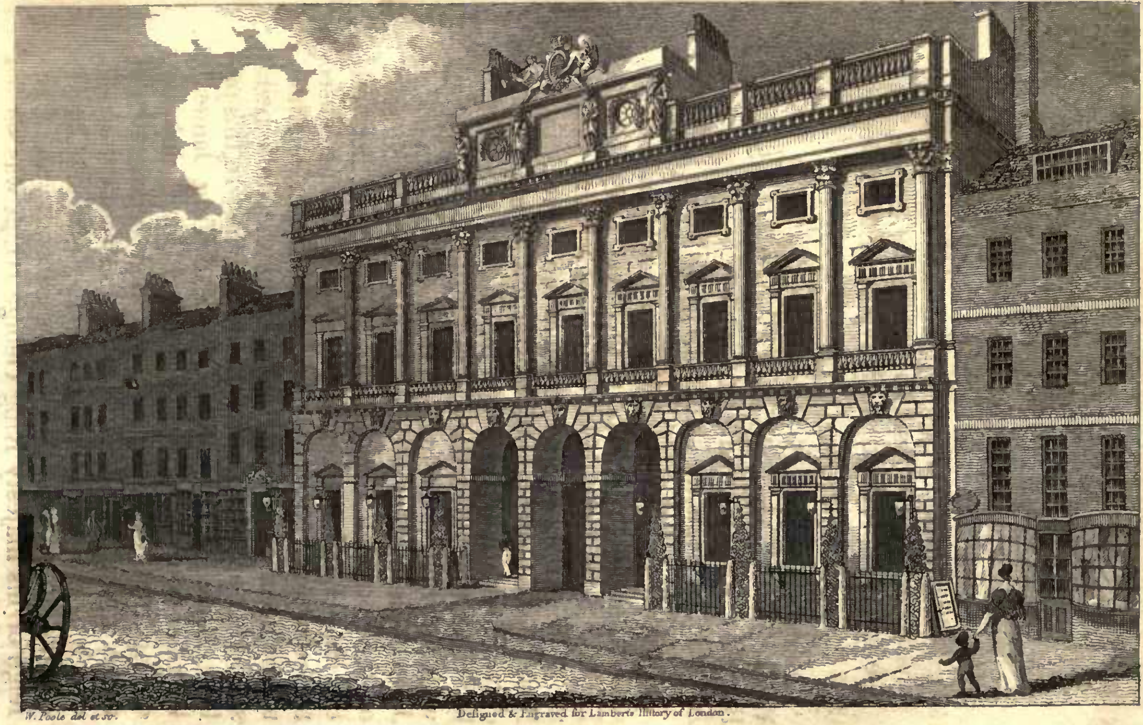
This is a very superb, though not a very extensive edifice: it is massy, without the appearance of being heavy, and formed to stand for ages. At the entrance on the west end is an ascent by a flight of steps cut in the sweep of a circle. These lead to a circular portico of Ionic columns covered with a dome, which is crowned with an elegant vase. The columns are continued along the body of the church, with pilasters of the same order at the corners, and in the intercoluminations are niches handsomely ornamented. Over the dome is a pediment supported by Corinthian columns, which are also continued round the body of the structure, over those of the Ionic order beneath; between which are the windows placed over the niches. These columns are supported on pedestals, and have pilasters behind with arches sprung from them, and the windows have angular and circular pediments alternately. A handsome balustrade is carried round the top, and its summit is adorned with vases. The steeple is light though solid, and ornamented with Composite columns and capitals. The whole building is surrounded by a dwarf stone wall, ornamented with very strong and handsome iron rails.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which is in the Bishop of Winchester. The value of the living is two hundred and twenty five pounds per annum, besides surplice fees; of which sum one hundred pounds was settled by act of parliament, and one hundred and twenty five pounds is raised by a pound-rate upon the inhabitants in lieu of tythes.

On the site of this church, until its erection, stood a maypole, which on May morning, as well as on other days of festivity, was decorated with streamers and garlands of flowers, and much resorted to by the maidens and youths of London and Westminster: when taken down it was found to be one hundred feet in length. It was obtained by Sir Isaac Newton and conveyed to Wanstead Park in Essex, at that time the seat of Sir Richard Child, afterwards Lord Castlemain, where, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Pound, it was placed for the erection of a telescope one hundred and twenty five feet long, the largest then in the world, which was given to the Royal Society, by Mons. Hugon, one of its members. Pope has immortalized this maypole in the following lines:

"Amidst the area wide they took their stand,
Where the tall Maypole once o'erlook'd the Strand:
But now, so Anne and piety ordain;
A church collects the saints of Drury-lane.

Opposite to this church is Somerset House, which was originally built, about the year 1549, by the Duke of Somerset, uncle to Edward VI. and protector of England, who demolished the palaces of the Bishops of Chester and Worcester, and an inn of chancery called Strand Inn, with the church of St. Mary le Strand that stood there; and building this palace with the materials obtained from the church of St. John of Jerusalem with its tower, and the cloisters on the north side of St. Paul's church, together with the chapel and charnel-house, all of which he caused to be destroyed for this purpose, it, from him, obtained the name of Somerset House. But the duke being soon after attainted, it fell to the crown. In this palace Anne of Denmark, Queen to King James I. kept her court, whence it was called Denmark-house during that reign; but it soon after recovered the name of the founder. It was afterwards the residence of Queen Catharine, dowager of King Charles II, and, by an act passed in the second year of the reign of his majesty King George III. it was settled upon the present queen for life; but has since been exchanged for Buckingham House.



W. Poole del et sc.

Designed & Engraved for Lambert's History of London.

Somerset House.

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This palace consisted of several courts, and had a garden behind it situated on the bank of the Thames. The front next the Strand was adorned with columns and other decorations, and in the center was a handsome gate that opened into a quadrangle. On the south side of this quadrangle was a piazza before the great hall or guard room: beyond which were other courts that lay on a descent towards the garden. The back front next the Thames was added to it by King Charles II. and was a magnificent structure of free-stone, with a noble piazza built by Inigo Jones. In this new building were the royal apartments, which commanded a beautiful prospect of the river and the adjacent country. The garden was ornamented with statues, shady walks, and a bowling-green: but as none of the royal family had resided there after Queen Catharine, dowager of Charles II. several of the officers belonging to the court were permitted to lodge in it; and a great part of it was for some time used as barracks for soldiers.

In Somerset-yard, on the west side of the palace, were coach houses, stables, and a guard-room for the use of the soldiers on duty; the gateway to which fronted Catharine-street. These coach-houses were afterwards used as barracks for soldiers.

The propriety of erecting the public offices, necessarily connected with each other, on the same spot had long been perceived by the government, when, in 1774, the conveniency of this old building, which already belonged to the crown, pointed it out as the most eligible situation for the purpose. An act of parliament was therefore obtained for embanking the river Thames, before Somerset House, and for building on the ground thereof various public offices which were specified, together with such others as His Majesty should think proper.

This noble and magnificent edifice, which is erected after a design of Sir William Chambers, occupies a space of five hundred feet in depth, and nearly eight hundred in width; and is distributed into a large quadrangular court, three hundred and forty feet long, and two hundred and ten wide, with a street on each side, extending parallel with the court, four hundred feet in length, and sixty in breadth, to a spacious terrace, fifty feet in width, on the banks of the Thames, raised fifty feet above the bed of the river, and occupying the whole length of the building. The streets on the sides are not, however, yet completed.

The Strand front of the building is composed of a rustic basement, supporting Corinthian columns, crowned in the center with an attic, and at the extremities with a balustrade.

The basement consists of nine large arches, the three middle ones open, and forming the entrance to the quadrangle; and the three at each end, filled with windows of the Doric order, adorned with pilasters, entablatures, and pediments. The key-stones of the arches are finely carved in alto relievo, with nine colossal masks, representing Ocean, and the eight chief rivers of Great Britain, viz. Thames, Humber, Mersey, and Dee, on the right side of Ocean, which is in the center, and, on the left side, Medway, Tweed, Tyne, and Severn, all decorated with suitable emblems.

The Corinthian order, above the basement, consists of ten columns on pedestals, with regular entablatures, correctly executed, and in the most approved style of antiquity. Two floors are comprehended in this order, a principal and a mezzanine; the windows of the latter being only surrounded with architraves, while those of the principal floor have a ballustrade before them, and are ornamented with Ionic pilasters, entablatures, and pediments. The three central windows have likewise large tablets, covering part of the architrave and frieze; on which are represented, in basso relievo, medallions of the King, Queen, and Prince of Wales, supported by lions, and adorned respectively with garlands of laurel, of myrtle, and of oak.

The attic, which extends over three intercolumniations, and distinguishes the center of the front, is divided into three parts by four colossal statues, placed over the columns of the order; the center division being reserved for an inscription, and the two side ones having oval windows, adorned with festoons of oak and laurel. The four statues represent venerable men in senatorial habits, each wearing the cap of liberty. In one hand they have a fasces, composed of reeds firmly bound together, emblematic of strength derived from unanimity; while the other sustains, respectively, the scales, the mirror, the sword, and the bridle, symbols of Justice, Truth, Valour, and Moderation. The whole terminates with a group, consisting of the arms of the British empire, supported on one side by the Genius of England, and on the other, by Fame sounding her trumpet.

The length of this front, is one hundred and thirty-five feet.

The three open arches, already mentioned, form the only entrance. They open to a spacious vestibule, uniting the street with the back front, and serving as the general access to the whole edifice; but more particularly to the Royal Academy, and to the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; the entrances to all which are under cover.

This vestibule is decorated with columns of the Doric order, whose entablatures support the vaults, which are ornamented with well-chosen antiques; among which the cyphers of their Majesties and the Prince of Wales, are judiciously intermixed.

Over the central doors, in this vestibule, are two busts, executed in Portland-stone, by Mr. Wilton: that on the Academy-side represents Michael Angelo Bonarotti, the first of artists; that on the side of the learned Societies, Sir Isaac Newton, the first of philosophers.

The back front of this part of the building, which faces the quadrangle, is considerably wider than that towards the Strand, being near two hundred feet in extent; and is composed of a *corps de logis*, with two projecting wings. The style of decoration is, however, nearly the same, the principal variations being in the forms of the doors and windows, and in the use of pilasters instead of columns, except in the front of the wings, each of which has four columns, supporting an ornament composed of two sphinxes, with an antique altar between them, agreeably introduced to screen the chimnies from view.

The masks on the key-stones of the arches are intended to represent *lares*, or the tutelar deities of the place.

The attic is ornamented with statues of the four quarters of the globe. America appears armed, as breathing defiance: the other three are loaded with tributary fruits and treasure. Like the Strand front, the termination of the attic, on this side, is formed by the British arms, surrounded with sedges and sea-weeds, and supported by marine gods, armed with tridents, and holding a festoon of nets filled with fish and other marine productions.

The other three sides of the quadrangle are formed by massy buildings of rustic work, corresponding with the interior of the principal front. The center of the south side is ornamented with an arcade of four Corinthian columns, having two pilasters on each side, within which the windows of the front are thrown a little back. On these columns rests a triangular pediment, in the tympanum of which is a basso relievo, representing the arms of the navy of Great Britain, supported by a sea nymph, riding on sea-horses, guided by tritons blowing conchs. On the corners of the pediment are military trophies, and the whole is terminated by elegant vases, placed above the columns.

The east and west fronts are nearly similar, but less heavily ornamented. In the center of each of these fronts is a small clock tower, and in that of the south front a dome.

All round the quadrangle is a story sunk below the ground; in which are many of the offices subordinate to the principal ones in the basement and upper stories.

Directly in the front of the entrance is a bronze cast of the Thames, by Bacon, laying at the foot of a pedestal, on which is placed an elegant statue of his present majesty, also in bronze.

The front next the Thames corresponds with the south front of the quadrangle, and is ornamented in the same manner. Before it is a spacious terrace, supported by arches, resting on the artificial embankment of the Thames. These arches are of massy rustic work; and the center one, or water-gate, is ornamented with a colossal mask of the Thames, in alto relievo. There are eleven arches on each side of the center one, the eighth of which, on both sides, is considerably more lofty than the others, and serves as a landing-place to the warehouses, under the terrace. Above these landing-places, upon the balustrade which runs along the terrace, are figures of lions couchant, larger than life, and finely executed.

The principal offices held in Somerset-house, are those of the Privy Seal and Signet, the Navy, Navy Pay, Victualling, and Sick and Wounded Seamens'; the Stamp, Tax, and Lottery; the Hackney-coach, and Hawkers and Pedlars'; the Surveyor General of Crown Lands; the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster; the Auditors of Imprests; the Pipe, the Comptroller of the Pipe, and the Treasurer's Remembrancer: and when the streets on the two sides are finished, there will be dwelling-houses for the treasurer, paymaster, and six commissioners of the navy; three commissioners of the Victualling-office, and their secretary; a commissioner of stamps, and one of sick and wounded; several of whom already reside here. There are also commodious apartments in each office, for a secretary or some confidential officer, and for a porter.

The Strand front of this noble edifice is appropriated, by royal munificence, to the use of the Royal Academy, the Royal Society, and the Royal Antiquarian Society.

Farther west, between the Strand and the Thames, is situated an ancient palace, called the Savoy.

This place obtained its name from Peter, Earl of Savoy and Richmond, who built it about the year 1245, and afterwards transferred it to the Friars of Montjoy; of whom Queen Eleanor, the wife of King Henry III. purchased it for her son, Henry, Duke of Lancaster. The duke, in 1328, enlarged and beautified it, at the expense of fifty-two thousand marks; and so superb was it, at that time, as to exceed, in magnificence, every other structure in the kingdom.

In this palace John, King of France, resided, when a prisoner in England, in the year 1357, as also on his return thither, in the year 1363.

In 1381, this stately palace, with all its furniture, was destroyed by the Kentish rebels; but the ground devolving to the crown, Henry VII. began to rebuild it in the manner it now appears, as an hospital, for the reception of one hundred distressed objects. He says, in his will, he intended, by this foundation, "to doo and execute VI out of the VII works of pitie and mercy, by means of keping, susteynyng, and mayntenyng of common hospitallis; wherein, if thei be duly kept, the said nede pouer people bee lodged, viseted in their sicknesses, refreshed with mete and drinke, and, if nede be, with clothe, and also buried, yf thei fourtune to die within the same; for lack of theim, infinite nombre of pouer nede people miserably daillie die, no man putting hande of helpe or remedie." That prince, however, not living to see it completed, his son, Henry VIII. in the year 1511, not only granted his manor of the Savoy to the Bishop of Winchester, and others, executors of his father's will, towards finishing the hospital, but by his charter, dated July 5, 1513, constituted them a body politic and corporate, to consist of a master, five secular chaplains, and four regulars, in honour of Jesus Christ, the Virgin Mary, and St. John Baptist; and at the same time directed, that the foundation should be called, "The Hospital of King Henry VII. late King of England, of the Savoy."

This hospital was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI. when the revenues amounted to five hundred and twenty-nine pounds fifteen shillings and seven pence per annum; which, with all its furniture, that prince gave to the citizens of London, towards the new foundations of Bridewell and St Thomas's Hospitals.

Upon the demise of Edward, his sister Mary re-founded this hospital, and endowed it anew; when her ladies and maids of honour completely furnished it with all necessaries, at their own expense;

pense; but it was again suppressed on the accession of Elizabeth to the crown.

At present, the Savoy is the property of the crown; an act of resumption having passed in the 4th and 5th of William and Mary. The walls of the old building, which was in the form of a cross, are almost entire. Part of it is used as habitations and warehouses for private people, and part as a prison for deserters from the army, and other military offenders. Here is also the ancient chapel belonging to the hospital, which was originally dedicated to St. John the Baptist; but when the old church of St. Mary-le-Strand was destroyed by the Protector Somerset, the inhabitants of that parish united themselves to those of the precinct of the Savoy; and this chapel being consequently used as their parish church, it acquired the name of St. Mary-le-Savoy.

This structure being built of squared stone and boulder, in the Gothic style, has an aspect of great antiquity. Contrary to the general construction of religious edifices, its greatest length is north and south, and the altar is placed at the north end. The roof is remarkably fine, being adorned with carved figures of the Holy Lamb, shields of arms, and other decorations, within elegant circular compartments. It was completely repaired in the year 1721, at the expense of His Majesty King George I. who also inclosed the burial-ground with a wall; and it has been repaired and beautified within a few years. There are many ancient monuments in this chapel, some of which are very magnificent.

This precinct is extra-parochial, and the right of presentation to the chapel is in the lord high-treasurer, or the commissioners for executing that office.

Nearly opposite to the Savoy is Exeter Exchange, which was originally a handsome building, with an arcade in front, and a gallery above, with shops in both; but the plan failing, the arcades were filled up, and it now contains two rows of dark shops, with a paved passage between them. The gallery is principally used as lodgings for the shopkeepers; and at the east end is an exhibition of living subjects of natural history. This place takes its name from having been built upon the site of the mansion-house of the Earls of Exeter, a part of which still remains. On this spot formerly stood the parsonage house of the parish of St. Martin; but Sir Thomas Palmer, a creature of the Protector Somerset, emulating the infamous example of his patron, obtained it by composition, and began to erect a stately mansion of brick and timber. This afterwards came into the hands of the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, who finished it in a very magnificent manner, and adorned it with four square turrets. He died here, in 1598; after which it descended to his son, and took the name of Exeter House from his title.

A little farther to the west, on the south side of the Strand, is Beaufort-buildings, where formerly stood the mansion-house of the Earls of Worcester. Speaking of this place, Pennant says, "The Earls of Worcester had a very large house, between Durham-place and the Savoy, with gardens to the water-side. The great Earl of Clarendon lived in it before his own was built, and paid for it the extravagant rent of five hundred pounds a year. This was pulled down by their descendant, the Duke of Beaufort; and the present Beaufort-buildings rose on its site. This had originally been the town-house of the Bishops of Carlisle."

CHAP. XXXVIII.

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Salisbury House.—Durham House.—Adelphi.—New Exchange.—York Buildings.—Hungerford Market.—St. Martin in the Fields.—Northumberland House.—Charing Cross.—The Mews.—Castle-street Library and School.—Admiralty Office.—Scotland-yard.—Whitehall.—Horse Guards.—Tilt-yard.—Treasury.—St. James's Palace.—St. James's Park.—The Queen's Palace.—Green Park.—Marlborough House.—Carlton House.— Opera House.—Little Theatre.—Leicester Square.

QUITTING the Liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster, at Cecil-street, we enter the parish of St. Martin, in the Fields, which, in ancient times, included the whole of the Liberty of Westminster; the parishes of St. James, St. George, St. Anne, and St. Paul, Covent-garden, having been taken out of it at different times.

Cecil-street and Salisbury-street, are built upon the site of Great Salisbury House, adjoining to which, on the west, was Durham House, built, according to Stow, by Thomas Hatfield, who was made Bishop of Durham in the year 1345, and continued bishop thirty-six years: but Pennant says it was built originally by Anthony de Beck, Patriarch of Jerusalem, and Bishop of Durham, in the reign of Edward I. and designed by him for the town residence of him and his successors; and that it was rebuilt by Hatfield, in 1381. In the 26th of Henry VIII. Bishop Tonstal conveyed this house to the king, and received in exchange, Coldharborough, and other houses in London. About the second year of his reign, Edward VI. gave Durham House to his sister Elizabeth, for life; Queen Mary, however, restored it to the see, by granting the reversion to the bishop; and, upon the death of Elizabeth, Toby Mathew, the then bishop, afterwards Archbishop of York, entered into possession of it, under the authority of an opinion of the judges, against the claim of Sir Walter Raleigh, to whose use it was granted by Queen Elizabeth.

While this mansion belonged to the crown, the Mint was established in it, under the management of Sir William Sharrington, and the influence of Thomas Seymour, Lord Admiral, who proposed to coin money enough here to accomplish his designs on the throne; but his practices being detected, he suffered death. It afterwards became the residence of John Dudley, Earl of Northumberland, who, in May, 1553, caused three marriages to be solemnized in this palace, viz. his son, Lord Guildford Dudley, with Lady Jane Grey; Lord Herbert, heir to the Earl of Pembroke, with Catharine, younger sister of Lady Jane; and Lord Hastings, heir to the Earl of Huntingdon, with his youngest daughter, Lady Catharine Dudley, From hence he forced the reluctant victim, his daughter-in-law, to the Tower, there to be invested with the regal dignity; and, in eight months, his ambition led her to the nuptial bed, the throne, and the scaffold.

In 1640, it was purchased of the see, by the Earl of Pembroke, who pulled it down, and converted it into a range of buildings and wharfs, which were called by the general name of Durham-yard.

These buildings having become very ruinous, three brothers, of the name of Adam, purchased the ground, and covered it with a magnificent mass of buildings, which, in honour of their fraternal partnership, was called the Adelphi, the Greek word for *Brothers.* In the year 1773, the whole was disposed of by lottery, the shares in which sold for fifty pounds each.

The great descent to the river, that ran down Durham-yard, is entirely removed, by these buildings being raised on strong lofty arches. Fronting the Thames is a most beautiful row of houses, before which is a spacious terrace, secured by very handsome iron rails. From this terrace is a very pleasing view of Blackfriars and Westminster bridges, with the vast expanse of water between them. At the east end of the terrace is a street, which communicates with the Strand. Another street extends between the river and the Strand, parallel to the terrace, and leads into York-buildings. In this street is a very handsome edifice, used by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. At the western extremity of this street is another, that leads to the west end of the terrace. The end and central houses of the terrace are particularly handsome, and are distinguished by being ornamented with pilasters and cornices of artificial stone.

The vaults under the houses are very extensive, and are converted into ranges of warehouses, coach-houses, and stables, with proper subterraneous communications between, enlightened by wells, in the back yards of the houses above. From the old entrance to Durham-yard is a wide passage for carriages, under the houses, down to these warehouses, and to a spacious wharf below the terrace; and there is another entrance that opens to the street, on the side next York-buildings. The summits of the arches, fronting the river, are adapted as counting-houses for the warehouses below, or as kitchens to the houses above.

Between Durham House and the Strand, was the old stabling belonging to the mansion, which being a great eyesore in so conspicuous a situation, Robert Earl of Salisbury, Lord High Treasurer to James I.

purchased them, and, under the auspices of his royal master, in the year 1608, erected a magnificent stone building, upon the site of them, nearly on a similar plan to that of the Royal Exchange; there being an open paved walk, with rows of shops below and above, and cellars beneath. When this building was finished, the king, attended by the royal family, and many lords and ladies of his court, honoured its opening with their presence, and bestowed on it the name of Britain's Burse, which was afterwards changed to that of the New Exchange. This building was taken down in the year 1737, and a handsome and uniform row of houses erected in its stead, which form a part of the street.

Westward from the Adelphi-buildings, are several streets, which are included under the denomination of York-buildings, from having been built upon the site of the town mansion of the Archbishops of York. This had originally belonged to the Bishops of Norwich, but about the year 1556, Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of York, purchased it for the use of himself and his successors, in consequence of Whitehall, their ancient palace, having been sold by Cardinal Wolsey to Henry VIII. Mathew Toby, who had before exchanged Durham House with the crown, also exchanged this, and received several manors in lieu of it. After this, it was granted to Villiers Duke of Buckingham, whose son George disposed of it to builders, who converted it into streets and alleys, in which his name and title are still preserved; they being called George-street, Villiers-street, Duke-street, Of-alley, and Buckingham-street.

At the bottom of these streets, next the river, is a very elegant stone gate to the stairs. The design of this gate is greatly admired, and is every way worthy of its architect, Inigo Jones. It is of the

Tuscan order, and ornamented with rustic work. The stairs have fallen into disuse within the last twenty years, from the causeway to them having been so long neglected, as to render the approach of boats almost impossible, except at high water.

Near these stairs is a high wooden tower, called York-buildings Water Works, erected for raising water for the supply of that neighbourhood. The company to whom it belongs, were incorporated by act of parliament in the year 1691.

Farther west is Hungerford-market, situated between the Strand and the Thames. In this place was anciently a large house and garden belonging to the Hungerfords of Fairleigh in Wiltshire. In the reign of Charles II. Sir Edward pulled down the family mansion, and converted it into several buildings, and among them this market, which from its proximity to the Thames, and the conveniency of the stairs for gardeners to land their goods at, was principally designed for a market for vegetables: the plan, however, failed, and the market never flourished. Here is a good market-house, on the north side of which is a bust of one of the Hungerford's, in a large wig.

Nearly opposite to Hungerford market, behind the houses on the north side of the Strand, is the parish church of St. Martin in the fields, which is so called from its dedication to St. Martin, an Hungarian saint, and its original situation in the fields.

The origin of this church is buried in oblivion; it must, however, be of great antiquity, for there are authentic records of a dispute in 1222, between the Abbot of Westminster and the Bishop of London, concerning the exemption of the church of St. Martin in the fields, from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. How long before this a building for the service of religion was erected here, is not easy to determine; but it was probably a chapel for the monks of Westminster, when they visited their convent garden, which then extended to it. However, the endowments of this church fell with the monks who possessed it, and in Henry the VIIIth's reign a small church was built there, at the king's expense; but this structure not being capacious enough to accommodate the parishioners, it was greatly enlarged in 1607, by the addition of a spacious chancel, which was erected at the expense of Prince Henry and some of the nobility. At length, after many expensive repairs, that building was taken down in 1721, and soon after the first stone of the present edifice was laid. Five years compleated the work, and in 1726 it was consecrated.

On laying the first stone, his majesty King George I. gave one hundred guineas, to be distributed among the workmen; and some time after, he also gave fifteen hundred pounds to purchase an organ. The whole expense of building and decorating this church, amounted to sixty thousand eight hundred and ninety-one pounds ten shillings and four pence; of which, thirty-three thousand four hundred and fifty pounds were granted by parliament, and the rest raised by voluntary subscriptions, added to the above royal benefaction.

The church of St. Martin in the Fields, is a very elegant edifice, built with stone. In the west front is an ascent, by a long flight of steps, to a very noble portico of Corinthian columns, that support a pediment, in which are the royal arms, in bas relief. The same order is continued round in pilasters, and in the intercolumniations are two series of windows, surrounded with rustic. The doors on the sides are near the corners, and are ornamented with lofty Corinthian columns: the roof is concealed by a handsome balustrade, and the spire is stately and ele-

gant.

gant. The decorations within are exceeding beautiful; the roof is richly adorned with fret-work;

sessed of it in 1748, in right of his mother, the daughter and heiress of the Earl of Northumberland; and from him it descended to his son-in-law, and daughter, the late Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, by whom the new front was completed, and such improvements made, as have rendered this building an object of admiration for its elegance and grandeur.

The front of this building, next the street, is exceeding magnificent. In the center of it is a grand arched gate, the piers of which are continued up to the top of the building, with niches on each side from the ground, decorated with carvings, in a sort of Gothic style. They are connected at the top, by uniting to form an arch in the center, opening from the top of the house to a circular balcony, standing on a small bow window over the gate beneath. Over the arch, on a pedestal, is a carved lion, the crest of the Duke of Northumberland's arms. The building, on each side the center, is of brick, containing two series of regular windows, five on each side, over a like series of niches on the ground story. At each extremity is a tower, with rustic stone corners, containing one window each in front, corresponding with the building. These towers rise above the rest of the front, first with an arched window, above that a port-hole window, and the top is terminated with a dome, crowned with a vane. The center is connected with the turrets over the building, by a breast-work of solid piers, and open lattice-work, alternately, corresponding with the windows beneath, which have stone-work under them, carved in like manner.

The four sides of the inner court are faced with Portland-stone, and the two wings, which extend from the garden-front towards the river, are above one hundred feet in length. The principal door of the house opens to a vestibule, about eighty-two feet long, and upwards of twelve feet wide, properly ornamented with columns of the Doric order. Each end of it communicates with a stair-case leading to the principal apartments, which face the garden. They consist of several spacious rooms, fitted up in the most elegant manner. The ceilings are embellished with copies of antique paintings, or fine ornaments of stucco, richly gilt. The chimney-pieces are of curious marble, carved and finished in the most correct taste. The rooms are hung either with beautiful tapestry, or the richest damasks, and magnificently furnished with large glasses, settees, marble tables, &c. with frames of exquisite workmanship, richly gilt. They also contain a great variety of pictures, executed by the most distinguished masters, particularly Raphael, Titian, Paul Veronese, Salvator Rosa, Rubens, Vandyke, &c. Among these is the Cornaro family, painted by Titian, which was sold to Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, in the reign of Charles I. by Vandyke, for one thousand guineas. In some of the rooms are large chests, embellished with old genuine Japan, which, being great rarities, are esteemed invaluable.

The gallery, or ball-room, in the east wing, is decorated in a very elegant manner. It is one hundred and six feet long, and twenty-seven feet wide. The ceiling is carved and ornamented with figures and festoons, richly gilt. The flat part of the ceiling is divided into five compartments, ornamented with fine imitations of some antique figures; particularly, a Flying Fame, blowing a trumpet; a Diana; a triumphal car, drawn by two horses; a Flora; and a Victory, holding out a wreath of laurel. The entablature is Corinthian, and of most exquisite workmanship.

The garden lies between the house and the Thames, and with a little expense might have a terrace walk on the bank of the river, equal, in the extent and beauty of its prospect, to either Somerset-house or the Adelphi. Some years back it was hoped that this improvement would have taken place, the duke having obtained all the ground from the garden to the river from the crown in exchange for lands in Northumberland, which were wanted for the erection of batteries to protect that coast.

At the west end of the Strand is a large opening, called Charing-cross, which is so denominated from having been anciently a village, named Charing, in which King Edward I. caused a magnificent cross to be erected in commemoration of his beloved Queen Eleanor, part of which continued till the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. when it was entirely destroyed by the populace, as a monument of popish superstition. However, after the restoration, an equestrian statue of King Charles I. was erected on the spot where this cross stood, which is still called Charing-cross. It has the advantage of being well placed at the meeting of three great streets; the pedestal on which it stands is finely elevated, and the horse full of fire and spirit; but the man is not thought to be equally well executed.

This statue, which is of brass, was cast in 1633, by Le Sueur, who made the curious brass monument of the Duke of Buckingham in Henry VIIth's chapel, for the Earl of Arundel. After the execution of Charles I. the parliament ordered it to be destroyed; it was however purchased by a brazier in Holborn, of the name of Revet, who concealed it until the restoration, when he presented it to

Charles II. who caused it to be erected in its present situation.

On this subject, M. Grosley in his Tour to London, vol. I. p. 203, says, "I shall speak of it only to remind the reader that this statue, being in the heat of the rebellion sold by auction, was knocked down at a low price to a cutler, who declared by advertisement, he would melt it down, and make handles for knives of it. He, in fact, caused knives with bronze handles to be exposed to sale in his shop, by which he soon made a fortune; the faction which opposed the king being all desirous of having some part of his statue debased to a knife handle."

To the north of Charing-cross is a large square, on one side of which is a handsome building, used as stables for his Majesty's state horses, and known by the name of the King's-mews.

This place is of great antiquity, and is thus denominated from the word *Mew*, a term used among falconers, signifying to moult or cast feathers. It was used for the accommodation of the king's falconers and hawks, so early as the year 1377; but the king's stables at Lomesbury (now called Bloomsbury) being destroyed by fire in the year 1537, King Henry VIII. caused the hawks to be removed, and the Mews enlarged and fitted up for the reception of his Majesty's horses; and the royal stables have ever since been kept in this place.

The old building being greatly decayed, the north side was erected in a magnificent manner by his late majesty, in the year 1732. This side of the Mews is exceedingly noble, particularly the center, which is enriched with columns of the Doric order, and a pediment. The smaller pediments and rustic arches under the cupolas or lanthorns, are properly subordinate to the principal one, but set so close to the balustrade, that its intention as a gallery is destroyed,

stroyed. The edifice itself is greatly injured by the mean buildings that form the other sides of the quadrangle. If these were made to correspond with the main building, and a suitable entrance formed from Charing-cross, the royal stables would be a distinguished ornament to this part of the metropolis.

In Castle-street, near the Mews, is a free-school, with an excellent library over it, both founded and endowed in the year 1685, by Dr. Thomas Tennison, vicar of this parish, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. Adjoining to this library and school is the workhouse for the poor, all of them erected upon a piece of ground granted to the inhabitants of this parish by King James I. for a burial ground.

A little to the south of Charing-cross, on the west side of the street leading from thence to Westminster-abbey, and nearly opposite to Scotland-yard, is situated the Admiralty-office, a massy building of brick and stone. It has two deep wings, and is entered by a lofty portico, supported by four very tall stone columns, with Ionic capitals, to which there is an ascent by a few steps; but this portico, which was intended as an ornament to the building, rather disgusts than pleases, in consequence of the immoderate height of the columns. It is said that the architect who built this portico, had made the shafts of a just length, when it was observed that the pediment interrupted the light of some of the apartments, in consequence of which he was compelled to violate every rule of architectural proportion, and carry his columns to the roof of the building. Happily, however, this clumsy pile is concealed from view by a very handsome screen, built by Messrs. Adams, in the center of which is an arched gateway, over which runs a balustrade. On each side of the gate is a niche, surmounted by a pedestal, on which is the figure of a winged sea-horse. In front of the screen is a colonade of the Doric order, and at each extremity are three niches, above which are triangular pediments; in one of these pediments is a basso-relievo of the prow of a Roman galley, and in the other the bow of a British three-decked man of war.

Besides a hall and other commodious apartments for transacting business in the main building, the wings are formed into six spacious houses, and are adapted for the residence of the lords commissioners of the admiralty.

This office was originally held in the large house at the south end of Duke-street, Westminster, which overlooks St. James's Park; but in the reign of King William it was removed to Wallingford House, on the same spot as the present building, which was erected in the late reign.

Scotland-yard, on the opposite side of the street, derives its name from a magnificent palace built there for the reception of the Scotish monarchs, whenever they visited this capital. It was originally given by King Edgar to King Kenneth III, for the humiliating purpose of his making an annual journey to this place to do homage for his kingdom of Scotland. In after times it was used by his successors when they came to Westminster to do homage for the counties of Cumberland and Huntingdon, and other fiefs held by them of the crown of England.

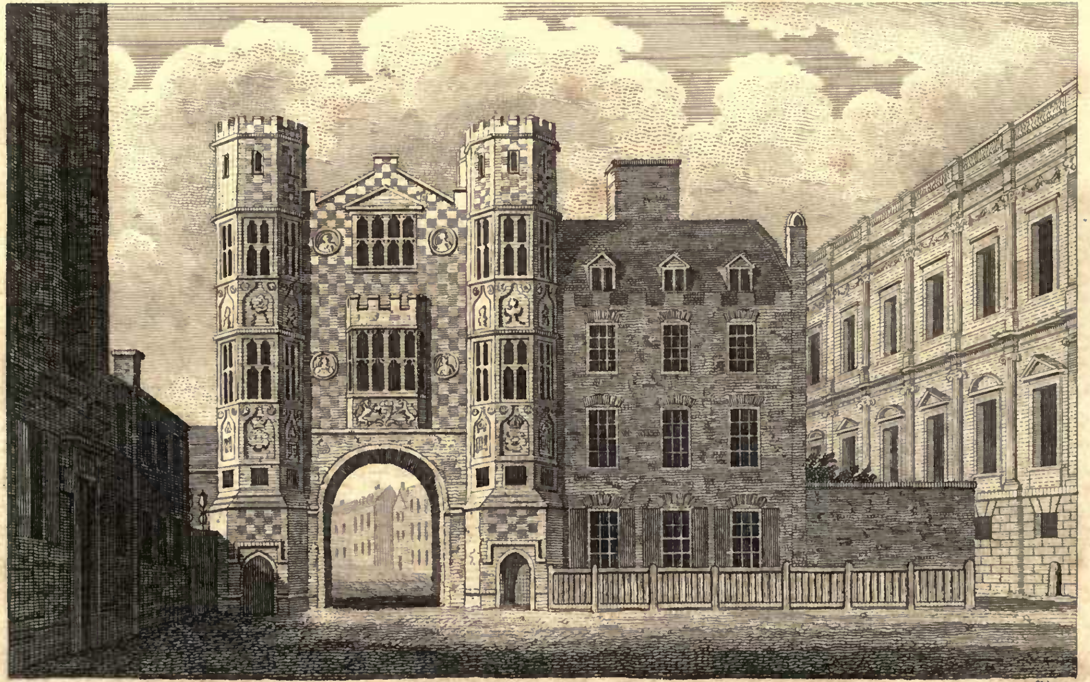
Contiguous to this is a large building called the Banqueting-house, but more generally known by the name of Whitehall.

The old palace of Whitehall, to which this building was annexed, was originally erected by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, who in the year 1242 bequeathed it to the Black Friars in Chancery-lane, Holborn, in whose church he was interred. But in 1248, these friars having disposed of it to

Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York, he left it to his successors, the archbishops of that see, for their city mansion, and hence it obtained the name of York Place. This mansion, with two gardens, three acres of land, and the appurtenances, were seized by Henry VIII. in the twenty-first year of his reign, when Cardinal Wolsey incurred the premunire by which all his goods and possessions were forfeited to the crown: and when the king afterwards restored the possessions of the archbishoprick of York to him, this place was reserved.

Henry was no sooner possessed of this palace, than he enclosed the park for the use of this and the palace of St. James, and also built the beautiful gate across the street, of which a view is annexed. To this he added a magnificent gallery for the accommodation of the royal family, the nobility, and great officers of state, who sat there to see the tournaments and military exercises performed in the tilt-yard; and, soon after, the king, who had a greater taste for pleasure than for elegance in his mansions, ordered a tennis-court, a cockpit, and bowling-greens to be formed, with other places for different kinds of diversion.

The design of the gate was by Holbein. It was built with bricks of two colours, glazed and disposed in a tesselated fashion. The top of it, as well as those of an elegant tower on each side, were embattled. On each front were four busts in baked clay, in proper colours, which resisted every attack of the weather to the last. When this gate was taken down, about fifty years ago, William Duke of Cumberland had all the parts of it numbered, with an intention of rebuilding it at the top of the long walk at Windsor; but this design was never carried into execution.

Engraved for Lamberts History of London.

Shirt sc.

A Gate belonging to the Old Palace of Whitehall.

Published by M. Jones, No. 1 Paternoster Row, May 24.1805 –

From the time of Henry, Whitehall became the royal residence of the kings of England, and so continued till the year 1697, when, by an accidental fire, it was entirely destroyed, except the present edifice, which had been added to the old palace by King James I. in the year 1619, according to a design of Inigo Jones.

This magnificent structure is built entirely of stone, and is divided into three stories. The lowest story has a rustic wall with small square windows, and serves as a basis for the orders. On this is raised the Ionic, with columns and pilasters; and between the columns are well proportioned windows, with arched and painted pediments. Over these is placed the proper entablature, on which is raised a second series of the Corinthian order, consisting of columns and pilasters like the other. From the capitals are carried festoons, which meet with masks and other ornaments in the center. This series is also crowned with its proper entablatures, whereon is raised a balustrade with attic pedestals between, which crown the work.

This building was only a small part of King James's plan for rebuilding the royal palace; the remainder was left unexecuted on account of the turbulence of the times. It was to have consisted of four fronts, each with an entrance between two square towers. The interior was to have contained five courts, viz. a large one in the center, and two smaller at the ends; and between two of the latter, a beautiful circus with an arcade below, the pillars of which were to be ornamented with caryatides. The length of this palace was to have been 1152 feet, and the depth 874.

The great room of this edifice is converted into a chapel, in which service is performed every Sunday morning and evening; George I. having granted a salary of thirty pounds per annum to each of twelve clergymen, selected equally from Oxford and Cambridge, who officiate a month in turns. The ceiling is richly painted by Rubens, the subject is the *Apotheosis of James I.* which is treated in nine compartments, and for boldness of design and successful execution, cannot be too much admired. This fine performance is painted on canvass, and is in fine preservation. A few years since, these paintings were re-touched by Cipriani, with so much address, as to leave no apparent difference in the work. The altar-piece was preserved from the fire which destroyed Whitehall, and given to this chapel by Queen Anne.

The cost of erecting the banqueting-house was seventeen thousand pounds. Rubens received three thousand pounds for painting the ceiling; but the remuneration to the architect was very disproportionate; who, according to Mr. Walpole, received only eight shillings and four-pence a day as surveyor of the works, and forty-six pounds per annum for house-rent, a clerk, and incidental expenses.

This place was chosen by the regicides who brought Charles I. to the block, for the last act of his mortal existence. On the morning of his execution he was conducted hither from St. James's, and after passing a short space in his bed-room, went from thence through a breach in the wall at the north end of the room upon the scaffold. The passage still remains, and is the door of a small additional building.

In the court behind the Banqueting-house is an excellent statue in brass of James II. executed the year before he abdicated the throne, by Grinlyn Gibbons.

The old palace lay in ruins for many years; at present the site of it, with a great part of the privy-garden, is covered by the dwelling-houses of different noblemen and gentlemen, among which, those of the Dukes of Richmond and Buccleugh, and the Earl of Fife, are the most conspicuous; the embankment behind the latter is a great improvement to this part of the banks of the Thames, and commands a very extensive view of the water between Blackfriars and Westminster Bridges.

Opposite to the Banqueting-house is a substantial stone edifice, called the Horse-guards, from the circumstance of the King's guard of horse being stationed here.

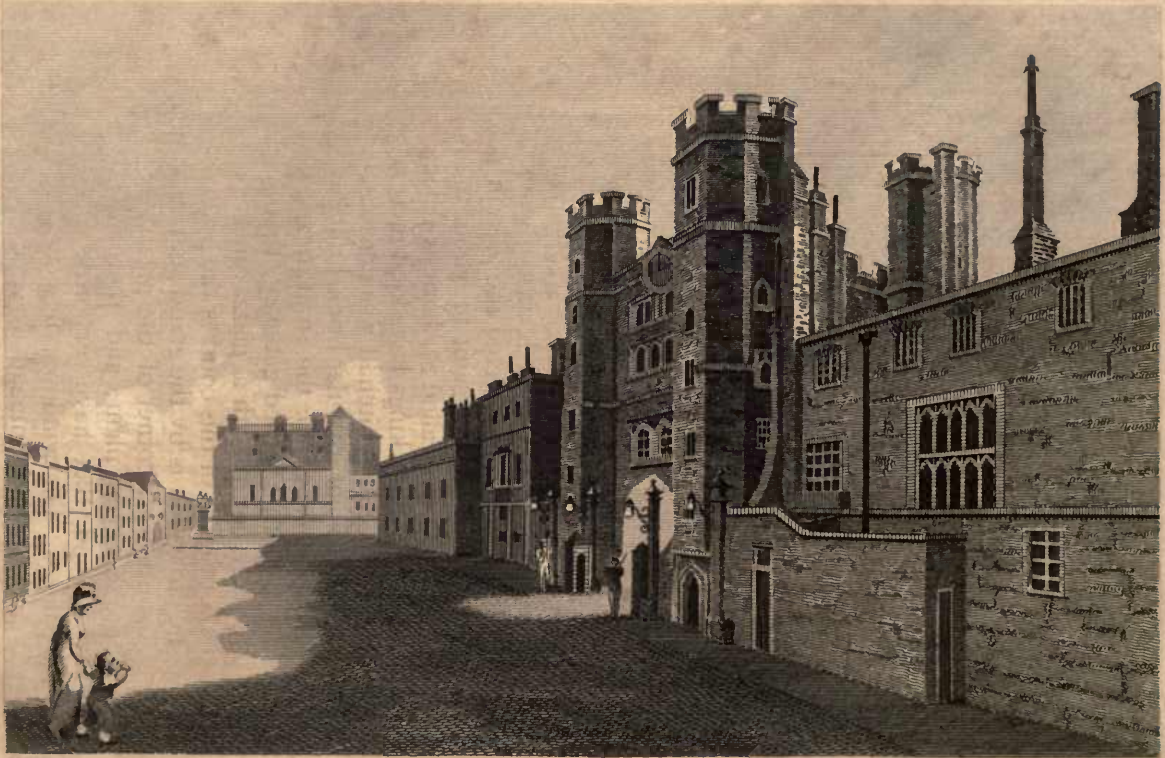
It consists of a center and two wings, and has an air of solidity perfectly agreeable to the nature of the building. In the center is an arched passage into St. James's Park, with a postern on each side for foot passengers, above which is a pediment, having the royal arms in bas-relief in the tympanum; and over all is a cupola, serving as a clock tower. At each extremity of the center is a pavilion. The wings are plainer than the center; they consist of a front projecting a little, with ornamented windows in the principal face, and a plain one in the sides. Each has its pediment, with a circular window in the center.

Adjoining to the Horse-guards is the Tilt-yard, already spoken of as the scene of Henry VIIIth's military amusements. It retained its use during the reign of his masculine daughter Elizabeth, who was not less fond of witnessing athletic exercises than her father. Here on the first of January, 1581, was held a most sumptuous tournament, in honour of the commissioners sent from France to propose a marriage between the Queen and the Duke d'Anjou. son of Catharine de Medicis; and here were the annual exercises of arms during her reign, by a society of knights consisting of twenty-five of the most distinguished personages of the court. But this place was not the scene of chivalrous exploits alone, it was sometimes devoted to more ignoble purposes, as may be seen in Sydney's state papers, vol. I. p. 194, where, in an account of Queen Elizabeth's amusements in her sixty-seventh year, it is said, "Her majesty says she is very well. This day she appoints a Frenchman to doe feates upon a rope in the conduit court. To-morrow she hath commanded the bear, the bull, and the ape to be bayted in the tilt-yard." The site of this place is now occupied by a convenient guard-room, and other offices for the use of the foot guards.

That part of St. James's Park behind the Horse-guards is called the Parade, from being the place where the reliefs for the different guards about the palace are paraded and inspected every morning. At the south end of this place is a stone building, called the Treasury.

The whole front of this edifice is rustic; it consists of three stories, of which the lowest is of the basement kind, with small windows, though they are contained in large arches. This story has the Tuscan proportion, and the second the Doric, with arched windows of a larger size; the upper part of this story is, with great inconsistency, adorned with the triglyphs and metopes of the Doric frieze, though the range of ornament is supported by neither columns nor pilasters. Over this story is a range of Ionic columns in the center, supporting a pediment. A variety of offices are under the roof of this building, among which is the Council-chamber, commonly called the Cockpit, where, until within a few years, his Majesty's intended speech was read to the members of both houses, on the evening previous to opening the parliament. There are vaulted

passages



Birrell del. et sc.

Engraved for Lambert's History of London.

St. James's Palace.

passages through this building into Downing-street and Parliament-street.

On the north side of St. James's Park, and at the west end of Pall-mall, is situated the royal palace of St. James.

This palace stands on the spot where was once an hospital dedicated to St. James, originally founded by the citizens of London, for fourteen women afflicted with the leprosy, who were to live a chaste and devout life; but afterwards additional donations coming in, the charity was greatly extended, and eight brethren were added to administer divine service. This hospital is mentioned in a manuscript in the Cottonian library, so early as the year 1100. The custody of this hospital was given to Eton college, by a grant of the 28th of Henry VI. by whom, in the year 1531, it was surrendered to King Henry VIII. who took down the whole edifice, except the chapel, and erected the present palace in its stead, which from the saint to whom the hospital was dedicated, was called St. James's Palace.

In this edifice our kings have kept their court ever since the palace at Whitehall was consumed by fire, in 1697. It is an irregular brick building, without the least ornament. In the front, next St. James's-street, is a Gothic arched gateway, that leads into a small square court, with a piazza on the west side: on the south side of this court is the guard-room, the entrance to which is by the grand stair-case, situated at the south-west corner of the piazza. The buildings are low and plain; and there are two other courts beyond, that have very little the appearance of a palace. The windows, however, look into a large garden, and command a very pleasant view of St. James's Park.

On the west side of the square is the chapel, which is the same as belonged to the ancient hospital,

tal, and, ever since that building was demolished, has been converted to the use of the royal family. It is a royal peculiar, and exempt from all episcopal jurisdiction. The service is performed in this chapel, in the same manner as at cathedrals; and there belong to it a dean, a lord-almoner, a sub-dean, and forty-eight chaplains, who preach in turn before the royal family.

Uncreditable as the outside of St. James's Palace may look, it is said to be the most commodious for regal parade of any in Europe; and although there is nothing very superb or grand in the decorations or furniture of the rooms, they are very commodious, and contain some excellent paintings, principally portraits.

There are two levee rooms, the one serving as an antichamber to the other, which were fitted up, as they appear at present, on the marriage of the Prince of Wales. The walls are hung with very beautiful tapestry, which, though made for Charles II. is quite fresh in its colours, having accidentally lain neglected in a chest, till a short time before it was put up. In the grand levee room is a very elegant bed, the furniture of which is of crimson velvet, manufactured in Spitalfields. This bed was put up on the same occasion. The canopy of the throne was made for the first public court day after the Union; which was the day kept in honour of her majesty's birth. It is also of crimson velvet, laced with broad gold lace, and ornamented with embroidered crowns, set with fine pearls.

To a stranger, the exterior of St. James's Palace conveys a very mean idea of both king and people. In other nations, the attention of foreigners is struck with the magnificent residence of the sovereign, on which all the decorations of architecture are lavished, without the least regard to expense. The outside is grand and noble, and the galleries and apartments are adorned with all the choicest specimens of art, the finest efforts of genius, and the most rare and precious productions of nature; for the magnificence of the palace is intended to give an idea of the power and riches of the kingdom. But, if the power and the wealth of Great Britain should be estimated by the appearance of this palace, how egregious would be the mistake! It is, however, a reproach to the public spirit of the nation, that the principal palace of their sovereign, in which he receives the ambassadors of other powers, should be so vastly inferior to almost every public building in the metropolis.

In the reign of Henry VIII. St. James's Park was a desolate marshy field; but that prince, on his building the palace, inclosed it, laid it out in walks, and, collecting the waters together, gave to the new inclosed ground, and new raised building, the name of St. James. It was afterwards much enlarged and improved by King Charles II. who added to it several fields, planted it with rows of lime-trees, laid out the Mall, which is a vista half a mile in length, and was, at that time, formed into a hollow smooth walk, inclosed by a border of wood on each side, with an iron hoop at one end, for the purpose of playing a game with a ball, called Mall. He also formed the water into a canal of one hundred feet broad, and two thousand eight hundred feet long, with a decoy and other ponds for water-fowl. One of the avenues formed by him, acquired the name of the Bird-cage-walk, which it still retains, from his aviary beside it, and the number of cages hung in the trees. "Here," says Cibber, in the Apology for his Life, "Charles was often seen, amidst crowds of spectators, feeding his ducks, and playing with his dogs, and passing his idle moments in affability, even to the meanest of his subjects, which made him to be adored by the common people." Succeeding kings allowed the people the privilege of walking in it, and King William III. in 1699, granted the neighbouring inhabitants a passage into it from Spring-garden, on condition they kept the pavement in repair.

This park is nearly a mile and a half in circumference, surrounded by many magnificent structures, and always open for the accommodation and recreation of the public. Many improvements have been made in it since the days of Charles; in particular, his decoy has been destroyed, and the canal has been much curtailed of its original length.

At the west end of St. James's Park, fronting the Mall, is a very handsome building, now called the Queen's Palace.

The first edifice on this spot was originally known by the name of Arlington-house; which being purchased by the Duke of Buckingham, who rebuilt it in 1703, it was called Buckingham-house, till the year 1762, when his present majesty bought it; and it has obtained the name of the Queen's Palace, from having been settled on her majesty in 1775, in lieu of Somerset-house.

This edifice is a mixture of brick and stone, in the front of which is a spacious court-yard, enclosed by a semi-circular sweep of iron rails. The principal door is placed between four tall Corinthian pilasters, which are fluted, and reach to the top of the second story. Within this compass are two series of very large and lofty windows, over which is the entablature. Above is an attic story, with square windows and Tuscan pilasters; and the whole is crowned with a balustrade, which conceals the roof. On each side of the building are circular colonades, of the Ionic order, also crowned with a balustrade and vases. These colonades join the offices at the extremity of the wings to the main building; and on the top of each of these offices is a turret, supporting a dome, from which rises a weather-cock.

The situation of this palace is exceeding pleasant; for it not only commands a prospect of St. James's Park, in front, but has also a spacious park behind it, together with a large garden and terrace; from the latter of which, as well as from the apartments, there is a beautiful prospect of the adjacent country.

Several new buildings have been lately added to it, particularly a library and a riding-school. The library is furnished with the best authors, in various languages; and in both that and the gallery are great numbers of curious prints and paintings, executed by the best masters. Among these were the famous cartoons of Raphael, which are now removed to Windsor.

On the north-west side of the Queen's Palace is the Green Park, which extends from St. James's Park to Piccadilly; from the latter of which it is separated, in some parts, by a wall, and by an iron-railing in others. The ranger's lodge at the top of the hill, fronting towards Piccadilly, with its gardens and pleasure-grounds, forms a very picturesque object, and is seen to advantage from the ride on the south side of the park, called Constitution-hill. This park contributes greatly to the pleasantness of the two palaces, as well as to the surrounding houses, that are situated so as to command a view of it.

To the east of St. James's Palace, behind the houses in Pall-mall, stands Marlborough House, built in the reign of Queen Anne, at the public expense. This is a very large brick edifice, ornamented with stone, and built in a peculiar taste. The front is extensive, and the wings on each side are decorated at the corners with a stone rustic. The top of it was originally finished with a balustrade, but that has been since altered, and the first story is crowned with an attic story raised above the cornice. A small colonade extends on the side of the area, next the wings, and the opposite side of the area is occupied by offices. When this structure was finished, the late Duchess of Marlborough intended to have opened a way to it from Pall-mall, directly in the front, as appears from the manner in which the court-yard is formed; but Sir Robert Walpole having purchased the house before it, and not being upon good terms with the duchess, she was prevented from executing her design. The front, next the park, resembles the other, only, instead of the two middle windows in the wings, there are niches for statues; and, instead of the area in front, there is a descent by a flight of steps, into the garden. The apartments within are noble and well disposed, and the furniture is exceeding magnificent. In the vestibule, at the entrance, is painted the battle of Hochstet, in which the most remarkable scene is the taking the French general, Marshal Tallard, and several other officers of great distinction, prisoners. The figures of the great Duke of Marlborough, Prince Eugene of Savoy, and General Cadogan, are finely executed. The expenseof this building exceeded forty thousand pounds.

On the same side of Pall-mall, near the east end, is Carlton House, the residence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The old house was the favourite residence of his majesty's mother, when she was Princess Dowager of Wales. The present building was erected a few years ago, and is a very handsome, though low, structure. It is of stone, with two projecting wings, and contains a principal and a mezzanine story. The grand entrance is by a magnificent Corinthian portico, over which is a triangular pediment, containing the prince's arms, in basso relievo. Round the top of the whole building is a balustrade, which conceals the roof. In front of the house is a handsome colonade of the Ionic order, on the centre of the entablature of which is a very neat military trophy, between the royal supporters; and behind the house is a very handsome garden, extending to St. James's Park, in the wall of which there is a gate, with a summer-house over it. There are several magnificent apartments in this building, and the finest armoury in the world. The collection is so extensive as to occupy four rooms, and consists of specimens of whatever is curious or rare, in the arms of every modern nation, with many choice specimens of ancient armour.

At the east end of Pall-mall is a long spacious street, known by the name of the Hay-market, and so called from its being a great market for hay and straw, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

On the west side of this street is the Opera-house, which was originally built on the same site, by Sir John Vanburgh; though Pennant, by an unaccountable error, names Sir Christopher Wren as the architect. This building stood until the year 1789, when it was destroyed by fire; immediately after which the present edifice was erected; but owing to a want of money, the front of it is not yet finished. The interior of this theatre is fitted up in a style of great magnificence; and the representations usually commence in December, and continue till June, or July, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, only.

Opposite to this is the Little Theatre, which is a plain brick building, with nothing to distinguish it, except a portico to shelter the persons waiting for admittance from the weather. The performances at this theatre commence on the 15th of May, and close on the 14th of September.

To the east of the Hay-market is a spacious square, containing an area of between two and three acres, which is called Leicester Square, from a large mansion which formerly stood on the north side of it, and belonged to the Earls of Leicester. This house was the residence of Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of his present majesty; and this was the birthplace of the whole of the family, except the king, who was born at Norfolk House, in St. James's-square. The site of this building is now occupied by a handsome modern street, called Leicester-place. Adjoining to this is a large brick building, called Saville House, which was the residence of his majesty when Prince of Wales, and afterwards of Sir George Saville; from whose family the name of the house is derived. The inner part of the square is inclosed with iron rails, and adorned with grass-plats, plantations of trees, and gravel walks. In the center is a gilt equestrian statue of his late majesty, George II. which was brought from the Duke of Chandois's seat, at Cannons, near Edgeware.

CHAP. XXXIX.

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Covent Garden.—St. Paul.—The Theatres.—Drury Lane. —Police Offices.—St. Anne.—Gerard House.—Soho-square.—St. James.—Piccadilly.—Burlington House. —Devonshire House.—Albany.—Paget House.—St. James's-square.—The Pantheon.—Carnaby Market.—Golden-square.—St. George.—Hanover-square.—Grosvenor-square.—Conduit-street.—Trinity Chapel.—Berkeley-square.—Lansdown House.—May-fair.—Chesterfield House.—St. George's Hospital.—Hyde Park.

Of the parishes taken out of St. Martin in the Fields, that of St. Paul, Covent-garden, is the most ancient. The place whereon the greatest part of it is situated was anciently a large garden, belonging to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster; whence it received the appellation of the Convent Garden, which it still retains, with a trifling variation. At the suppression of the religious houses, by Henry VIII. this garden devolved to the crown; and in the year 1547, Edward VI. conferred it upon the Duke of Somerset. Upon his attainder, it returned into the hands of the king, who, on the 9th of May, 1552, granted it, with a field on the north side, denominated the Seven Acres, though, from its length, more commonly called the Long Acres, to John, Earl of Bedford.

Soon after Edward had granted the precinct of Covent-garden to the Earl of Bedford, he built a house therein for his town residence. This house, which, till the year 1704, stood on the north side of the Strand, where at present the lower end of Southampton-street is situated, was a mean wooden building, shut out from the street by a brick wall, and with a garden behind, under the north wall of which the market was kept: but when Southampton and Tavistock streets, and Maiden-lane, were erected on the site of Bedford-house and gardens, the market was moved farther into the square. Had this square been completed on the plan designed for it by Inigo Jones, it would have formed one of the handsomest in Europe. The piazza, which was only erected on the north and east sides, is grand and noble, and the superstructure it supports is light and elegant; but the introduction of the market mars the whole design.

The church, which is situated on the west side of the square, was erected by the Earl of Bedford, for the use of his tenants, prior to the year 1638; in which year, as appears from a manuscript in the Harleian collection, inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine, for November, 1789, a dispute between the earl and the Vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, relative to the right of patronage, was heard before the privy-council; by whom it was determined, that it should be a chapel of ease to St. Martin's parish, until an act of parliament could be passed for making it parochial. After the settlement of this dispute, the chapel was consecrated, by William Juxon, Bishop of London, on the 27th of September, in the same year.

The unsettled period which followed, prevented the passing of an act as agreed on; however, on the 7th of January, in the year 1645, the lords and commons, sitting at Westminster, issued an ordinance, whereby it was separated from St. Martin's, and constituted an independent parish, with power to elect officers, and raise money for the necessary expenses of the new establishment. But this being an illegal ordinance, an act of parliament was obtained immediately after the restoration of Charles II. for the same purpose, by which the patronage of it was vested in the Earl of Bedford, his heirs and assigns.

This church, which is dedicated to St. Paul, the Apostle, is remarkable for its majestic simplicity. It is said, on the authority of Lord Oxford, that when the earl engaged Inigo Jones to build it, he told him he wanted a chapel, not much better than a barn: to which the architect replied, "Well, then, you shall have the handsomest barn in England." In the front is a plain but noble portico, of the Tuscan order, executed in the most masterly manner; the columns are massy, and the intercolumniation large. Though as plain as possible, the building is happily proportioned. The walls are of brick, but were cased with stone about the year 1788, at an expense of eleven thousand pounds, including the other repairs at that time. The windows are of the Tuscan order, to correspond with the portico, and the altar-piece is adorned with eight fluted columns of the Corinthian order. The roof was entirely of wood, and considered a most inimitable piece of architecture, being supported by the walls alone. Unfortunately, this was destroyed by a fire, which consumed the whole interior of the church, on the 17th of September, 1795; since which it has been repaired, and is very little different from its original appearance.

The patron of this parish enjoys the unusual privilege of nominating a churchwarden; the rector nominates another, and the parishioners elect a third.

The election for members to serve in parliament, for the city of Westminster, is held in front of this church, on temporary hustings erected for that purpose.

Within the square is the principal market for vegetables and fruit in the metropolis.

In the north-east corner of the square, under the piazza, is one of the entrances into Covent-garden Theatre; but the principal entrance is in Bow-street. This building is so environed with houses, that very little of its exterior form can be seen.

At a small distance from hence, in Brydges-street, is Drury-lane Theatre, which, should it be finished according to the design prepared for it by Mr. Holland, the architect under whose direction it was erected, will form one of the most distinguished ornaments of the metropolis. The embarrassments of the concern have, however, pressed so heavily on its funds, that the building has been suspended for some years.

The origin of the English stage is not known with certainty; but it is much more ancient than is commonly supposed, and may be traced nearly as far back as the Conquest. Fitzstephen, who wrote his *Descriptio Nobillissimæ Civitatis Londoniæ*, in the reign of Henry II. says, " Instead of common interludes belonging to the theatre, London has plays of a more holy subject; the representations of those miracles which the holy confessors wrought, or of the sufferings, wherein the glorious constancy of the martyrs appeared." This author died in the year 1191, and as he does not mention these representations as novelties, but as the common diversions in use at the time he wrote, it must be evident, that they are entitled to a date considerably anterior to his publication, which is much earlier than any other nation in Europe can trace their theatrical performances. About one hundred and forty years after this, in the reign of Edward III. it was ordained by act of parliament, that a company of men, called *Vagrants*, who had made masquerades through the whole city, should be whipt out of London, because they represented scandalous things in the little alehouses, and other places where the populace assembled.

But the year 1378 is the earliest date we can find, in which express mention is made of the representation of mysteries in England. In this year, the scholars of Paul's School presented a petition to Richard II. praying his majesty " to prohibit some unexpert people from representing the History of the Old Testament, to the great prejudice of the said clergy, who have been at great expense, in order to represent it publicly at Christmas."

Stow, after relating from Fitzstephen, the sports and pastimes used by the Londoners, says, "These, or the like exercises, have been continued till our time, namely, in stage-plays; whereof ye may read in Anno 1391, a play, by the parish-clerks of London, at the Skinner's-well, beside Smithfield, which continued three days together; the king, queen, and nobles of the realm being present. And of another, in the year 1409, which lasted eight days, and was of matter from the creation of the world; whereat was present most part of the nobility and gentry of England. Of late times, in place of those stage plays, hath been used comedies, tragedies, interludes, and histories, both true and feigned; for the acting whereof certain public places have been erected."

These mysteries were a rude, undigested jumble, in which some miraculous history from the Old or New Testament, was represented in a very uncouth manner. They were succeeded by the Moralities, in which there is some appearance of design, since they had a fable and a moral: the dawnings of poetry were also perceptible in them, in the personification of the virtues and vices. The Moralities were likewise of a religious tendency; for religion was then every one's concern, and the adherents of each party employed these representations to favour the introduction of their tenets. The prevalence of this practice was so great, that in an act of parliament passed in the 24th of Henry VIII. for promoting true religion, there is a clause prohibiting all rhymers or players from singing in songs or playing in interludes, any thing that should contradict the established doctrine.

Comedies and tragedies began to make their appearance in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; Gammer Gurton's Needle, our oldest comedy, having first appeared in print in 1574. The licentiousness of theatrical representations had become so great at this period, as to be a subject of regulation. Strype, in his continuation of Stow's Survey, speaking of the stage, says, "This which was once a recreation, and used therefore now and then occasionally, afterwards, by abuse, became a trade and calling, and so remains to this day. In those former days, ingenious tradesmen and gentlemens' servants would sometimes gather a company of themselves, and learn interludes to expose vice, or to represent the noble actions of our ancestors. These they played at festivals, in private houses, at weddings, or other entertainments, but in process of time it became an occupation, and these plays being commonly acted on Sundays and festivals, the churches were forsaken, and the play-houses thronged. Great inns were used for this purpose, which had secret chambers and places, as well as open stages and galleries. Here maids and good citizens' children were inveigled and allured to private and unmeet contracts; here were publicly uttered popular and seditious matters, unchaste, uncomely, and shameful speeches, and many other enormities.

"The consideration of these things occasioned the express prohibition of plays by the queen and the lord-mayor. And Sir James Hawes, mayor, in the year 1574, by an act of common-council, regulated them."

The substance of these regulations, the preamble to which sets forth, that they were for "the lawful, honest, and comely use of plays, pastimes, and recreations," is as follows:—1. No play to be acted within the liberty of the city wherein should be uttered any words, examples, or doings of any unchastity, sedition, or such like unfit and uncomely matter. 2. No play to be acted until first perused and allowed by the lord-mayor and court of aldermen. 3. No person to suffer plays or players in his house or yard, unless with permission of the lord-mayor and aldermen. 4. Persons having obtained this permission, to give bond to the chamberlain for the maintenance of good order. 5. Not to exercise this permission at any time when the same shall be commanded by the lord-mayor and court of aldermen to stay or cease; nor during the time of divine service on Sundays or holidays. 6. Persons licensed, to pay such sums as shall be agreed on between them and the lord-mayor, during the continuance of the licence, to the use of the poor of the city. 7. All forfeitures incurred for any offence against this act, to be for the relief of the poor.

These orders not being properly enforced, the lewdness and immorality of the representations increased so much, that they were afterwards totally suppressed for a short time, but upon application to the Queen and council, they were again tolerated under new restrictions.

"But," continues Strype, "all these prescriptions were not sufficient to keep them within due order, but their plays so abusive oftentimes of virtue, or particular persons, gave great offence, and occasioned disturbances, whence they were now and then stopped and prohibited." This will serve to shew the customs of the stage at that time, and the early depravity of it.

There is some uncertainty as to the number of playhouses in London at this period. Two companies of children, under the denominations of the Children of the Chapel, and the Children of the Revels, were very famous. The former, who were the singing boys of the Chapel-royal, were established in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and the other very soon after. The queen had also formed a company of twelve of the principal players of that time, who went under the name of her Majesty's comedians and servants, to whom she paid handsome salaries; and in addition to these, many noblemen retained companies of players, who acted not only privately in their employers' houses, but also publicly under their licence and protection. Strype says, "Players in former times were retainers to noblemen, and none had the privilege to act plays but such. So, in Queen Elizabeth's time, many of the nobility had servants and retainers who were players, and went about getting their livelihood that way. The Lord-admiral had players; so had Lord Strange, that played in the city of London. And it was usual, on any gentleman's complaint of them for indecent reflections in their plays, to have them put down. Thus once the lord-treasurer signified to the lord-mayor to have those players of the lord-admiral and Lord Strange prohibited, at least for some time, because one Mr. Tilney had for some reason disliked them. Whereupon the mayor sent for both companies, and gave them strict charge to forbear playing till

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further orders. The lord-admiral's players obeyed, but the Lord Strange's, in a contemptuous manner, went to the Cross-keys, and played that afternoon. Upon which the mayor committed two of them to the Compter, and prohibited all playing for the future, till the treasurer's pleasure was further known." This was in 1589.

Many of our ancient dramatic pieces were performed in the yards of carrier's inns; in which, in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, the comedians, who then first united themselves into companies, erected an occasional stage. The form of these temporary play-houses seems to be preserved in our modern theatre. In them the galleries were ranged over each other on three sides of the building. The small rooms under the lowest of these galleries answer to our present boxes; and it is observable that these, even in theatres built in a subsequent period expressly for dramatic exhibitions, still retained their old name, and are frequently called rooms by our ancient writers. The yard bears a sufficient resemblance to the pit, as at present in use. We may suppose the stage to have been raised in this area, on the fourth side, with its back to the gateway of the inn, where the money for admission was taken. Hence in the middle of the Globe, and probably of the other public theatres, in the time of Shakspeare, there was an open yard or area where the common people stood to see the exhibition, from which circumstance, they were called by Shakspeare, "the groundlings," and by Ben Jonson, "the understanding gentlemen of the ground."

The scurrility and licentiousness so justly complained of at the period of our dramatic history we have spoken of, was not, however, of long duration. Towards the end of Elizabeth's reign the reputation of the players increased, and their performances grew more respectable; in consequence of which, they were not only tolerated, but encouraged; and in the first year of the reign of James I. a licence, under the privy seal, was granted to Shakspeare, Fletcher, and several others, authorizing them to act plays, not only at their usual house, the Globe, on the Bankside, but in any other part of the kingdom, during his majesty's pleasure. About this time there were no less than ten theatres open in London. Four of these were private houses, viz. one in Blackfriars; the Cockpit or Phœnix, in Drury-lane; one in Whitefriars; and one in Salisbury-court. The other six were called public theatres; the Globe, the Swan, the Rose, and the Hope, on the Bankside; the Red Bull, at the upper end of St. John's-street, and the Fortune, in Whitecross-street. Mr. Malone, whose supplement to Shakspeare has furnished a considerable portion of the information contained in this account, very justly observes, that the peculiar and distinguishing marks of a private play-house were not easy to ascertain; but that it was small, and plays were usually represented there by candle-light. Perhaps this was the only difference; for the private theatre in Blackfriars, and the public one at the Globe, both belonged to Shakspeare's company of comedians, and the performances at the latter were always by day-light. One of these theatres was a winter, and the other a summer house, and as the Globe was partly exposed to the weather, it was probably the summer theatre.

The price of admission into the best rooms or boxes, about this time, appears to have been one shilling. The galleries, or scaffolds, as they are sometimes called, and that part of the house which in private theatres was named the pit, probably from the Cockpit in Drury-lane, seem to have been at one price; and in houses of reputation, such as the Globe, and that in Blackfriars, the price of admission to those places was sixpence, while in some meaner play-houses it was only a penny, and in others two-pence.

From several passages in our old plays we learn, that spectators were admitted upon the stage, and that the critics and wits of the time usually sat there. Some were placed on the ground, others sat on stools, of which the price was sixpence or a shilling, according to the commodiousness of the situation; and they were attended by pages, who furnished them with pipes and tobacco, which was smoaked here as well as in other parts of the house; yet it should seem that persons were suffered to sit on the stage only in the private play-houses, where the audience was more select, and of a higher class, and that in the pnblic theatres no such licence was permitted.

For many years after the time of Shakspeare the female characters were represented by boys or young men. Sir William Davenant first introduced females in the scene, and Mrs. Betterton is said to have been the first woman that appeared on the English stage. Andrew Pennycuicke played the part of Matilda, in a tragedy of Davenport's, in 1655; and Mr. Kynaston acted several female parts after the Restoration, with such address, that a contemporary writer says, "It has since been disputable among the judicious, whether any woman that succeeded him touched the audience so sensibly as he."

During the whole reign of James I. and great part of that of Charles I. the theatre seems to have reached the height of its glory and reputation, but the progress of Puritanism was alike fatal to the constitution and the drama. From the commencement

ment of hostilities between the king and the parliament, the performances were frequently interrupted, and, at length, plays and play-houses were totally suppressed.

This event took place on the 11th of February, 1647, at which time an ordinance was issued by the Lords and Commons, whereby all stage-players and players of interludes and common plays were declared to be rogues: and the lord-mayor, justices of the peace, and sheriffs of the cities of London and Westminster, and of the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, were authorized and required to pull down and demolish all play-houses within their jurisdiction, and to apprehend the actors, who were to be publicly whipped, after which they were to be committed to prison till they gave security that they would not act again. It was also declared that all the money collected at the play-houses should be forfeited to the poor; and a penalty of five shillings was imposed on every person who should be present at any dramatic exhibition.

Some few attempts to revive the drama were made during the interregnum, though with very little success in the early parts of it; but the pleasure which had been received from dramatic entertainments was too deeply impressed on the public mind to be wholly eradicated. Amidst the gloom of fanaticism, and while the royal cause was considered as desperate, Sir William Davenant without molestation, exhibited entertainments of declamation and music, after the manner of the ancients, at Rutland-house. He began in the year 1656, and two years after removed to the Cockpit, in Drury-lane, where he performed until the eve of the Restoration.

On the appearance of that event taking place, the remaining performers collected themselves, and began to resume their former employments, at the

Red Bull, in St. John's-street; and in the year 1659, Mr. Rhodes, a bookseller, who had been formerly wardrobe-keeper to the company which acted in Blackfriars, fitted up the Cockpit, in Drury-lane. The actors he procured were chiefly new to the stage; but from the eagerness with which two patents were obtained from the crown, soon after the Restoration, it may be presumed that both companies met with a considerable share of success.

Sir William Davenant obtained one of these patents, and Killigrew the other. The first had held a patent from Charles I. and therefore his claim to a new one was founded, as well on his former possession, as on his services and sufferings in the royal cause: the latter had rendered himself acceptable to his sovereign, as much by his vices and follies, as by his wit and attachment to the king in his distress. Killigrew took the remains of the old companies, and Davenant the actors who had been employed by Rhodes; and all of them were sworn by the lord chamberlain, as servants of the crown; the former being styled the King's company, and the latter the Duke of York's.

The king's company removed from the Red Bull to a new-built house, situated in Gibbons's Tennis-court, near Clare-market; but this theatre being very incommodious, they were obliged to erect a more convenient one in Drury-lane. This latter was finished and opened on the 8th day of April, 1662, with Beaumont and Fletcher's comedy of "The Humourous Lieutenant;" which was acted twelve nights successively.

During the removals of the king's company, their rivals were shifting their places of performance, and were some time before they were wholly settled. From the Cockpit they went to a new theatre, built in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, which was opened in the spring of the year 1662; but this playhouse was likewise soon discovered to be ill-contrived and inconvenient; and Sir William Davenant found it necessary to seek a new spot, where he might erect one more commodious. He chose Dorset-garden; but before his new theatre, which was fitted up with much greater magnificence than that in Lincoln's-Inn-fields, was finished, he died. This house was opened in November, 1671; and here soon after was introduced a new species of entertainment, in which music, singing, and dancing, were added to splendid scenery. Dramatic operas, with expensive decorations, soon came into fashion, and gave the duke's company an advantage over their competitors, which they were not entitled to by their merits.

In January, 1671-2, the playhouse in Drury-lane took fire, and was entirely demolished, with between fifty and sixty of the adjoining houses. After this accident, the proprietors resolved to rebuild their theatre with all the improvements of which it was capable, and for that purpose employed Sir Christopher Wren to draw the design, and superintend the execution of it. This theatre was opened on the 26th of March, 1674.

After a rivalry, in which the emoluments of both houses appear to have been very small; the one being but little frequented, on account of the superior splendour of the other, while the great expense of maintaining that splendour, was too heavy for their receipts, it was discovered that it would be to their mutual advantage to unite, and open but one house. This junction took place in 1682, when the duke's company quitted Dorset-garden, and removed to Drury-lane.

This united company had not all the success which was expected to attend their junction, if a judgment may be formed from the frequency with which the property was transferred to new adventurers. At length, in 1690, Mr. Christopher Rich became a proprietor, and soon contrived to engross the whole power into his own hands. By various instances of misconduct and tyranny, he alienated the affections of the principal performers, who applied for, and obtained, a license to act in a new theatre, for themselves. This theatre was erected in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and was opened on the 30th of April, 1695, with extraordinary success; and the performers remained here until, upon Sir John Vanburgh's plan for erecting a larger and more magnificent playhouse, in the Hay-market, being made public, it was agreed that the license should be assigned to him, and the company act under his direction. This building being completed, was opened on the 9th of April, 1705, with an Italian opera, which, however, did not succeed as was expected; and the representation of English pieces was found much more profitable.

Still the existence of two companies appears to have been more than the public patronage would support, and a new attempt was made to re-unite them, which, in 1708, was effected, through the interposition of the lord chamberlain. It was then resolved, that the Hay-market house should be appropriated to Italian operas, and that in Drury-lane to plays. Rich, however, still retained the management of Drury-lane, and, in less than a year, by persisting in the same tyrannical and oppressive conduct to the performers, forced them to solicit the chamberlain's permission to return to the Hay-market; which was not only granted, but an order was issued, forbidding the patentees of the other house from performing any longer.

In the following year, Mr. Rich was driven from Drury-lane house, and a license granted to Mr. Collier, to take the management of the company. In 1714, Sir Richard Steele procured a patent for performances at this theatre, to be in force during his life, and for three years after his death; which has been renewed at different times, and the performances of the company have continued uninterrupted since that period.

When Rich was driven from Drury-lane, he set about rebuilding the theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, but could not get the prohibition, under which his patent laboured, recalled, until the year 1714, and did not live to see his new house opened, which took place about six weeks after his death, under the management of his son. The company of performers under his direction, were so much inferior to those of Drury-lane, that the new manager was compelled to have recourse to his own genius for a species of entertainment, which, however much it is decried as silly and contemptible, has always been followed and encouraged. Pantomimes were now brought forward as substitutes for good performers, and would as certainly have turned the tide of popular favour against the rival house, as the dramatic operas of the last century did, had not the Drury-lane company given way to the public taste, and adopted the same measures. In the year 1733, the present theatre in Covent-garden was finished, and Mr. Rich's company immediately removed thither.

The number of theatres in London was increased in the year 1720, by a new one in the Hay-market, which was not built for any particular company, but seems to have been intended as a speculation by the builder, who relied on its being hired occasionally for dramatic exhibitions. This theatre had been frequently occupied, in the summer season, by virtue of licenses from the lord chamberlain, when, in the month of July, 1766, it was advanced to the dignity of a Theatre Royal; a patent being then made out, to Mr. Foote, authorizing him to build a theatre, in the city and liberty of Westminster, and to exhibit dramatic performances therein, from the 15th of May, to the 14th of September, inclusive. On this grant being passed, he purchased the old playhouse, which he immediately pulled down and rebuilt, in time to be opened in May, 1767.

There was also a theatre erected in Goodman's-fields, in the year 1729; but it was never very successful, nor was it of long duration.

The year 1737 produced an event which, however arbitrary it was thought at the time, has contributed greatly to preserve the drama from the reproach of immorality, of which it was formerly so deserving. An act of parliament was passed in this year, prohibiting the representation of any performance not previously licensed by the lord chamberlain: the history of which transaction is thus related in the Biographia Dramatica. "During the administration of a certain *premier ministre*, the late Mr. Fielding, whose genuine wit, and turn for satire, were too considerable to need our expatiating on in this place, had, in two or three of his comedies, particularly those of Pasquin, and the Historical Register, thrown in some strokes, which were too poignantly levelled at certain measures then pursuing by those at the head of affairs, not to be severely felt, and their consequences, if not speedily put a check to, greatly dreaded by the minister. Open violence, however, was not the most eligible method to proceed in for this purpose. Not a restraint of liberty, already made use of, but a prevention of licentiousness to come, was the proper weapon to employ in such a case. A piece, therefore, *written by somebody or other*, was offered to Mr. Henry Giffard, the manager of Goodman's-fields theatre, for representation. This piece was entitled the Golden Rump, in which, with a most unbounded freedom, abuse was vented not only against the parliament, the council, and the ministry, but even against the person of majesty itself. The honest manager, free from design himself, suspected none in others, but imagining that a license of this kind, if permitted to run to such enormous lengths, must be of the most pernicious consequences, quickly fell into the snare, and carried the piece to the minister, with a view of consulting him as to his manner of proceeding. The latter, commending highly his integrity in this step, requested only the possession of the MS. but, at the same time, that the manager might be no loser by his zeal for the interests of his king and country, ordered a gratuity, equal to what he might reasonably have expected from its representation, to be paid to him. Being now become master of the piece itself, together with the corroborating circumstance of the necessity of employing the public money to prevent even absolute treason on the open stage, unless some authority of another kind could be found for stopping her mouth, he made such use of it as immediately occasioned the bringing into, and passing in parliament, the abovementioned bill."

This act was exceedingly unpopular, and did not pass without opposition. It called forth the eloquence of Lord Chesterfield, who answered all the arguments in favour of it, and contended against the necessity for such a measure; while out of the house it was combated in every shape which wit, ridicule, or argument could assume, but without effect. The bill passed, and the then, and all future ministers were freed from any apprehensions of mischief from the wit or malice of dramatic writers. But notwithstanding its unpopularity at the moment, the test of experience has proved the wisdom and policy of the measure.

A theatre is, of all places, the most improper for the discussion of political topics, and the exclusion of them from the stage would alone have sanctioned the restraint; but when, in addition to this, we consider that it is equally a check upon that indelicacy of language and ideas so prevalent in many of our old plays, the salutary tendency of it will be evident, and without enquiring into the motive which produced it, we must rejoice that it exists.

Drury-lane is so called from Drury-house, which stood at the south end of it. Pennant observes, that "it is singular that this lane, of later times so notorious for intrigue, should receive its title from a family name, which, in the language of Chaucer, had an amorous signification;

Of bataille and of chevalrie
Of ladies love and *Druerie*,
Anon I wol you tell."

It will, however, be difficult to show any relation between intrigue and Druerie, which is used, not only by Chaucer, but by all our ancient writers, to signify a modest and decent deportment. Nor was the place less famous for intrigue formerly than it has been in later times. In the forty-sixth number of the Tatler it is thus humourously described; "There is near Covent-garden a street, known by the name of Drury, which before the days of Christianity, was purchased by the Queen of Paphos, and is the only part of Great Britain where the tenure of vassalage is still in being. All that long course of building is under particular districts or ladyships, after the manner of lordships in other

parts,

parts, over which matrons of known abilities preside, and have, for the support of their age and infirmities, certain taxes paid out of the rewards of the amorous labours of the young. This seraglio of Great Britain is disposed into convenient alleys and apartments, and every house, from the cellar to the garret, inhabited by nymphs of different orders, that persons of every rank may be accommodated with an immediate consort to allay their flames, and partake of their cares."

In Bow-street is the principal office of police, not only for the city and liberty of Westminster, but also for the county of Middlesex. As this may be considered the parental seat of the system of police now exercised through the whole extent of the metropolis, with the exception of the city of London, we shall take this opportunity of noticing the improvements introduced into it in the year 1792.

In a population so prodigious as that of the metropolis, the number of the idle, the dissipated, and the criminal, must be immense. According to authentic accounts there are more disorderly people to be found within its precincts than the whole amount of the inhabitants of any other city in the kingdom. Hence a degree of vigilance was necessary in the magistracy of it, far more extensive and rigid than men of opulence and integrity chose to exert. Their unwillingness to undertake so heavy a charge obliged the government to have recourse to individuals of inferior character, who, in accepting it, had an eye to the profits and emoluments arising from the exercise of the judicial powers entrusted to them. From the period when the ancient and respectable office of a justice of peace was thus degraded, it, by degrees, lost the reverence in which it had been held; venal and mercenary individuals sought and obtained it, whose base practices became so notorious, that they drew down general contempt and odium both upon themselves and their functions; and the villifying appellation of a *trading justice* was at last applied with too much reason to many of those who exercised that office.

To rectify the abuses imputed to these men, and to restore the office itself to a proper degree of respectability, a bill was brought into parliament in March, 1792, for regulating the office of a justice of peace within the metropolis, and after some opposition, passed into a law. In pursuance of this act, seven offices, in addition to the one in Bow-street, were opened in different parts of the metropolis, viz. in Queen-square, Westminster; Great Marlborough-street; Hatton-garden; Worship-street, Spitalfields; Lambeth street, Whitechapel; High-street, Shadwell; and Union-street, Southwark. Three justices are appointed to each of these offices, with a salary of three hundred pounds per annum to each of them. They are prohibited from appropriating any part of the fees taken at their respective offices to their own use, but the whole of them are to be paid monthly to a receiver, and the surplus, after payment of the salaries and expenses of the different offices, is paid into the Exchequer. And, in order, at the same time wholly to suppress the name and business of a trading justice, no fees are allowed to be taken by any other person in the commission of the peace within the London district.

By this act government are enabled to provide the public with respectable magistrates, who, while they are paid for their trouble, have no pretext for exacting money, or encouraging petty disputes among the ignorant for the sake of fees or warrants,

rants, and who will be fearful to act oppressively while they are liable to be displaced for misconduct. No greater proof of the efficacy of this measure can be given than a comparison between the number of recognizances returned to the clerks of the peace for various offences and disputes in the sessions immediately preceding and during the progress of the bill, and in the corresponding sessions in the year after it passed. In the former they amounted to 2673, and in the latter to 1247; making a difference of 1426 in a very few months.

But notwithstanding the evident advantages of such an establishment, the influence of government, from its appointing officers whose authority was to extend over the whole metropolis, was a subject of jealousy and disapprobation to many; for which reason, the promoters of the bill introduced clauses prohibiting these magistrates, or any person under their controul, from voting or interfering, either directly or indirectly, in the election of any member of parliament, and from sitting in parliament, and also for limiting the duration of it to five years. It has, however, been twice prolonged, though always with the addition of these restrictions, and will probably continue to be renewed at the expiration of each successive five years, while the labour attending the office of a justice of the peace in the metropolis shall remain such that persons of opulence cannot be prevailed upon to undertake it.

The parish of St. Anne was separated from that of St. Martin in the Fields by an act of parliament passed in the year 1661; previous to which, a piece of ground was laid out, under the authority of the Bishop of London, in Kemp's field, now King-street, for the site of a church and church-yard, and also for a glebe for the support of a rector. But the inhabitants not being empowered by this act to raise money for accomplishing their purpose, the building of the church was long interrupted, and at length a second act was obtained, to enable them to raise the sum of five thousand pounds, for the completion of the church, rectory house, &c. and on the 25th of March, 1685, the church and cemetery were consecrated by the Bishop of London.

The walls of this church are of brick, with rustic quoins of stone, and at the east end is a large modillion cornice and triangular pediment. This church has been lately repaired, and a handsome painted glass window has been put up at the east end. The tower and steeple at the west end were also rebuilt at the same time.

The interior of the building is handsome. The roof is arched and divided into pannels. It is supported by columns of the Ionic order; and the gallery is raised on those of the Tuscan order. The organ is the gift of King William III.

The parish is a rectory in the gift of the Bishop of London.

Against the tower is a tablet erected to the memory of Theodore Anthony Newhoff, King of Corsica, who died in this parish in the year 1756, soon after his liberation from the King's-bench prison by an act of insolvency. The malice of fortune pursued this unfortunate man even after death. The friend who sheltered him in the last days of his wretched existence, was himself so poor as to be unable to defray the cost of his funeral, and his remains were about to be consigned to the grave by the parish, when a Mr. Wright, an oilman, in Compton-street, declared he *for once* would pay the funeral expenses of a king; which he actually did. The marble was erected, and the epitaph written by the honourable Horace Walpole. It is as follows:

The grave, great teacher, to a level brings
Heroes and beggars, galley slaves, and kings.
But Theodore this moral learn'd ere dead,
Fate pour'd its lessons on his living head,
Bestow'd a kingdom, and denied him bread.

Behind the gardens of Leicester-house, where Lisle-street now runs, was a military yard, established by Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James I. It was afterwards used as a place of exercise for the Middlesex and Westminster Trained-bands.

Farther north was Gerard-house, part of which is still remaining. It was the residence of Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield.

Soho, or King's-square, was built in the reign of Charles II. It is of considerable extent, with a garden in the middle enclosed with iron rails. In the center is a statue of King Charles II. standing upon a pedestal, placed in the midst of a small bason; at his feet lie the representations of the four principal rivers, the Thames, Trent, Humber, and Severn. This square was originally called Monmouth-square, in honour of the Duke of Monmouth, whose mansion stood on the south side of it. This house afterwards came into the possession of Lord Bateman, by whom it was pulled down, and the site of it and the gardens covered with a number of dwelling houses. The name of the square was probably altered to King-square after the downfal of the duke; which Mr. Pennant, upon the authority of Samuel Pegge, Esq. says, was changed to Soho, by the admirers of that unfortunate man, that being the word of the day at the battle of Sedgemoor. On the east side of Soho-square, at the corner of Sutton-street, is Carlisle-house, celebrated some years ago as a place of evening entertainment for the nobility and gentry; and immediately adjoining is Berkeley-house, which is now converted into a coffee-house.

On the south side of Piccadilly is the parish church of St. James, Westminster.

This is also one of the churches that owes its rise to the increase of buildings; for the church of St. Martin in the Fields being too small for the inhabitants, and too remote from those in this quarter, Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban's, with other persons of distinction in that neighbourhood, erected this edifice at the expense of about seven thousand pounds. It was built in the reign of King Charles II. and though a large fabric, was considered as a chapel of ease to St. Martin's. It was consecrated in 1684, and dedicated to St. James, in compliment to the name of the Duke of York, and the next year, when that prince had ascended the throne, the district for which it was built was by act of parliament separated from St. Martin's, and made a distinct parish. The walls are brick, supported by rustic quoins of stone; and the windows, which are large, are also cased with stone. The tower at the west end rises regularly from the ground to a considerable height, and is crowned with a neat, well constructed spire.

In this church is a most beautiful baptismal font, of white marble, by Grinlyn Gibbons. It is supported by a column, representing the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil, on which is the serpent offering the fruit to our first parents, who are standing beneath. On the font are three pieces of sculpture: St. John baptizing Christ; Philip baptizing the Eunuch; and Noah's Ark, with the dove bearing the olive-branch.

Over the altar is some exquisite carving in wood, by the same artist, representing a pelican feeding its young, between two doves; there is also a very elegant festoon, with large fruit, flowers, and foliage.

The organ was presented to the church by Queen Mary, in the year 1691.

This parish is a rectory, in the gift of the Bishop of London.

Piccadilly, in which this church is situated, appears to have taken its name from a gaming-house for the nobility. Lord Clarendon, in his History of the Rebellion, describes it as "a place called Pickadilly (which was a fair house for entertainment, and gaming, with handsome gravel walks, with shade, and where were an upper and lower bowling-green, whither very many of the nobility and gentry of the best quality, resorted, both for exercise and conversation)." This was in the year 1640: the street was completed in the year 1642, as far as the present Berkeley-street. The first good house built in it was Burlington House; the site of which was chosen by its noble founder, "because he was certain no one would build beyond him." It is on the north side of the street, and fenced in with a brick wall, about two hundred and twenty feet in length, in which are three gates for the admission of carriages. The front of the house is of stone, and is remarkable for the beauty of the design and workmanship. It has two wings, joined by a circular colonade, of the Doric order. The front was built by the father of the late Earl of Burlington, and is more modern than the house. The apartments are in a fine taste, and the stair-case painted with great spirit, by Seb. Ricci. Behind the house is a spacious garden.

Farther west is Devonshire House, built on the site of the ancient mansion of the Berkeley family. It is a modern building, principally of brick, and, though plain, is very elegant and well-proportioned. The offices on the wings are properly subordinate to the house, and make a consistent whole. The state rooms are very rich and magnificent. The collection of pictures is thought far superior to any other private collection in the kingdom. Here is also an excellent library, and a fine collection of medals.

Opposite to St. James's church is a place to which the name of Albany has been lately given, which extends from Piccadilly to Burlington-gardens, a street so called from the north wall of the gardens of Burlington-house forming one side of it. The front of Albany, in Piccadilly, is formed by two handsome buildings, between which is a passage into the court-yard of Melbourne-house, late the residence of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, from whose second title its name is derived. It is now converted into a hotel; and in the gardens, behind, are two rows of convenient chambers, on a plan nearly resembling those of the inns of court; to which there are entrances at each end. Between these ranges of buildings is a long paved passage, covered by a roof, supported on small pillars; and the entrance to each door is sheltered from the weather in a similar manner.

On the north side of Burlington-gardens is Paget-house, the town residence of the Earl of Uxbridge. It is a very large building, with a handsome stone front, consisting of a rustic basement story, supporting a range of lofty pilasters of the Composite order, crowned with an entablature, above which is a low balustrade, to conceal the roof.

Between St. James's church and Pall-mall, is St. James's-square; in the center of which is a large oval bason of water, one hundred and fifty feet in its longest diameter. This square is surrounded, except on the south side, with exceeding good buildings, some of which are very elegant; the largest is Norfolk-house, at the south-east corner.

Jermyn-street, and St. Alban's-street, on the north and east sides of the square, take their names from the Earl of St. Alban's, who was the principal contributor to the foundation of the church, and are built upon the ground belonging to his house, which stood near the north end of St. Alban's-street.

On the south side of that part of Oxford-street, which is within this parish, stands a building called the Pantheon, erected in the year 1772, as a place of evening entertainment for the nobility and gentry; but which has been principally used, of late years, for exhibitions, and, occasionally, for masquerades. It was a superb and beautiful structure, though concealed from public view, except the two entrances, the principal of which is in Oxford-street, and the other in Poland-street. After the destruction of the Opera-house, by fire, the subscribers to that establishment removed the performances to this place; but, in the month of January, 1792, it shared the same fate, the interior of it being wholly consumed by the same destructive element.

A short distance to the south-west is Carnaby-market, built on the site of the west part of a piece of ground, called the Pest-field, from a lazaretto being erected there, in the year 1665, for the reception of persons seized with the plague; some thousands of those who died in that calamitous year, were interred in the cemetery, which was in a distant part of the ground.

Near this is Golden-square, which is very neat, though small, containing about two acres. The center of it is encompassed by a plain iron railing, within which are grass-plats and gravel walks; and the whole is surrounded with handsome and uniform buildings.

It was originally called Gelding-square, from the sign of a neighbouring inn.

West of St. James's parish, is that of St. George, Hanover-square, the church of which stands in Great George-street.

This parish was also taken out of St. Martin's, in the Fields. The commissioners for building the fifty new churches, appointed by virtue of an act of parliament passed in the reign of Queen Anne, observing the want of one in this part of the town, on account of the great increase of buildings and inhabitants, erected this elegant structure, which was finished in 1724, and, in compliment to the reigning monarch, was dedicated to St. George, the Martyr. It has a plain body, with an elegant portico; the columns, which are Corinthian, are of a large diameter, and the pediment has an acroteria, but without further ornament. It has a tower, which is elegantly adorned at the corners, with coupled Corinthian columns that are very lofty; these are crowned with an entablature, which, at each corner, supports two vases; and over these, the tower still rises, till it is terminated by a dome, crowned with a turret, that supports a ball, over which is a vane.

It is a rectory, the patronage of which is in the Bishop of London.

The ground on which this church stands was given by Lieutenant General William Stewart, who also bequeathed four thousand pounds to the parish, towards erecting and endowing a charity school.

At the north end of George-street is Hanover-square, from which the church receives its distinctive appellation.

This square is so called in compliment to the present royal family. It contains about two acres of ground, in the center of which is a garden, enclosed with rails: the houses, which are built in the modern taste, make an elegant appearance, and are inhabited by persons of the first distinction. The house in the south-west corner is considered the best piece of brick-work in the metropolis.

West from Hanover-square is Grosvenor-square, which is so named from Sir Thomas Grosvenor, its original proprietor.

The area of this square contains about five acres, and in the middle is a large garden, surrounded with pallisado rails, placed upon a circular dwarf wall. The garden is laid out into walks, and adorned with an equestrian statue of King George I. gilt, which stands on a pedestal in the center. The square is surrounded with elegant houses, which, however, are very far from being uniform; some being of stone, others of brick and stone, and others of brick only. Indeed, here is the greatest variety of handsome buildings that is any where to be met with in so small a compass.

The south end of George-street terminates in Conduit-street, which, with great part of New Bond-street, is built upon the site of a field, formerly called Conduit-mead, from one of the conduits which supplied this part of the town with water.

In Conduit-street is a chapel, called Trinity-chapel, the history of which is very remarkable. It was originally a wooden field-chapel, erected by James II. and fixed upon wheels, for the purpose of being conveyed wherever his majesty went; it being fitted up for his private masses. In the year 1686, it was in his camp, at Hounslow-heath, where it remained until sometime after the Revolution, when it was removed, and placed near the north end of Old Bond-street. Here it remained, and was used as a chapel by the neighbouring inhabitants, until the year 1716, when it was demolished, and the present building erected for the same use.

From the west end of Conduit-street, is a street called Bruton-street, leading into Berkeley-square, which derives its name from its vicinity to the former mansion of Lord Berkeley, of Stratton.

This square contains about three acres of ground, laid out in the form of a long parallelogram. It is surrounded with very elegant buildings; and in the center of it is an equestrian statue of his present Majesty, erected by Her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia. The whole of the south side of it is occupied by the magnificent mansion and gardens of the Marquis of Lansdown, which are separated from the square by a brick wall.

On Hay-hill, at the south-east corner of this square, a skirmish took place, in the year 1554, between a party of insurgents, under Sir Thomas Wyat, and a detachment from the royal army, in which the former were repulsed. After the subsequent defeat and capture of Sir Thomas, at Ludgate, he was executed, and his head set up on a gallows, at this place; and three of his associates were hung in chains near their leader.

West of Berkeley-square is May-fair, formerly an open space, whereon a fair was held annually, in the month of May, but now covered with a chapel, several streets, and a small market, called Shepherd's-market.

On the north side of May-fair is Chesterfield-house, an elegant structure built by the late Earl of Chesterfield, from whom it derives its name. It consists of a main body with detached wings, connected by a very beautiful colonade, the entablature of which is crowned with an attic balustrade and pedestals above each column, on which are placed elegant vases. This is one of the very few buildings in London, which M. Grosley allows to be equal to the hotels of the nobility in Paris. See his Tour to London, vol. I. p. 42.

That part of Piccadilly which is in this parish, was formerly called Portugal-street. It is only built on the north side, the other being formed by the wall and railing of the Green Park. This row of houses contains several very handsome buildings, and is terminated by the magnificent mansion of Lord Bathurst; behind which is a pleasant garden, separated by a dwarf stone wall and iron railing from Hyde-park.

At the end of Piccadilly, on the south side of the road leading to Kensington, stands St. George's Hospital.

This undertaking was set on foot, in the year 1733, by some gentlemen who had been concerned in a charity of a similar description in Chapel-street, Westminster. But the house in which that institution had been carried on, being old and ruinous, it was found necessary to remove, when a considerable number, but not the majority, gave the preference to this building, which had been the residence of Lord Lanesborough, who died there in 1724, but was then vacant. Having determined upon this spot, and being supported by the medical department, the minority separated from the old institution, and solicited subscriptions for their new establishment, with such zeal, that in less than three months, the wings were built and in a condition to receive patients.

This hospital enjoys a fine situation, and has all the benefit of a clear and pure air. It is a very neat building, and though it is extremely plain, yet is not devoid of ornament. It has two small wings, and a large front, with only one door, which is in the middle, and to which there is an ascent by a few steps. On the top of this part of the building is a pediment raised above the rest of the edifice; and under this ornament is a stone with an inscription, expressing the noble use to which this structure is applied.

Hyde Park, a considerable part of which is in this parish, is a royal demesne, at the west extremity of the metropolis, extending, between the great western road on the south side, and the road to Oxford on the north, to Kensington. It is part of the ancient manor of Hida, which belonged to the monastery of St. Peter, at Westminster, till, in the reign of Henry VIII. it became the property of the crown. It was originally much larger than it is at present, having been reduced since the survey in 1652, when it contained six hundred and twenty acres, by inclosing Kensington-gardens, and by grants of land, between Hyde-park Corner and Park-lane, for building on. According to a survey taken in the year 1790, its present extent is three hundred and ninety-four acres, two roods, and thirty-eight poles.

The scenery of this park is very pleasing, and its natural beauties will be greatly heightened, when the plantations made in it lately have reached maturity. The Serpentine River, at the west end, is a fine sheet of water, formed by Queen Caroline, in the year 1730, by enlarging the bed of the stream, which taking its rise to the north-west of Bayswater, on the Uxbridge road, passes through Kensington-gardens and this park, and falls into the Thames, near Ranelagh.

On the north side of the Serpentine River is a cluster of houses for the keepers and deputy rangers of the park, which, being built on the edge of a grove of tall oaks, forms a pleasing and picturesque object in the landscape. The one nearest the river is built of timber and plaster, and is of considerable antiquity. It was known by the name of the Cake-house, in the beginning of the last century, and probably much earlier. In the garden belonging to this house, is the building erected by the Humane Society, as a receiving-house for those who are unfortunately drowned in the neighbouring river.

At the north-west corner of this park is a very beautiful inclosed eminence, called Buckden-hill, which being only separated from Kensington-gardens by a haha, appears, at a distance, to be a part of it. On the declivity of this hill is the grove of oaks mentioned before, in which are two medicinal springs; the one, a slight chalybeate, is drank as a tonic, but its virtues ought probably to be attributed to the exercise taken in going thither; the other is reputed a specific in some disorders of the eyes. There is a foot-path across this hill to Kensington-gardens.

On the south side of the park are very handsome barracks for the Royal Horse-guards; and on this side are two carriage roads to Kensington; one of which is better known by the name of Rotten-row. These have become the resort of the fashionable world, instead of the Ring, and are as much frequented, especially on Sundays.

The open part of the park was, till lately, used for the field-days and reviews of the horse and foot-guards, and also for those of the volunteers, by which the sward of it was so much injured, that it had become a dry sandy plain, with scarcely a vestige of verdure. At present, however, these exercises are forbidden, and the surface of it is sown with grass seeds, and covered with the mud taken from the reservoir at the lower part of the Serpentine River, which will restore it to its pristine beauty.

Park-lane, on the east side of Hyde Park, contains many handsome modern buildings, which, from their situation, command an extensive and very agreeable prospect.

END OF VOL. III.

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